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THE

# LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR DECEMBER, 1811.

NATIONAL  
AND  
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,  
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

NATIONAL EDUCATION  
INCLUDING  
THE RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

FROM the very first moment of its existence, the LITERARY PANORAMA has incessantly insisted on the application of Knowledge and Instruction for the prevention of moral evils, and for ameliorating the condition of mankind. Man is a creature to be influenced by rational motives; though too sadly drawn aside from their direct impulse, on many occasions. Temptation suddenly besets him: he yields to its power, with equal suddenness. He resembles the traveller who pursues his way; but on slippery ice, he trips. Had some faithful conductor warned him of the danger, he might have avoided it. Had he an internal principle continually exciting his caution, he might be safe. Though conscience is a monitress seated in the mind, and not seldom she discharges her duty actively, yet, conscience herself needs to be invigorated, enlightened, taught, and put into the right way, before she can acquire and exert all that authority, to which she is justly and honourably entitled. How can this be accomplished?—Parents, ignorant themselves, cannot teach their children knowledge. The example of ignorant parents can rarely, very rarely, be sufficiently correct, to be trusted to, as the sole principle of guidance to youth and inexperience. The ardent passions of early life are not to be controuled by oc-

casional sallies of violence, even supposing them to be well intended, which burst out at home. Wrath in its very nature is a bad instructor; yet, but too often, it is the best which bestows lessons on the rising generation. Usually, it is called into exercise too late: it corrects, perhaps, a crime committed; but against that crime precept received before-hand, would have been a more effectual guarantee; and vice, had it found the heart and the understanding already occupied by virtue, would have fled repulsed. This is a *practical* subject: it appeals to the observation of those who are conversant with life: not life in its most favoured forms, not as it concerns the few; but as it affects the mass of mankind, the bulk and majority of a nation.

Hitherto, the main dependance of the British nation has ostensibly rested on two principles: the terrors of law, and the sanctions of religion. Have these fulfilled the purpose intended?—Have they left nothing to be wished for, nothing defective?—This enquiry is answered by the consideration that the terrors of law do not attach till *after* crime is committed: that the sanctions of religion are respected by few; are meditated on, and understood by fewer still: that they form the guardians and *intimates* of life, among a small proportion only of the population of this kingdom. Religion is more frequently remitted to the *leisure* of advanced life, than embraced during the bustling and fully occupied days of adolescence or manhood. Religion is, perhaps, ill-placed *first* in the order of those principles on which rest public safety, and personal comfort. To be effectual, it must be preceded by instruction: and *that* instruction is an integral part of education. Education may assume a variety of forms, yet preserve the essentials of its character and nature. Example is education, though not by means of letters;

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a child may be educated, while reason is scarcely dawning. If but the habit of attention and respect be formed in tender years, it is a point gained in favour of education, to be completed in due time. Of late years, these truths have been acknowledged without reserve: great exertions have been made to vivify them into action; and thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands have reaped the benefits. But those exertions have been private in their origin, though public in their establishment. They have depended on the benevolence of individuals, on the spontaneous endeavours of well wishers to the interests of humanity, of godliness, and of the nation. Was it not possible to render this most beneficent bounty of still greater advantage?—to diffuse its blessings still more widely?—to engage national patronage, national strength, national influence, in completing the great work of cultivating the intellectual and moral powers, of our country's population, of raising man above the brutes, with which he too strongly assimilates in his rude and untutored condition?

Former ages were convinced of the necessity, which now bursts, as it were, anew on the present age. They established schools, they appointed endowments, they erected convenient structures for the purpose:—but the all-changing hand of time has counteracted the intentions of those highly honourable benefactors. The variation of manners, produced by succeeding centuries, the inevitable alterations effected almost insensibly, but not the less really, in habits of thinking and acting; the imperfections inherent in all human institutions have deprived the numerous free schools, and charitable seminaries of instruction, throughout our kingdom, of much of that fitness to answer the intentions of their founders which those founders designed, and fondly hoped they had secured by their regulations. It is in vain to deny that some of these foundations have been misdirected. Others are reduced to the mere shadow of what they ought to be. Others are perverted to purposes most certainly never in the contemplation of those who originally planned and supported them. But, had they been perfectly well conducted, faithfully administered, and happily successful, their strength and efficacy are

no longer adequate to meet the wants of the increased population of this country. The late Census has set this truth in the most striking light: the people *have* increased, and *are* increasing. There is a greater number of human beings brought into existence, among us *now* than ever there was; shall no attempts be made to render this existence comfortable? There is a greater number of human souls, candidates for a happy immortality, *now* than ever there was; shall no pious instruction teach them the means of obtaining that happy immortality? Shall they enter the world as brutes,—live in it as brutes—die out of it as brutes? *This* is impossible! The nation has a greater charge than ever committed to its trust: shall it be insensible to that trust? shall it abandon that trust? shall it violate that trust? Humanity forbids it:—Christianity forbids it:—God forbids it!—It is high time that the national conviction should declare itself:—that the national spirit should be roused:—that the reproach of ignorance among our people should be rolled away from our country, and that the nation, *AS A NATION*, should combine in the generous effort to do all the good that can be done; to leave the world better than we found it; to form a race strongly attached to their native land from rational motives, grateful for mental enjoyments placed within their power, and passing through this life, with views and aspirations directed to a happier scene, a scene of unmingled purity and joy. To effect this there must be a beginning; somebody must patronize the scheme, must call it into activity, and give it life and spirit. Various symptoms have lately manifested the tendency of public opinion. Sunday schools have been established generally; with other institutions for bestowing instruction; and usually *Christian* instruction has been mingled with those branches of tuition, which contribute to warn the unthinking against vice, and to prepare them for the duties of their station. To pass over without distinction the excellent arrangements of Dr. Bell, or the persevering labours of Mr. Lancaster, would be unjust, and invidious. But, it has been objected to the *practice* of the latter, that it is deficient in conveying the principles of *religious* instruction. It includes some very necessary branches of education; but the *root* of that *life*, which alone de-



serves the name of life, is neglected. If it were certain that parents would universally supply this omission; that they would at home, inculcate those doctrines on which eternal life depends, that they would explain, illustrate, and enforce, those principles, which form the basis of Christianity, in a manner that becomes the real disciples of the Great Master, then the absence of those fundamental truths, and governing maxims, from a course of public education, might be attended with no ill effects or dangerous consequences. But what says matter of fact to this? Are these children so taught at home? Are they taught, separately from the opportunity of being taught, which is afforded them at school?—That they are *not* so is lamentably notorious.

The institution which proposes to supply this defect is no common charity: it is no local institution. It will be supported, we trust, with all the power of the national establishment; will penetrate wherever there are *groups* of young persons to partake its benefits. It must not be restricted to chief towns; nor to favoured situations. It must not be talked of for a while, and then be forgotten, transient as the meteor that shoots across the sky. It must unite all hearts, all hands, all energies. It must be persevering, vigilant, perpetual. It requires prudence, talents, candour. It must scorn the petty distinctions of A and B, as differing by a shade of complexion, or of form. It is of no consequence who first practiced it, or who first rendered it popular among us. Such frivolities must be forgotten, and the object must be held in view without distraction of mind, without tergiversation of purpose, without flexibility, as without fear. The intention is to imbue the minds of youth with principles of moral virtue, and of religious attachment, wherever youth can be found to receive them.

The Patriot and the Christian applaud the design. It will contribute to secure our island from its bitterest foes, more than fleets or armies. It will prevent the spread of error, and the ravages of infidelity, more than volumes and treatises, out of number. It will conciliate the affections of those on whom, in a few years, time will impose the most important of duties to their families, their coun-

try, and the world at large. We are anxious that it should be supported with a proper spirit:—that it should not degenerate into mere appearance; that it should not stop short of the good it is competent to effect:—that it should not die with the decease of some noble and exalted patron. Such evils have but too frequently paralysed the most laudable attempts; after a while, they have slumbered, or they have become property, or they have been alienated from their original purpose, or they have been contracted within limits most injudiciously and incredibly narrow. May no such principle of silly littleness, or of insensible but certain decay, combine with the present undertaking, either in theory or in administration!

A sense of the uncommon importance of this interesting undertaking, has induced us this month to depart from our customary arrangement, to bring forward this deeply interesting subject, in the most conspicuous manner, and without hazarding delay. Great is the honor due to those who have nobly stood forward with the pious and patriotic intention of making this a NATIONAL BLESSING; of establishing a NATIONAL SCHOOL OF EDUCATION: of conveying instruction to the minds of ALL. We rejoice on behalf of the poor; of the peasant, who breaks the stubborn clods; of the manufacturer who labours at his loom; of the artisan, whose livelihood depends on his diligence; of the sailor, who contends with the stormy ocean; of the soldier, whether stationed at home or abroad. We rejoice in the anticipation of the satisfaction (now about to be realized), expressed by the Father of his Country, George the Third, "might he be so happy that every young person in his dominions should be able to read his bible, and should have a bible to read." We congratulate the Prince Regent on this addition to his honours. We congratulate our country on the noble readiness of that public character to appear at the head of the list. The illustrious are by their patronage here bestowed, rendered yet more illustrious; and the exalted, yet more exalted. May the blessing spread into every part and district of the kingdom: may it prove the security, the honour, and the glory, of our HEAVEN-FAVoured ISLAND!

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE  
EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRIN-  
CIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH  
THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES.

That national religion should be made the foundation of national education, and should be the first and chief thing taught to the poor, according to the excellent liturgy and catechism provided by our church for that purpose, must be admitted by all friends to the Establishment. For if the great body of the nation be educated in other principles than those of the Established Church, the natural consequence must be to alienate the minds of the people from it, or render them indifferent to it, which may in succeeding generations prove fatal to the church and to the state itself.

It must, indeed, be admitted in this country of civil and religious liberty, that every man has a right to pursue the plan of education that is best adapted to the religion which he himself professes. Whatever religious tenets, therefore, men of other persuasions may think proper to combine with the mechanism of the new system, whether tenets peculiar to themselves, or tenets of a more general nature, they are free to use the new system so combined, without reproach or interruption from the members of the establishment. On the other hand, the members of the establishment are not only warranted, but in duty bound, to preserve that system, as originally practised at Madras, in the form of a church of England education.

The friends, therefore, of the establishment throughout the kingdom, are earnestly requested to associate and co-operate, for the purpose of promoting the education of the poor in the divine doctrine and discipline of the Established Church.—It is hoped that such co-operation will not be wanting, when the object in view is nothing less than the preservation of the national religion, by ensuring to the great body of the people an education adapted to its principles.

With a view of promoting such co-operation, and with the intent of laying the foundation of a Society, which shall extend its influence over the whole kingdom, a number of persons, friends to the establishment, at a meeting holden October 16, 1811,

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY,  
in the Chair :

Resolved, That such a Society be now constituted, and that measures be taken for carrying the same into effect; that for this purpose the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, be President; and, that a special committee be appointed, and requested to meet to-morrow, and on Friday, to consider of rules and regulations for the con-

stitution and government of the Society, and to make their report to a general meeting which is to be holden on Monday next.

The committee met on the two following days, and came to the following resolutions:

The BISHOP of LONDON, in the Chair:

Resolved, 1. That the title of the Society now constituted be "*The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales.*"

2. That the sole object of this Society shall be to instruct and educate the poor in suitable learning, works of industry, and the principles of the Christian religion, according to the Established Church.

3. That his Grace the Archbishop of York, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of both provinces for the time being, be Vice-Presidents, together with ten temporal Peers or Privy Counsellors, to be nominated by the President and other Vice-Presidents for the present, and as vacancies may happen in future.

4. That a committee of sixteen, besides the President and Vice-Presidents who are members, *ex-officio*, be appointed to manage the affairs of the Society.

5. That the appointment of the sixteen for the present year, be left to the President and the Bishop of London, and such other Bishops, if any, as shall be in town, and on all future occasions to the President and Vice-Presidents, according to the manner herein-after specified.

6. That the sixteen now to be appointed, continue in office till the first general meeting.

7. That a fourth part of the said sixteen resign their office at the end of the year, but be capable of immediate re-election, that a double list be formed by the President and Vice-Presidents, out of which the annual general meeting shall elect the persons who are to fill up the vacancies.

8. That a general meeting be holden annually in the month of May or June, or oftener if the committee shall think it expedient.

9. That at the same time a report of the Society's proceedings be made, a statement of the accounts for the year be laid before the meeting, and the vacancies in the committee filled up as above stated.

10. That all Subscribers of not less than One Guinea annually, or benefactors to the amount of Ten Guineas, be qualified to attend such meeting.

11. That a Treasurer and Secretary be appointed by the committee, the former to be *ex-officio* a member of the committee. N.B. Till the appointment of a Secretary, the Rev. H. H. Norris, of Grove-street, Hackney, will receive and answer letters.

12. That Sir Thomas Plomer, Solicitor-General, and J. A. Park, Esq. be Auditors for the present year, and that new Auditors be elected at each general meeting for the succeeding year.

13. That the committee have power to make such rules and regulations as may be expedient for carrying into execution the designs of the Society.

14. That books be opened at the following Banking-houses for the receipt of benefactions and the enrolment of annual Subscribers, viz.—

Drummonds', Charing Cross; Hoares', Fleet-street; Goslings', Fleet-street; Roberts, Curtis and Co. Lombard-street; Sykes, Snaith and Co. Mansion-house-street; Hammersleys', Pall-mall; Williams, Son and Co. Birchin-lane; Bosanquet, Beach-croft and Reeves, Lombard-street; Bolderos and Lushington, Cornhill.

The Lord Bishop of London having left the chair,

Resolved, that the thanks of the committee be given to the Lord Bishop of London, for his attention and ability in directing the business of it.

October 21, 1811.

At a General Meeting of "*The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, in the Principles of the Established Church, throughout England and Wales, holden at Bow Church.*"

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY,  
in the Chair.

The Report of the Special Committee was read, including fourteen resolutions, proposed by them for the constitution and government of the Society, and the same was unanimously approved of.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of London, and the other members of the special committee, for the very able and satisfactory report made by them to this meeting.

That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to lay the proceedings of this meeting before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

That the foregoing resolutions be made public as soon as the Archbishop and the Bishop of London shall direct.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, for the zeal and ability manifested by him in the formation of this Society.

The above proceedings have accordingly been laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been pleased to signify his entire approbation of the same, and has graciously condescended to offer to become the Patron of the Society.

(Signed) H. H. NORRIS, Acting Sec.

Since this institution has been known, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have given their public sanction to it, by directing in full convocations, that £500 from the funds of each university should be subscribed towards supporting it.

The same spirit is exerting itself on behalf of the children of the military, in the formation of Regimental Schools, as appears by the following

#### CIRCULAR LETTER.

*Horse Guards, Nov. 14, 1811.*

SIR,—I have received the Commander-in-Chief's directions to inform you, that it is in the contemplation of Government to afford the means of establishing Regimental Schools, for the care and instruction of the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. It is his Royal Highness's intention, that these schools shall be conducted on the plan recommended by the Rev. Dr. Bell, and adopted with great success at the Royal Military Asylum; and you will be pleased immediately to look out for a person calculated to superintend the school of the Regiment under your command.

The object of these institutions is to implant in the children's minds early habits of morality, obedience, and industry, and to give them that portion of learning which may qualify them for non-commissioned officers. With this view, the Commander-in-Chief desires you will be very careful in the selection of the person you propose for the superintendence of the school, which should be done without delay. The person so selected will be placed on the strength of the Regiment as a sergeant, in addition to the present establishment.

I shall hereafter have the honour of communicating with you further on this subject. I have the honour to be, &c.

To the Officer Commanding, &c. &c.

This benevolence will, we doubt not, spread throughout the public (popular) establishments of the United Kingdom. Although our sailors are distant from home, as their profession requires, yet their families are for the greater part stationary: and certainly they will not fight the battles of their country the worse, for the conscious feeling that their country is bestowing on the objects of their affection that continued attention, the visible effects of which may fill their hearts with joy, on their happy return to their domestic fire-side.

.....  
SECOND REPORT

ON  
SINECURE OFFICES.

"To give is to honour:"—such has been the general voice of mankind, in all ages, and among all nations. To visit a stranger, a superior, without a present, was, and is, contrary to usage in those parts of the world, especially, where ancient customs have perpetuated themselves with most vigour. No matter of how trifling a nature, be a present, it is understood as a mark of good will, as an acknowledgment, implying respect; to withhold it, by one party, to refuse it by the other party, is equally an expression of enmity. Without tracing the universality of this practice in eastern climes, it is enough for us to know, that as far as we can carry our researches toward the earliest ages in Britain, we find the same ideas, the same customs, the same sentiments, and we even find them reduced to system by stipulation and enactment.

Howel the good, king of Wales, [A.D. 907-48,] accomplished a revision of the laws of his country, and compiled the institutions of the Antient Britons: this he effected, by a solemn convocation of the elders of the nation. Copies of these laws, as to their spirit, at least, are still preserved, and have their influence too, among the descendants of his people. In these laws, there is scarcely any public officer who has not a fee appointed him, on execution of the duties of his office. The judge is entitled to two shares of the *law reward*, or fee on the determination of a cause. The judiciary may demand *twenty-four pence*, when the boundary of land is settled. The domestic chaplain (of the king) receives *four pence* for every public seal, given for landed property, and other weighty matters; and even the queen's chambermaid, "shall receive a share of the *gift money* of the entertainments." This "gift money" was probably the *vales*, or farewell presents from visitors, the continuance of which custom among us long puzzled and perplexed foreigners who partook of British hospitality.

We are very far from thinking that under a change of circumstances, the demand of *vales* by the servants of the great

was to be tolerated in modern times; we merely adduce the existence of the custom to our own days as a striking instance in proof of the inveteracy of a general practice once established, and of the power of tradition descending from age to age, when the profits attached to a place were in question. This practice, however, has undergone reformation; and we believe that late years can produce but few instances of servants locking the door of a mansion, and taking the key into the kitchen, lest the guests of my lord, or my lady, should escape, in violation of the statute of good King Howel, which regulated the distribution of the *aryant ygwst-vaeu*, or "money of the entertained."

Those who travel know, that the "money of the entertained" is still remembered, at inns on the road: from the waiter and the chambermaid, who purchase their places with a view to this profit, to the ostler and boots, who await their fee *con animo*: the driver of a post chaise expects "his honour's bounty;" and the stage coachman who sets his fare down safely at the end of the journey "hopes to be remembered." The *entrance money* of our seminaries of instruction, is a remain of the same ancient custom; and even the annual present at Christmas, or on New Year's day, may be traced to nearly equal antiquity. The gifts of tenants on obtaining new leases of their lands, their *duties* of fowls or pigs, to the lady of the manor, are all vestiges of customs which antiently were universal: these have become *rights* through immemorial usage. In fact, such *compliments* were not burdensome *then*; the value of the articles was not much; but there was in them an acknowledgment; usually a grateful sense of kindness, combined with superiority; or to say the least, a practical application of the oriental adage, "to give is to honour."

That, however, may be endured, or cheerfully supported, when trivial, which when it becomes burdensome, must be abolished. Fees of office amounting to a few pence, or a few shillings, or even a few pounds, if occasion justify them, will be withheld by nobody: fees amounting to thousands of pounds, will be felt, and remonstrated against by every body:—they become oppression. Fees when excessive, are rarely from suspicion that were it not for the profit, the person receiving the *compliment*, would not grant

the favour under discussion. This indicates corruption; and when the surmise is well-founded, the worst of evils ensue. The person best able to pay may not be most suitable for the office; but to admit an officer who is less suitable than another, for lucre, is to serve the purposes of private emolument, not of public prosperity. Our ancestors have always been very jealous of this branch of privilege. There is a famous instance of this in the conduct of the House of Commons in King William's time; in reference to the donations distributed on the renewal of the East-India Company's charter in the year 1695. It was understood that the king himself received "*ten thousand pounds*." Sir T. Cook describes it as being "*a customary present* : and that in King Charles's, and other former reigns, the like had been done for several years, which by the books of the Company may appear :"—other compliments of £10,000 and £2,000, were given to men of interest in the parliament: in short, the money disbursed amounted to £90,000!—an immense sum surely! At the same time the Speaker, himself, Sir John Trevor, received a gratuity of *a thousand guineas* for forwarding an orphan's bill, for the city of London, for which he was degraded and expelled the House.

Our readers will perhaps scarcely credit these charges: but, surely the inference will be felt by them with more than redoubled force, that *this custom* among others received from our ancestors, "*were more honoured in the breach than the observance*." They will agree, that what at first was harmless, may by change of circumstances become pernicious.

Another proof of Parliamentary jealousy strikes us in the case of Lord Chancellor the earl of Macclesfield, who took *customary presents*, and received *customary compliments*, till at length the appointment of officers to the court over which he presided, barely escaped the charge of pollution by corruption,—if indeed it were not corrupted by avaricious bargain and sale. The place of master in Chancery, for which his lordship at first received £1500: afterwards produced him 5000 *guineas*. It appears that the masters had great sums of money belonging to the suitors of the court in their hands, and that one of them being drawn into the vortex of "*the Stocks*" in the fa-

mous South Sea year (1720) was reduced to insolvency, and could not pay the money ordered by decrees of court to the suitors in whose favour the order was made. So that *one thousand pounds* was paid when the party had a right to *four or five, or ten times* that sum: and his Lordship caused it to be hinted to the claimant that he must consider this *composition* of his account with the Court as *final*.

His lordship also admitted masters who were themselves insolvent:—who *had been* as they supposed, at least, wealthy; but who sought refuge in a place so purchased from the pressure of present necessity. Was correct equity to be expected by the public from such venality? Moreover the profit of the place arising, very much from the interest of money retained by these officers, was, to say the least, open to injurious rumours, as if payments would not be made, till the latest moment; when they could no longer be safely delayed. For this rapacity on the subject of *customary compliments*, his lordship was impeached, and, being found guilty,

Their lordships judgment was,

That Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, be fined in the sum of *thirty thousand pounds* unto our Sovereign Lord the King; and be imprisoned in the Tower of London, and there kept in safe custody, until the said fine be paid.

The speech of the Speaker (Mr. Oaslow) of the House of Commons addressed to the committee which conducted this impeachment, is an honorable instance of the discharge of the duties of a dignified station: we transcribe it for the information of our readers.

Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest cheerfulness that I obey the commands of the house on this occasion; and yet I was never, on any occasion, more sensible of the difficulties of performing them as I ought; but I have this satisfaction in this motion's being made when I least expected it, that my not being prepared may be some excuse for those defects, which I should not have been able to have supplied, had I had never so long a time for consideration.

Gentlemen,—You have maintained the charge of the Commons, with that force of argument, beauty of expression, and strength of reason, as would have gained you the highest applause in the most flourishing of the Grecian commonwealths; and I may add,



*Nec dignius unquam*

*Majestas meminit sese Romana locutam.*

But I shall not enlarge farther on this part of your praise, being sensible that I am not able to express myself in a manner suitable to the dignity of the subject; your own tongues are only equal to such an undertaking: and were I able to do it, your modesty would not permit it; I shall therefore proceed in obeying the commands of the house, in such a manner, as you yourselves may hear it, not only without offence, but I hope with satisfaction; by endeavouring to set in their proper lights the great and lasting benefits your country will receive by your faithful discharge of your duty.

You have stopped the cries of orphans, and dried up the tears of the widow; even those who must ever be insensible of the benefits they receive, ideots and lunatics (and such only can be insensible of them) will be partakers of the fruits of your labours.

But you are more particularly intitled to the thanks of this house, by having made the prosecutions of the Commons against great offenders, practicable; the power of impeachment, that sword of vengeance, which the constitution has put into the hand of the Commons, and which, when drawn by party-rage, when directed by the malice of faction, or wielded by unskilful hands, has too often wounded that constitution it was intended to preserve, has now, by your able management, turned its edge to its proper object, a great offender; and if the wound it has given should not be so deep, as many expect; yet you may be very sure, it can never be imputed to the want of strength in your arm: and I hope and trust, from your prudent conduct through the whole progress of the trial, that this great privilege of the Commons will ever remain a terror to evil doers; and that it may be a praise to them that do well, the house has unanimously come to this resolution:

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the thanks of this house be given to the members, who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment against Thomas Earl of Maclesfield, for their faithful management in their discharge of the trust reposed in them.

Happily no such charges can be laid against any of our courts of public justice or equity, at present. The nation is fully persuaded that integrity sits supreme on the bench; and whatever imperfections attend our legal institutions corruption has no share in them, or influence over them. But, though the personal character of our superior magistrates, is free from suspicion even of taint, yet if in the proceedings of the courts, they su-

perintend, some decays may be perceived, imperfections imputable to the vicissitudes of mortal arrangements,—then it is an act of wisdom to examine and point out these injuries for reparation and suppression. To leave them to become worse is neither honest, nor prudent. Forbearance to correct a vice, is itself vicious; and whatever advantage may be derived from checking the evil *now*, posterity will enjoy with thankfulness; as we enjoy the benefits derived from the interference and vigilance of our ancestors.

We have on former occasions \* brought our readers acquainted with the Report of the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on the Causes of the Delay of Decisions in the Court of Chancery, and on the ruinous consequences of such delay. We have also given the first Report from the Committee appointed to consider the Sinecure Offices, with others, in the courts of law. The present article is the second Report from the same committee, and the immediate subject of it, is the nature and character of the offices in the several courts.

There is something truly noble, as well as strictly political in watching with a liberal jealousy the constitution and conduct of courts to which the subject applies for protection and relief. They should themselves be pure, whose duty it is to punish others for misconduct. They should be unrepachable whose award is to declare others either innocent or guilty in the estimation of their countrymen. Those who are to punish for extortion, should, at any rate, be free from the possibility of a retort on the subject of illicit gain. They should make no undue profits themselves who are expressly appointed to restrain the cupidity of others. The expences of obtaining justice in our courts of law have long been the astonishment and abhorrence of foreigners. They have wondered how justice could be blind to the gross impropriety, not to call it by the harsh name of oppression, which adds to a burden, already too heavy to be borne, and depresses a party whose sufferings force his complaints on the public ear. It is true, say they, the torture is abolished in England; but ask

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 1, &c. Vol. X. p. 193, &c.

those who have been engaged in suits at law whether they do not well understand what the torture is. We do not say, that those were in the right who deduced their points of comparison from the summary justice of Turkey, and the scarcely disguised acceptance of presents by the Cadis: but we say, if two or three generations of suitors are exhausted in pursuing their claim; if the costs of a suit, are of greater amount than the original cause of complaint, then there is a defect somewhere; and the necessity for a more prompt and less costly process is too evident to need other demonstration. We know that in a commercial country intricate questions will arise: we know that many cases brought before the courts are so equally poised that it is extremely difficult to determine which of the scales of justice ought to descend: these require eminent talents. But we know also, that many a man entitled to property suffers that property to be alienated from him, because he cannot afford to redeem it, in the way of justice: and we know that those are far the happiest persons who can bring themselves to full acquiescence, *ex animo*, in the motto of that famous lawyer, Coke, "PRUDENS QUI PATIENS."

We proceed now to introduce to our readers the Second

#### REPORT ON SINECURE OFFICES.

The Select Committee appointed to consider what Offices in the United Kingdom, and in the Foreign Dominions of his Majesty, come within the purview of the second, third, and fourth of the Resolutions of the House, in the last Session of Parliament, on the third Report from the Committee on Public Expenditure, proceed to notice the Offices in the several Courts of Justice, the consideration of which they had, before, postponed.

[The Committee divide these into,]

1st. Saleable Offices.

2d. Offices, the duties of which are entirely or principally discharged by deputy.

3d. Offices, the duties of which are performed by the principal, but the emoluments are accounted for to the persons presiding in the courts.

SALEABLE OFFICES produce, to different persons, not executing duties, annually, £17,333 16s. 7d.;—the whole expense at which those duties are performed, amounts to £2,095 13s. 1d. The house has already declared its opinion of the expediency of preventing the sale of those offices in future,

and of appropriating a part of the emoluments of them, towards defraying the salaries of the judges or other officers on the establishment of the courts, or towards the benefit and dignity of the offices in which such right of sale is now vested.—Or, if certain of these offices were executed in person, the fees now payable might be received by the principal officers, who after retaining a sufficient sum to recompense them for performing the duties, might account for the residue of such fees; and by such an arrangement, the charge on the revenue might not only be lessened, but some other offices would become unnecessary.

OFFICES, the duties of which are entirely or principally discharged by DEPUTY, are the following.

Clerk of the crown,—profits from fees: may be taken at £1,100, after paying the deputy £100, with a small proportion of the fees.

Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery,—no duties. Salary £100: the whole profits.

Register of affidavits,—fees £654 clear; performed by deputy at £120.

Clerk of the custody of idiots and lunatics,—fees: £449; deputy, £130; clerk, £30.

Patentee for making out commissions of bankrupt,—£8,122. The secretary of bankrupt performs the duties.

Clerk of the patents,—fees: subject to great variation. Executed for an allowance of ten per cent. on the fees, and a salary of £100. Receipts of the principal, £400 to £600 a year.

Clerk of the hanaper,—salary, £98 1s. 6d. Fees, some from payments of public money. about £1,488; deputy, £112. Clear annual profits, £1,700.

Clerk of the dispensations,—fees: £449; deputy, £114. The same person holds the office of Clerk of the Faculties. Net annual receipt, £260; deputy's salary and fees, £96.

The business of the Corporation of Cursitors, is transacted by four of its members, who receive together, £2,334 1s. 5d.; the fees of the twenty other members, who do not perform any part of the duties, £7,380 5s. of which the four cursitors for London and Middlesex received £6,454 15s 11d.

Sealer of the Court of Chancery,—salary £83 6s. 8d.; fees, about £300 a year; the deputy uncertain.

Chaff wax,—salary, £360, and fees, annual, about £600 after paying deputy.

Messenger or pursuivant of the Court of Chancery,—salary £52, and fees.

Clerk of the presentations,—£150, after paying deputy.

Clerk of declarations in King's Bench,—fees, £225; deputy, £120.

Chirographer of Common Pleas,—£400; to the principal, a sinecure.

Clerk of foreign estreats in Court of Exchequer,—annual, £130 12s. 10d., after paying deputy and expenses.

Clerk of assize on midland circuit,—executes some duties in person, and some by deputy.

Clerk of assize on home circuit,—performs no part of the duties; emoluments of office divided between him and deputy.

Such of these offices as are granted by letters patent, are in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; and a practice has prevailed of granting them in reversion.

In the 27th Report of the select committee on finance (presented to the House of Commons in 1798) these offices were fully considered, and the net annual receipt at that time derived from them, including those in the courts of great sessions for Wales, particularly specified; that receipt is now considerably increased; consequently, a larger fund might now be formed for the general support of the judicial establishments in pursuance of the object of the 4th resolution.

Your committee cannot but observe, that since the date of the report last referred to, the salaries of the judges have been augmented; and provision has been made for those whose length of service may entitle them, or whose age or infirmities may oblige them to retire from the judicial station; but that the offices which, according to the suggestions in that report contained, ought to have formed the fund for these provisions, have been filled up or granted in reversion, as often as vacancies have occurred.

OFFICES in the Courts of Law and Equity, the profits of which are accounted for to the persons presiding in those courts.

Secretary of bankrupts,—who has received in five years, £10,470 11s. 5d. and paid over to the Lord Chancellor, during that time, £16,781 15s. 3d.

Purse bearer to the Lord Chancellor,—£460 out of fees received; has paid over to the Lord Chancellor, £1,210 3s. 1d. per annum.

Marshal to Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—after retaining a salary of £200 pays over to him about £800 a year.

Clerk of errors in the King's Bench,—executes the office for £100 a year, and a small allowance for stationary: pays over to the Lord Chief Justice £2,103 13s. 6d. yearly.

Clerk of errors in the court of common pleas,—executes the office for about £90 a year: pays over to the Chief Justice about £1,000.

Scaler of writs,—pays over, to each Chief Justice, one-seventh of his receipts; last year £281 to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and £129 19s. 6d. to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

It is probable, that the emoluments of these offices were originally not more than sufficient for the support of the persons executing them; when, or by what authority, the practice of accounting for the fees to the chiefs of the courts first obtained, your committee have not been able to discover.

Your committee, in their inquiries into the nature and extent of the emoluments of the Deputy Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, discovered, that the greater part of his emoluments arises from interest made of the money of suitors deposited with him, under the orders of the court.—By reference to the first report of your committee, it will be seen that the monies paid into the high court of admiralty, are employed by the registrar for his own benefit. Such an application of funds, brought into courts for safe custody, seems utterly inconsistent with the avowed purpose for which they are taken from the suitors. The funds which are brought into court, are not lodged there from any personal confidence reposed in the officers, but the payments are compulsory, and the object of the court is to secure the money for the benefit of the persons who may be ultimately entitled to recover it. The sums placed in the hands of the deputy remembrancer of the exchequer, are now very considerable in amount; and no reason suggests itself to your committee, why the same regulations for the protection of the suitors' money, which are proper in the Court of Chancery, ought not also to be adopted in the courts of exchequer and admiralty; and your committee are decidedly of opinion, that the practice of the several courts ought to be assimilated in this respect.

In the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of his Majesty, there appear to be seventeen registrars, and fourteen marshals, all of whom execute their respective offices by deputy. Your committee are not sufficiently informed of the nature and extent of those fees, to determine what part of them might be applied to form a fund for paying the salaries of the judges of the vice admiralty court, appointed under the act for the better regulation of his Majesty's prize courts, but as they are evidently more than sufficient to remunerate the persons executing the duties of the office, they would, according to the spirit of the resolution referred to your committee, be applicable for such purpose.

There are various other offices in the colonies, executed by deputy; such as, harbour master, and vendue master, in each island.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the offices of the principal Registrar, and of four of his assistant clerks, are executed by deputy. The former, after all deductions,

receives net, £4,843 16s. 4d.; the emoluments of the latter vary from £100 to £1,000 a year, and produce in the whole £2,188 7s. 7d. From fees received in the faculty office, the principal registrar derives the further annual sum of £452 10s. 5d. and the commissary of the court £512 3s. 2d. The business of this office appears to be executed at the expense of £240 9s. 11d.

Your committee next proceeded to inquire into the offices in the duchy court of Lancaster;—the same being noticed in the third report before referred to.—Upon calling before them the Chancellor of the duchy, an objection was stated by him [that the duchy was his Majesty's private property.] A doubt existed in the minds of your committee, with respect to the propriety of pursuing the inquiry, after such representation, without the further direction of the the house.

**IN SCOTLAND.**—In the Mint no business has for a length of time been transacted. The officers are paid by salaries, restricted by 7th of Anne, to £1,200.

The office of Auditor of the Exchequer, is not a sinecure, as the accounts of the public revenue, the excise excepted, are there examined and audited, and the accounts and vouchers lodged; but the deputy executes the duties for an allowance of £50 per annum from the principal; who receives a salary of £1,200 from the civil list of Scotland.

The Comptroller General of the Customs, is stated to be an office of importance to the revenue. Performed by deputy.

The office of Collector of clerks' dues in the court of session, and of clerk to the bills in same court,—have been regulated by act of 50th of the present King.

The principal Clerk of the Court of Admiralty,—was formerly saleable; it is now executed by deputy, whose attendance appears to be constantly required. £705 per annum.

Surveyor general of taxes,—vacant.

Cashier and Receiver General of Excise,—duties performed by deputy. Salary and emoluments £4,296: part from interest of money deposited in the bank. Office vacant.

**IN IRELAND.**—The office of Auditor General, so far as it is a check on the issue or expenditure of public money, it may be necessary to preserve; but the duties might be executed at a comparatively small expense. Salary and fees, after paying deputy and clerks, £3,419; deputy £775 2s.

Clerk of the Council,—principal has not executed any part of the duties during 27 years that he has held the office. Salary £1,729 Irish money; fees £100. The business is transacted by three deputies and a clerk, at the expense of £2,246 2s. 6d.

Postmasters general,—salary £1,500 each; no fees; the duties might be performed by one.

Surveyor general of crown lands,—salary £600 from the civil list; no duties. This salary might be abolished, and the business of the office transacted by a clerk for the fees payable upon searches.

Public Registrar of deeds,—salary and emoluments, after paying expenses £2,055. Duties entirely performed by deputy. The salary of £1,300 appears to be an unnecessary charge on the civil list; the emoluments of the office are more than requisite for executing the business of it.

Corrector and Supervisor of the King's press,—has, since the Union, become a sinecure; but the salary, which is charged on the civil list, still remains. This office should be abolished.

Storekeeper of the customs,—executed by deputy. Salary £40; compensation for fees, settled at £5,935 13s. out of which the deputies and clerks are paid.

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper,—the whole business transacted by a deputy and clerks, paid by a proportion of fees, the residue to the principal, who has also a salary of £922.

Usher of the court of chancery,—the whole duty appears at present to consist in taking charge of the affidavits filed in the court. Executed by deputy. Fees £3,347; some are reserved by an act of the Irish parliament.

In the last session of parliament an act was passed to regulate the fees and emoluments of certain offices of the courts of law in Ireland; whereby, after the determination of the interests of the present possessors, all future grantees of those offices are to be entitled only to specific yearly salaries, and to account quarterly to the treasury for the fees and emoluments of their offices, retaining thereout the salary allowed to them. Your committee are of opinion, that the provisions of that act might be extended to the two last-mentioned offices.

Such is the opinion of the committee.

From the evidence of Francis Edwards, Esq. registrar of affidavits in the Court of Chancery, we learn that "*business is wonderfully increased within the last five or six years.*" The same fact is stated by other officers of this court, and of the other courts; "owing to the times." "The returns are very great to what they were when I was first appointed. I never paid more than £250 a year to Lord Chief Justice De Grey. I now pay £1000 a year or perhaps more;"—to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: says Mr. Hough, the clerk of the errors. The increase of the stamp duties however contributes to make the amount of fees

received,, in some cases, appear higher than before.

Among the most remarkable evidences given before the committee, that of Abel Moysey, Esq. deputy remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, [— also a Welsh judge] is strongly distinguishable. He thus writes to the committee in answer to their precept.

.....When I came into my present office in June 1795, the money delivered into my hands by order of the Court of Exchequer, was £26,961. 7s., besides £374. 5s. cash, lodged in the Bank of England in my name, under certain acts of parliament.

The amount of uninvested cash has gradually increased (chiefly within the last five or six years).

Cash belonging to the suitors of the Court of Exchequer in my hands, subject to the orders of the said court, 5th Nov. 1807, was £58,625. 9s., besides cash in the Bank of England, under particular acts of parliament, called Military Defence Acts, amounting to £4,971. 15s.; and exchequer bills, £45,800. Balance of suitors' money in my hands, at this date, is little short of £132,000; besides cash in the Bank of England, under the aforesaid acts, to the amount of £542 10s; and exchequer bills, £8,200.

13 March, 1811. A MOYSEY, D. K. R.

The emoluments of his office, are afterwards explained by himself *viva voce*.

Is any profit at all derived from the custody of the money in your hands?—Yes; the profit is to the banker, and he gives me a good deal of the profit, though less than my predecessors had, and less than my bankers would give me, as my office is now. The money concern is a profession in my office; I am sole banker to the court. The banker is the same house that has served the court for a hundred years, I believe [Hoare's house]. They give me a considerable share of the profit for myself. Indeed, I should on no account undertake such a trust; and I am desirous of putting an end to it. I do not chuse to risk it any more.

Is there any ratio, any scale?—I think not; it is according to the proportion of money. May be they would give me much more, I believe, than I have taken. I am sure I had less in proportion for that money than my predecessors had; but then the money is greatly increased within these four or five years. There is an act now in the Speaker's hands, upon the subject, seen, I believe, by the Chancellor of England and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but I have not seen the act; it is indifferent to me what it is, but I am very desirous the act should put an end to my account; and years

ago, I mentioned to the leading people in my office, that I thought such a thing should be done; and I have mentioned it to the judges of the Court of Exchequer themselves, that I wished to be relieved from this responsibility as to the invested money. Where the suitor is secured, it is multiplied considerably. *There is nearly A MILLION from which I receive a benefit.*

When the dividends are received, are they immediately re-invested without an order of the court?—Never re-invested without an order of the court; *they remain in my hands.*

Is the committee to understand that the whole balance of the suitors' money in your hands at this moment, is about £132,000?—I believe I shall pay £30,000 out of it tomorrow: it fluctuates every day; therefore I signed that yesterday as the full amount of the money in my hands. When I came into office there was £15,000 lodged upon a mortgage at the banker's. *They put the money out upon interest for me.*

They lodge it upon exchequer bills; when these are paid off they buy others.

What was the amount of the emoluments altogether, fees and interest money, in your hand, in the course of the last year?—The interest of the money is £2,000 and more, which I have derived from what the bankers give me, which otherwise would have been all the bankers'; they offered it me, and I certainly took it; they would have offered me more. I have had much less than they gave my predecessor.

I give them the brokerage of near one hundred millions; an accountant in chancery makes probably an agreement with his banker, but I give the banker the whole of the brokerage, and he gives me a proportion of the interest made of the money, which I think I have a right to; he would have it all if I did not. I did not enter into an account with the banker, as banker to the court; the court has no other banker. I give the court a receipt for it; I have all the trouble and expense of a banker; I keep all the court's accounts, and have clerks for that purpose. The government have the income tax upon all of this.

I have no allowance from my bankers, either for the use of money, or as my brokers; the whole emolument received by me from the suitors money, consisting merely in interest received on exchequer bills.

The sums of money in Mr. Moysey's hands, fluctuate from £50,000 to £146,525. They appear to augment toward the latter end of the year. His bankers will be extremely sorry to close his official account.

If our readers will take the trouble to add up the receipts of the Prerogative



Court of Canterbury, they will find, that they touch upon £8,000 yearly: but "the business of the office appears to be executed at the expence of £240 10s." This enormous disproportion between income and outgoing, is scarcely credible. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe the fact! and could almost wish to obtain *personal satisfaction* of it, in the character of principals, notwithstanding the trouble of counting the money.

That it is the duty of the state to allow a fair and just remuneration for services, and for confidential situations, to keep them above temptation, is a principle, we have strongly avowed, and repeat it without hesitation; but that the emolument should be so great, where the duty is so cheaply discharged, does not meet our ideas of equity.

The result from the whole is in perfect union with the thoughts suggested in the introduction to this article, that it will be wise to take every opportunity of bringing the administration of justice to the simplest principles, and the cost of application to the courts to the most moderate level. The King is the father of his subjects, and when they solicit from him the exercise of his most dignified authority, in the administration of justice, whether loading their applications with imposts, be acting precisely like a father, must be left to the consideration of those whom it may more immediately and intimately concern.

What other remarks this Report might give occasion to, may be left to the feelings of our readers. We close this article by returning our sincere thanks to those who have caused the system to be investigated: especially to the Speaker of the House of Commons, whose *casting vote* has fully expressed his opinion; and to those other leading members of that honourable body, whose diligence and perseverance have laid—and will continue to lay—their country under great and lasting obligations. To them we apply the sentiments we have quoted on a former occasion, as expressed from the chair.—

\* You have stopped the cries of orphans, and dried up the tears of the widow, even those who must ever be insensible of the benefits they receive, will be partakers of the fruits of your labours!"

*A Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, during the Middle Ages, with ten illustrative Plates. By Rev. John Milner, D.D. F.S.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 164. Price 15s. Taylor, London, 1811.*

Or all men in the world, Reviewers should be downright upright men; free from bias, and from the influence of theory and system. Nevertheless, in spite of what they should be, their inflexibility sometimes fails them. When reporting on Mr. Whittington's "*Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France*,"\* we acknowledged the existence of a prepossession in our minds against the theory of that learned writer, who was desirous of finding in structures properly French, the rudiments and perfection of that style of architecture, which we had been accustomed to ascribe to our English ancestors. That prepossession still exists: perhaps with additional force. Nevertheless, we cannot but consider English art as under obligations to a work which has drawn out various learning in reply to it, and has made us acquainted with the extent to which our antiquaries had carried their researches on the subject, and with the effect of those researches when demanded by an interesting enquiry. Among those who most strenuously oppose the conjecture of Mr. Whittington, we must rank Dr. Milner; a gentleman in high repute for recondite knowledge, who has particular reasons for cultivating an intimate acquaintance with our ancient ecclesiastical structures, and who, in the second volume of his "*History of Winchester*," has paid very laudable attention to the progress of this English (vulgarly called *Gothic*) style of building. He conceives that, the whole system of pointed architecture, with all its members, and embellishments of cluster-columns, converging groins, flying buttresses, tracery, tabernacles, crockets, finials, cusps, orbs, pinnacles, and spires, grew by degrees, out of the simple pointed arch, between the latter end of the 12th and the early part of the 14th centuries:—and that the pointed arch itself was discovered by observing the happy effect of those intersecting semicircular arches which the architects of the 11th and 12th centuries

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 1023.

adopted as ornaments to their ecclesiastical structures.

Now, while we coincide in much of this representation, we would beg leave to advert to the castles and other structures *not* ecclesiastical; built, by order of William the Conqueror, [principally] and his successors, to overawe their Saxon subjects. In them were employed intersecting arches, probably, under the idea of their greater strength of construction, and these we conceive contributed to furnish examples for the contemplation of architects who studied durability in their religious edifices. In fact, the architects of both kinds of buildings were in many instances the same persons: and what was at first adopted from a principle of stability, might afterwards become popular, under a conviction of its beauty. We must also be allowed to doubt, whether cluster-columns were *invented* in the 11th or 12th century, because our author allows the general integrity of the celebrated Church and Choir of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, erected by Constantine's mother, St. Helena, about the year 320. Says Dr. M. "an air of Saxon nakedness and rudeness pervades the whole, and the very columns with their capitals, &c. though of the Corinthian order, are quite disproportioned, and destitute of entablature." Dr. M. has observed the "disproportion" of these columns, but he has not observed that some of them are *united*, and display the rudiments of the cluster-column; while by their great Leight, they rise above two stories of chapels; not unlike some in his favourite example, York Minster, which rise into a second story of windows.

Dr. M. traces his subject historically by means of specimens actually existing; of which we have accounts in antient writers, who saw, and described them, when in their glory. His acquaintance with our early religious historians has enabled him to execute this part of his treatise in a very respectable manner: while by a similar acquaintance with the Italian writers of ecclesiastical history, he takes off the evidence of certain instances of *Gothic* dressings to buildings which had been adduced against the claims of the English architects, by Mr. Smirke junior. Those instances, we believe at first staggered many. It appears that they are posterior constructions; in short, they are additions of later ages.

Dr. M. thinks it probable, "that the first open pointed arches, in Europe, were the twenty windows constructed by that great patron of architecture, Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester, in the choir of the Church of St. Cross, near that city: which structure he certainly raised between the years 1132 and 1136. These consist of openings, made in the intersected parts of semicircular arches, which cross each other." From this time, fashion adopted the mode; and it maintained itself, during the continuance of the Popish worship and ceremonies. The results of our author's enquiries are stated by him, in the concluding chapter of this very respectable treatise, which we beg leave to set before our readers as a synoptical view of the whole.

From what has been said it will appear that there are three orders of the pointed style, corresponding with the different periods in which they prevailed, each one of which has its proper character and members as much as the five orders of the Grecian style have theirs. It is for professional men, such as the author of the *Ancient Architecture of England*, who has spent his life in bisecting our cathedrals, longitudinally and latitudinally, and in copying them, from their grand proportions down to their minutest decorations, to enter into the detail of these, with both his pencil and his pen. The chief rule he will have to follow in the performance of the task here pointed out, is that which the writer has scrupulously adhered to in the course of this treatise, namely, to select such architectural specimens for his authorities, as can be demonstrated to belong to the periods and orders in which he places them. That this task has not yet been performed, is no proof that it cannot be performed. Grecian architecture was long practised before the rules of it were laid down, or the proportions of it discovered. With respect to the present writer, it is sufficient for him to refer to the proofs which he has adduced, that the pointed style of architecture in this country can be traced up to the reign of Henry I. in 1132, or, at the latest, to the beginning of the reign of Stephen, in 1136, and that its *First Order*, that of the acute arch, was perfected before the conclusion of the twelfth century, and that this order continued till near the conclusion of the thirteenth century; that its *Second Order*, that of the perfect or equilateral arch, reigned from that period till after the middle of the fifteenth century; and that the *Third Order*, that of the obtuse arch, obtained from this time down to the middle of the sixteenth

century, when the style itself was exploded, and a great proportion of the most beautiful specimens of it were destroyed. We have also remarked that the First Order is characterized during its formation, that is to say, till near the latter part of the twelfth century, chiefly by its acute arch (its pillars and other members being frequently Saxon,) but after its formation, not only by the narrowness and acuteness of its arch, but also by its detached slender shafts, its groining of simple intersecting ribs, its plain pediments without crockets or side pinnacles, and its windows, which are either destitute of mullions, or have only a simple bisecting mullion, with a single or triple trefoil, quatrefoil, or other flower, in the head of them. Of this order are the East end of Canterbury, the West end of Lincoln, and the whole of Salisbury Cathedrals, besides the transepts of York Minster, and of Westminster Abbey. The Second Order is marked, not only by the due proportion and the fine turn of its arch, but also by the cluster columns being, for the most part, formed out of one and the same stone, for the sake of combining strength with lightness, by the elegant, but not overcrowded tracery of its windows and groining, by its crocketed pinnacles, tabernacles, and pediments, the latter of which, towards the conclusion of the fourteenth century, were made to humour the sweeping of the arch which they covered. To this order belong the nave of Westminster Abbey, the nave and choir of York Minster, the naves of Winchester, Exeter, and Canterbury Cathedrals, Wykeham's two colleges, St. Stephen's Chapel, &c. The Third Order is known, not only by the flatness of the point of its arch, but also by its numerous, large, and low descending windows, together with the multiplicity and intricacy of its tracery, by its pendent capitals, by the profusion of its ornaments on the walls, both exteriorly and interiorly, by its fan work and countless shields and devices on the ceilings. To this order belong King's College chapel, the chapel of Henry VII, those of Prince Arthur, at Worcester, of Cardinal Beaufort and the Bishops Waynflete and Fox, at Winchester, &c. It will be readily gathered from the whole of this treatise, which of the three orders the author himself prefers for religious structures, as best calculated to produce the proper effect of the style; though doubtless, the impracticability of raising a lofty arch, from want of strength in the supporters or other causes, may sometimes render the obtuse arch preferable upon the whole, especially for small chapels. But which ever order of the pointed style is adopted, good taste as strictly requires that their respective members and ornaments should not be blended together, as that Grecian and pointed ar-

chitecture should not be intermixed in the same work.

Whether these distinctions may be allowed to form different *orders*, we do not enquire; but if Dr. M's. remarks should have the happy effect of inducing our Gothic-copying architects of the present day, to consider to what age they would wish the structure they are raising should be referred, good taste will feel infinite obligations to our author. Or, if they should reflect on the proper style of Gothic for the nature and destination of the building committed to their charge, and no longer associate the highly ornamented appendages of the seventh Henry's time, to the plainer designs of earlier ages, the improvement would be greatly to their credit. The period of the Gothic or English style which is usually thought most perfect is, that when the pointed arch was restricted in general form to the proportions of an equilateral triangle. More obtuse proportions suggest an idea of decaying grandeur. The ornaments proper to accompany this description of arch must be sought in commanding structures, and selected with discrimination.

But we must not part from Dr. Milner without hinting at several articles of information which occur incidentally in his pages, or rather in the notes to his text. We do not think ourselves bound to adopt his tone of severe reprehension of Sir Christopher Wren; who, if he might err in thinking too meanly of the taste and feeling of the "monkish" architects, always did justice to their talents, and skill in construction: and even adopted some of their principles; as his own St. Paul's bears witness. Yet we correct with pleasure his error in respect to the period when glass was first introduced in the windows of churches: this he places in the thirteenth century; Dr. M. more correctly refers to St. Wilfrid as adorning his "grand monastery and church at Weremouth, with religious images and pictures, and glazing the windows with glass, which he caused to be made upon the spot,"—in the seventh century. Dr. M. adds in a note at the end of his work.

The use of painted glass in England is brought down, by modern writers, as low as the reign of Henry III. Such may be the era of its being *made* in England; but it is likely that the use of it is a great deal more ancient, since it was employed in windows

at Rome as early as the year 813; in which year Leo III. glazed the church of St. John Lateran with glass of various colours. See *Floury*, L. XLVI. Sec. XX. and his authorities.

This was surely a great advance on the construction of Glastonbury Monastery church, which was of wattles, or hurdles, and sheathed with boards. That, however, was the mode of building employed in large structures, and of a religious kind, by the Saxons (compare *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 52) and we doubt whether the church at Greenstead in Essex, which is quoted as an instance by Dr. M. is altogether in point. To our eye when we inspected it, it did not appear so. The nearest resemblances to the first churches may probably be found in Wales:—including even the thatch.

Dr. M. does greater honour than we had supposed the fact would justify to our English architects: he says they were sent for to parts abroad, to undertake great buildings. The famous Batalha, built by John King of Portugal in 1383, was the work of an Irishman. It is contemporary with Winchester cathedral, St. Stephen's chapel Westminster, &c. but by no means equal in sublimity and beauty.

The great number of churches taken down and rebuilt in England, on the introduction of the pointed arch, is surprising.

Dr. M. in a note, the whole of which is too long for our admission, retorts on Mr. Whittington the imperfections discoverable in the churches of France: he says,

We cannot prefer the portal of Amiens cathedral, nor even that of Rheims, which he gives us a plate of, to that of York, or even that of Litchfield, after all the violence the latter has sustained in a formal siege: we cannot, I say, prefer that of Amiens in consequence of "armies of saints, prophets, martyrs, and angels lining the door way, crowding the walls, and swarming round all the pinnacles.".....The surveyor of French architecture dwells, with rapture, on the size of the French portals, p. 127; but surely a door may be too high as well as too low, and few persons of taste would admire a door which, with its ornaments, reaches to a great deal more than half the height of the whole building to which it serves as an entrance, as is the case with his boasted cathedral of Rheims, and still more so with that of Rouen. The surveyor reproaches the English cathedrals with having only three parallel aisles,

whereas some of those in France have five, p. 117. The latter undoubtedly had their advantage in the ancient service; which use, however, the side chapels in most of our great churches answered better. With respect to effect, it is most certain that more than one aisle on each side of the nave appears to be an excrescence, and takes off from the unity of the grand design. It is like having more than two hands or two legs. The French boast of the portal of Rheims, which is far surpassed by that of York, especially in its restored state, as Mr. Carter has exhibited it. Again they boast of the choir of Beauvais, to which we oppose that of Lincoln, stripped as the latter has been since the Reformation, and now disgraced as it is by a profane disgusting altar piece. Lastly, they boast of the nave of Amiens: with this (though seen to so great an advantage in consequence of all the rich and judicious decorations which the late good Bishop La Motte added to it) we hesitate not to compare that of York.

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*Poetical Selections*, consisting of the most approved Pieces of our best British Poets, excellent Specimens of Fugitive Poetry, and some Original Pieces, by Cowper, Darwin, and others that have never before been published; classically arranged. 8vo. pp. 300. Price 6s. Thomson and Wrightson, Birmingham, 1811.

We recommend this collection to our readers; it consists of various pieces from the works of our modern bards. The editor thus reasons for the publication of them in their present form:

With whatever views the editor may contemplate the final fate of his little work;—whether it shall be buoyed up for awhile by the fine spring gale of prosperity, or sink into (perhaps deserved) neglect and oblivion, yet he would be solicitous to avow the sincerity of his motive in thus endeavouring to add his small contribution to the support of *Virtue* and the *Muses*. He is aware that it is in *Virtue* we must look for solid and permanent happiness, and that the *Muses* may be made the distinguished medium of assisting a cause so sacred, by the facility with which they can call forth the best feelings of the human heart.—To the *Muses* he owes a thousand obligations: to their flights he attributes the happiest intervals of his existence, and by their influence he has trilled a song that has cheered frequent hours of solitude, and alleviated the bitterest moments of anguish.

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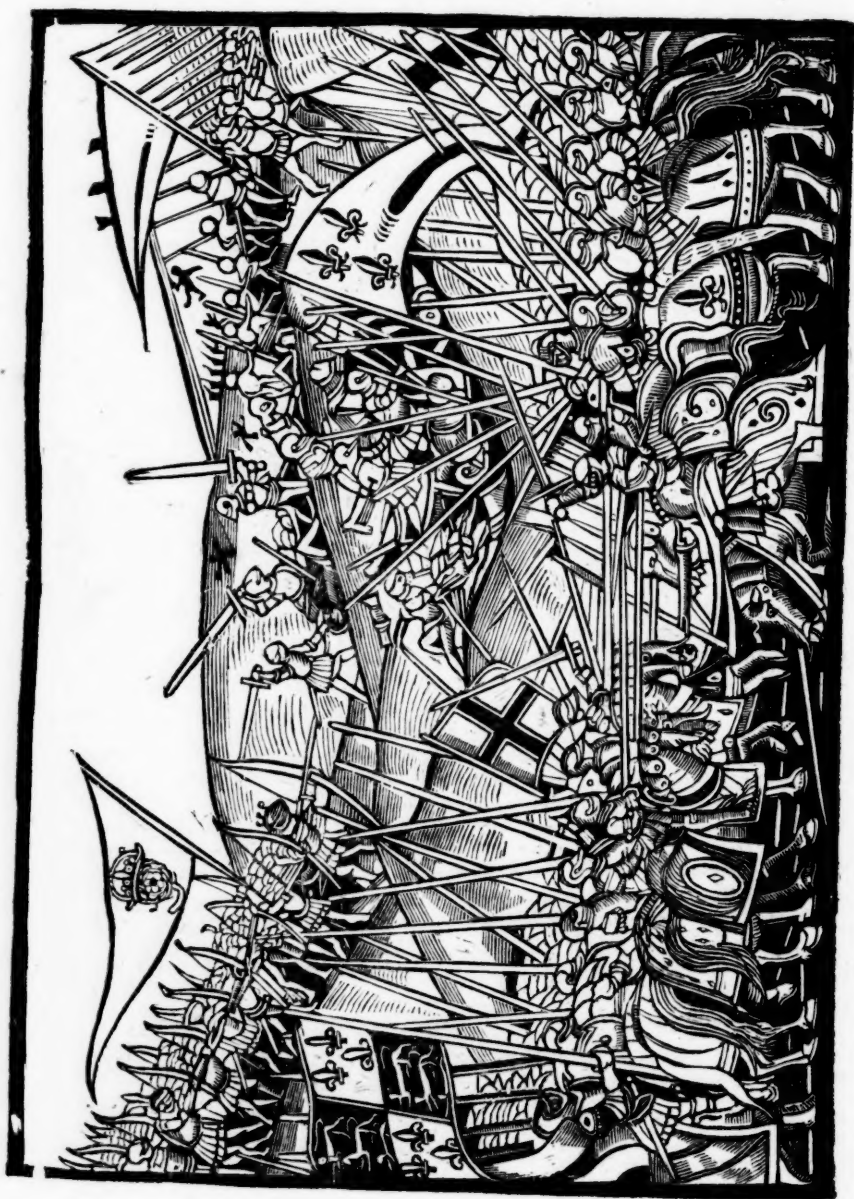
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To face Page 994, Vol. X., of the LITERARY PANORAMA.



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*Typographical Antiquities*; or the History of Printing in England, Scotland, and Ireland: containing Memoirs of our Ancient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them. Begun by the late Joseph Ames, F. R. and A. SS. considerably augmented by William Herbert, of Cheshunt, Herts; and now greatly enlarged, with copious Notes, and illustrated with appropriate Engravings; comprehending the History of English Literature, and a View of the Progress of the Art of Engraving, in Great Britain; by the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin. Qto. pp. 350. Price £3. 3s. Miller, London.

OWING to certain circumstances our notice of this interesting and splendid volume has been somewhat delayed. We seize this opportunity, however, of thanking Mr. Dibdin for the pains which he has taken, and the fidelity which he has manifested, in examining the typographical antiquities of the United Kingdom; an important province of our national history. We have always admired the zealous industry, and active intelligence of Ames and Herbert. Bred as they were in humble life, and engaged in trade; the former a ship-chandler in Wapping, and the latter a hosier in Leadenhall Street; we have ever respected the industry and taste which distinguished them, and that passion for bibliography which impelled them to vigorous research, and at last drew upon them the attention of the learned, and seated them honourably in our English Temple of Fame. To have done so much as they did, in the very infancy of bibliographical science in this country, deserves great praise; and we congratulate the students in this department of literature, that Ames and Herbert have met such an editor as Mr. Dibdin, who follows his authors, at least, *passibus æquis*, and carries with him so valuable a mass of information to the stores which they had already collected and preserved. His previous works shewed him well qualified for the present undertaking. His "*Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics*;" prove him to have had an extensive knowledge of books in general, and to have been conversant with libraries, catalogues, and bibliographers; his edi-

Vol. X. [Lit. Pan. Dec. 1911.]

tion of *Raphe Robinson's Translation of Sir Thomas More's Utopia*, affords abundant proof of his acquaintance with old English literature; while his *Bibliomania* shews him familiar with the mysteries of book-collecting, the anecdotes of bookseller's shops and auction-rooms, and all the gossip of the admirers of wide margins, and the connoisseurs in paper, types, and ink.

The volume before us contains, 1. Ames's preface; 2. Memoirs of Ames; 3. Herbert's preface; 4. Some account of Herbert; 5. Preliminary Disquisition on early Engraving and ornamental Printing; 6. Some account of Caxton; 7. Books printed by Caxton; 8. a Supplement; and 9. an Index.—Numerous prints, and fac-similia, occur in the work; such as—portraits of eminent persons; (among which we regard that of Dr. Mead as a *chef-d'œuvre*;)—ancient water marks of paper;—initial letters, and types of early masters;—scrolls, head and tail pieces, and other devices; and here we cannot but distinguish a print which is given, p. xv, of the "Preliminary Disquisition on early Engraving and ornamental Printing;" presenting "the Representation of a Battle, the first (says Mr. Dibdin) which I have met with in this country, executed on an enlarged scale; having the armies designated by the respective standards and pennons which they bore." Mr. D. justly adds, that "the skill and fidelity of Mr. John Nesbit, the artist who traced and engraved it, will be acknowledged by the most fastidious critic." By the favour of Mr. Dibdin we are enabled to set an impression of this cut before our readers. The original has a coarseness of tool in it, to which Mr. Nesbit has not found it possible to condescend; accustomed as he is to superior execution. Mr. D. has referred by conjecture a view of a city, apparently designed abroad, to our "sea-girt isle;" and fancy may conjecture that this representation of a combat, was intended to portray the battle of Hastings,—i. e. the conquest of England—undoubtedly, the devices on the standards oppose this idea; but correctness of thinking is not to be sought in our early wood-engravers. This plate is curious, as it shews the military array; the men at arms, and the archers; with other pomps and pride of chivalry. Such ancient representations, in fact, are valua-

ble as depicting the costume of the times; and if Mr. D. had, in addition to his military figures, at half length copied from this reprint of Wynkyn De Worde's *Polychronicon*, (1527) added that in folio CCLiij. which occurs again folio CCCxxvi. he would have furnished an interesting specimen of a peaceful habit, apparently royal. The same may be said of the king at half length, on the last column of the work. Some future Strutt may avail himself of the resource afforded by similar cuts in books, to great advantage.

The subject of engraving on wood [or on metal,] as practised before engraving on copper became common, is of great curiosity. Our author has bestowed considerable attention on it, but not being a *practical man*, he has not entered fully into the force of Mr. Landseer's difficulties on the subject of *crossed hatchings* in some of those early performances. That modern artists *can* execute crossed hatchings is undeniable; but they accomplish it, by *pecking out* the whites; not by *crossing* the lines, strictly speaking; with great consumption of patience, and loss of time. We venture to affirm, that such was not the method of the ancient masters. They bestowed their crossings with a profusion that plainly proves they lost no time in the operation. For subjects executed on a large scale we appeal to the wood-cut edition of Palladio on the Orders; and for subjects so small as to defy the mode of execution supposed by Mr. D. we appeal to a small volume intitled "*Bibliorum Utriusque Testamenti Icones, Summo Artificio expressae; historias sacras ad vivum exhibentes, &c.* Francofurti ad Mœnum, cum privilegio Cæsareo. M. D. LXXI."

These cuts are but about two inches and half long by two inches high: yet they contain crossings performed with wonderful facility. The *rain* and clouds in the subject of "the deluge," would puzzle a modern artist: the figures in "Moses striking the rock," are scarcely a quarter of an inch in height, and are executed with great spirit and *neatness*; yet this plate displays crossings amidst some of the closest hatchings. They are also *thrown away*, as it were, on other articles: where modern skill would deem them completely unnecessary. Whether Mr. Landseer be correct, in supposing that these plates are *casts*, from models

cut in *intaglio*, we cannot say; but if they were, they shew a knowledge of *stereotype*, which it is a thousand pities was ever lost; and moreover they indicate a composition of metal more obedient than our present typemetal is to the wishes of the artist and the founder. And supposing the difficulty of casting these plates were overcome, we scarcely know how they could be printed, without excessive care and cost. If we recollect rightly, Albert Durer abandoned engraving on copper, because he could execute his designs so much more rapidly on wood: yet we have seen crossings in some of his subjects which certainly were not *pecked out*, by that impatient master. Whoever can recover this lost manner, if it should prove to be applicable to modern art, will confer a facility on wood engraving, which is all it stands in need of to rival our excellent productions on copper; and to add a certain character and style, the beauty of which would be felt by all intelligent amateurs.

In the advertisement (which follows the dedication of the work to the Marquis of Bute) Mr. Dibdin says,

There is one point in which it is conceived this work will be considered, by *resolute* lovers of black-letter antiquity, exceedingly vulnerable; and that is, in having generally adopted the modern orthography for the ancient. If the phraseology of Caxton were thereby altered and injured—if our venerable typographer were made to speak in a different style, and the character of his compositions were totally changed in consequence—perhaps hardly any censure would be too severe for such an innovation! But, it is respectfully submitted, Caxton is here made to write in the very same language which he himself wrote—except that, in some few instances, 'nor' may have been substituted for 'ne,' and 'understand' for 'understanden.' This, it is hoped, is 'the very head and front' of the editor's 'offending.'

We do not claim for ourselves the epithet of "*resolute*," like John Floris\* of old; but we must own that we wish Mr. D. had, in every instance, adhered to the orthography of Caxton. Caxton's books can be but in the hands of a few; and since the progress of language forms a part of the history of men and nations,

\* Who subscribes an address "to the reader," prefixed to his "*Woilde of Wordes*," an Italian and English Dictionary, published in 1598, "*Resolute John Floris*."

we regret that Caxton's style has been modernized in any degree. Mr. D. himself has thought it necessary to compromise the affair; for he says,

The reader may be assured that the dress of our first printer is not so completely changed, as he may imagine, into the costume of the 19th century: unless taking the tarnish from his lace, and the dust from his coat, be deemed such an alteration. However, that the aforesaid 'resolute lovers of black-letter antiquity' may not be wholly disappointed, and that the capricious and unsettled state of ancient orthography may be indisputably manifest, the titles and colophons of the books printed by Caxton, together with the prologues and epilogues of the English History of Troy (vide p. 16, post,) are printed with scrupulous adherence to the ancient mode. The poetical extracts are also uniformly thus printed, because the ancient mode of spelling seems necessary to preserve the quantity of the verse. The other extracts are given in modern orthography; preserving the character of the word, whether French or Latin: by this means it is hoped that Caxton may be rendered an interesting, and somewhat popular, author.

What Mr. D. terms "taking the tarnish from his lace, and the dust from his coat;" we deem as bad as scouring a medal, or recutting in modern form the letters of an antique inscription. In this only instance we question Mr. Dibdin's taste as an antiquary. Mr. Herbert at the end of his preface says—"the alterations our language has undergone may here be traced;"—but Mr. Dibdin's modernizing system has rendered it very difficult to pursue the vestiges of Caxton's style.—Mr. D. again adverts to this measure in his "Account of Books printed by Caxton, p. 1."

The reasons for adopting modern orthography (with a few obvious exceptions) in the prologues and other extracts, have been before detailed: at present it is only necessary to add that, while the ancient mode of spelling throws obstructions in the way of the reader's entertainment, nothing seems to be lost to the cause of learning and common sense by the adoption of the modern mode. On these points the reader will exercise his opinion with freedom, and, it is hoped, with candor.

We use that *freedom* of expressing our opinion which Mr. D. allows us, and we trust that we do not offend against *candor*; when we state, that one great source of *entertainment* to the reader, and we may

add *information* to the enquirer into the structure of the English tongue, is cut off by violating Caxton's idiom.

Mr. Dibdin gives us, in a note (pp. 10 and 11, of Ames's preface) some curious observations relative to the prices of books.

The University of Paris, A. D. 1272, instituted a plan, not only for approving books, but for *determining the price of them*. It ordained: 'quod pro exemplaribus aliquid ultra moderatum salarium vel mercedem seu ultro id quod ab Universitate vel deputatis ab ea taxatum fuerit, non exigent à quocunque.' In the year 1323, four officers were appointed by this University to regulate the prices of all manuscript books; and these were called '*Taxatores Librorum*.' Of the greater number of the MSS. bequeathed to the library of Sorbonne, shortly after it was founded, Chevillier tells us that a price was marked upon each; and that from a catalogue made of them in the year 1292, this library contained more than 1000 priced volumes. At the end of the inventory or catalogue, the sum total, constituting the value of these books, was thus specified: '*Summa valoris omnium librorum hujus Domus propter intitulatos anno Domini 1292 tria milia, octogentæ duodecim libræ, decem solidi, octo denarii*.' [3892. 12. 8.]

But the discovery of the art of printing, by multiplying books so rapidly, rendered the interference of these '*Taxatores*' extremely difficult, and, in most instances, ineffectual. Instead, therefore, of taxing each individual volume, the printers, who were necessarily the first booksellers, were obliged to make out catalogues of their books, with the price affixed to each, to be kept in their shops. These prices were regulated by the four University-Officers; in this respect imitating the plan which had been adopted with the manuscripts—namely, that the book-vendor was to put a parchment label in his window, with the name and the price of each work, written in a fair and legible hand. Thus we find, in respect of the printers, that Colinaeus was obliged to sell his Greek Testament for a sum not exceeding 12 sous. The '*Promptuarium Juris*' of 1520, in 2 vols. folio, was taxed at 50 sous; and a Hebrew Psalter of Robert Stephens at 7 sous. The early priced catalogues of the books of Colinaeus and Robert Stephens are in the Sorbonne collection. Consult Chevillier's *L'Origine de l'Imprimerie de Paris*, p. 368, &c.; especially 373-4-5, where a variety of colophons are given respecting the sums at which printers professed to sell their publications. Chevillier seems to wish for the revival of these University Book-Censors, in order that '*les gens de Lettres, qui épuisent leur esprit par l'étude, ne se verroient pas obliger d'épuiser encore leur*



bourse, et d'acheter les livres à un prix excessif." It may be worth remarking, that the act of the 25th of Henry VIII. ch. xv. § 4. granting to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the two Chief Justices, the power of regulating the prices of books, when too exorbitant, was not repealed till the 12th of Geo. II.

We observe that among the annual university officers at Cambridge, two are appointed who are called *taxors*. What is the peculiar duty of these functionaries?—At the end of "a Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christen man, set furthe by the Kynges Majestie of Englande, &c." printed 1543, we read as follows—"This boke bounde in paper boordes or claspes, not to be solde above xvi d."—(*Exempl. pulch. penes nos.*)

How are times altered!—Says Mr. D.

It may afford some idea of the immense circulation of printed books in these times, and, consequently, [it is to be hoped] of the proportionable influence of knowledge and mental improvement, when it is stated, from accurate premises, that upwards of 120,000 copies of the collective number of periodical publications, are printed and circulated in London EVERY MONTH!

Ames first published his *typographical antiquities* in 1749; and Herbert his augmented edition in 1785; during that interval of time many new facts were brought to light. No less than 70 new printers' names were inserted by Herbert, most of those from page 1309 to 1382, of his edition, having been left unnoticed by Ames. From Herbert's time to the present, the eyes of our literary antiquaries have been busily employed in researches of this sort. Collecting specimens of early typographers, has become a *rage*; and, if formerly, we had our Cottons, Meads, and Sloanes, we have now a host of men of equal learning and opulence, under whose auspices this branch of science has been most successfully cultivated. By way of exhibiting the relative *quantum* of correct information possessed reciprocally by Herbert and Dibdin, we transcribe two notes, appended to Herbert's preface, p. 57.

Chronicles: Fabian's printed by Pynson.—The Pastyme of the People, by John Rastell.—Grafton's, printed by Tottle.—Hall's, by Berthelet. HERBERT.

Herbert's description of these Chronicles is rather confused and inaccurate. The first Chronicle, after Caxton's, was compiled by

Robert Fabian, and printed very beautifully by Pynson, in folio, A. D. 1516. A perfect copy of it is among the rarest old English books in existence. The same printer afterwards executed Froissart's Chronicles in folio, 1523-5, 2 vols. W. Rastall published a second edition of Fabian, in 1533; John Raynes, a third in 1542; and John Kingston, a fourth and the last, in 1559: all in folio. A reprint of the first edition of 1516, is now going through the press, superintended by a very careful editor. Hall's Chronicle was first printed by Grafton, in 1543; again in 1550: both in folio, with an index, and recently in 1809, in one thick quarto volume. Hardyng's Chronicle was first printed in 1543, 4to. by Grafton. It is very rare. Grafton's own Chronicle was printed in 1568-9, for Tottle and Joy, in folio; and recently in 1809, 2 vols. 4to. Holinshed's Chronicles went through two editions in folio—the first in 1577, 2 vols.; the second in 1587, 3 vols. A re-impression of these last valuable Chronicles was published in 6 vols. 4to. 1807, &c. with a copious index. It is not necessary here to notice minor Chronicles, and Summaries of the same, by Lanquet, Cooper, Carion, and Stow. D.

The first book generally supposed to have been printed in England (by Caxton, who brought the art hither) is "*the Book of Chess*," dated in the year 1474. Of this however there are considerable doubts. The book is in the English tongue, but there is no evidence that it was printed in this country; and it is thought, by the best informed, that it was really printed by Caxton either at Cologne or Bruges. That the types are the same with those which were used in printing some of his books assuredly executed here, is no argument; for there can be no doubt but that, on removing hither, he brought "with him all the necessary implements and materials" of the art.—"In 1477 appeared the first book from the press of Caxton *with the year and place* both subjoined to the *colophon*;" this was called—"The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers;"—his last book bears the date of 1495. The first book printed in the English language, is "*the Recuyell of the Historie of Troye*," a translation and work begun at Bruges in 1493, and finished at Cologne in 1471. That he printed within the verge of *Westminster Abbey*, is well known; but in which of the small chapels, or in what particular part of the out-buildings is not ascertained. It is supposed, however,



that the Almonry, now called *the Ambry*, is the spot where the first English printing-press was erected. We print the following particulars relative to the close of this eminent man's career.

Although the hand of death seems now to have been hourly about to be laid upon our Typographer, yet, as Oldys expresses it, 'he kept preparing copy for the press to the very last.'\* From the evidence of Wynkyn De Worde, in the colophon of his edition of the *Vitas Patrum*, 1493, it appears that these lives of the Fathers were 'translated out of French into English by William Caxton of Westminster, late dead;' and that '*he finished it at the last day of his life.*' He might have chosen this work, for his final literary effort, from a consideration, according to Oldys, that 'from the examples of quiet and solemn retirement therein set forth, it might farther serve to wean his mind from all worldly attachments, exalt it above the solitudes of this life, and insure him to that repose and tranquillity with which he seems to have designed it.'

For some time previously to his decease, Caxton appears to have attended the making up of the Church Wardens' accounts, as one of the principal parishioner, and as a regular vestryman; his name being several times subscribed at the passing of them.

He died either in the year 1491 or 1492; quickly following one of his female relatives to the grave: for, in the first year of 'Thac-compte of Rycharde Frost and Robard Lowthyan, Wardenys of the paroch chyrch of Seynt Margarete of Westm. in the shyre of Myddx,' from the 17 of May 1490, to 3d June 1492, there is the following entry:

*Item*; atte Bureynge of Mawde Caxton for torches and tapers .iiij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

In the second year of the same account:

*Item*; atte Bureynge of William Caxton for .iiij<sup>s</sup>. torches .vj<sup>d</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>.

*Item*; for the belle atte same Bureynge .vj<sup>d</sup>.

In a memorandum at the end of the account of John Denys and John Fanne,

\* Bagford has well said of Caxton that 'his like' had never before appeared 'for industry.' Exclusively of the labours attached to the working of his press, as a new art, our Typographer contrived, though 'well stricken in years,' to translate not fewer than 5000 closely printed folio pages. As a translator, therefore, he ranks among the most laborious—and, I would hope, not the least successful—of his tribe. The foregoing conclusion is the result of a careful enumeration of all the books translated as well as printed by him; which, if published in the modern fashion, would extend to nearly twenty-five octavo volumes!

Churchwardens, from the 19th of May 1496 to the last day of May 1498, of 'what remaineth in store to the said church;—

*Item*; receyved by the handes of William Roytt for oon of those printed boks that were bequothed to the Church behove by William Caxton vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

*Item*; in boks called legends of the bequeste of William Caxton .iiij<sup>s</sup>. to which Lewis [or rather Ames, who made the extract for him] adds the following:

*Item*; .iiij<sup>s</sup> pryntyd bokes, ij of them of the lyfe of Seynt Kateryne, and other ij of the byrthe of our Ladye, of the gifte of the executors of Caxton.

Ames adds; that 'there is wrote down in a very old hand in a *Fructus Temporum*' of his friend Mr. Ballard, of Camden, in Gloucestershire, the following memorandum: 'Of your charite pray for the soul of Mayster Wylliam Caxton, that in hys tyme was a man of moch ormate and much renowned wysdome and conyng, and decesed full crystenly the yere of our Lord MCCCCLXXXI—

Modor of Merci shyld hym from thoirful fynd,

And bryng him to lyff eternall that neur hath ynd.

"I have seen this wrote [adds he, in an interleaved copy of his work in my possession] in a very old hand in another book, in folio."

That our Typographer met death with placidity and resignation, there is every reason, from the testimony of his own pious ejaculations, but more from the evidence of a usefully spent life, to believe. If his funeral was not emblazoned by 'the pomp of heraldry,' and 'the great ones of rank' were not discoverable among his pall bearers, yet Caxton descended into his grave in a full assurance of a monument, which, like the art he had practised, would bid defiance to decay. Accept! O venerable and virtuous shade, this tribute of unfeigned respect to thy memory! Thou shalt be numbered hereafter, not with the witty, the vain, or the profligate—the Nashes, Greens, and Rochesters of the day! but with the wise, the sober, and the good; with those who have unceasingly strove to meliorate the condition of mankind.

We conclude with wishing Mr. Dibdin every possible success in the prosecution and completion of this most valuable work;—a work which is not only interesting by its subject to every student in literature, but by the variety of anecdotes it contains; and the extracts it presents from curious and rare performances, extends its interest to the antiquary, the historian, and the philologist.

*Exploratory Travels* through the Western Territories of North America: comprising a Voyage from St. Louis, on the Mississippi, to the Source of that River, &c. Performed in 1805, 1806, and 1807, by Order of the Government of the United States. By Zebulon Montgomery Pike. Qto. pp 436. Price £2. 2s. Longman and Co. London, 1811.

THE expedition of which this volume is the journal, was of greater importance to America, especially to the United States, than to Britain; considered in its political relations. Yet the example of the British in attempting to discover a passage across the Continent to the Western shore of that extensive portion of the globe, appears to have acted as a stimulus to those who planned and promoted Major Pike's *Exploratory Travels*. The excursions of the British travellers, Mr. Hearne to the north-west, till he met the Sea; and Mr. Mackenzie overland to Nootka, where he also beheld the Great Pacific, could not but make an impression on the minds of American statesmen. Certain it is, that the Americans earnestly contemplate the possibility of extending their connections to the Western Ocean; with the courses of rivers affording approaches to that coast; the intervals among the mountains, of which advantage may be taken to connect the passages from river to river; the levels of the countries, and the distances between shore and shore: these are objects constantly under their consideration. The Continent of North America is so vast, so dreary, so feebly populated, so unfavourable to the spirit of adventure, in the higher latitudes, where Mackenzie crossed it, that very weak indeed is every expectation of advantage to commercial speculation from that (the northern) line of passage. Attention has therefore been directed southward. Here the distance is less, because the Continent is narrower: the rivers approach each other more hopefully; and the climate it might be expected, being warmer, would be relieved from many impediments, depending on the severities of the seasons. These expectations have not been realized in the experience of Major Pike. While his countrymen in Virginia and Carolina were afraid to move, lest they should faint under suffocating heat, he was, in lati-

tudes little different, almost perished by cold, and some of his people will carry to the grave, in their frost-bitten limbs, memorials of hardships endured from cold, from hunger, and from anxiety. Political relations give additional importance to this southern tract: for here the countries claimed by the Spanish and the American governments border on each other; and, however the philosopher may fancy that either has territory more than sufficient, already, yet the politician will still be grasping at more. In Europe, the acquisition of ten square miles is a serious object to a state: in America a district of a hundred square miles is of little account. Mere length and breadth of land is there barely worth the composition of a state paper; and the produce to be obtained from it, is in all probability, the same as what is already possessed in superabundance. The western settlements of the Anglo-Americans, are capable of receiving all the superfluity of population which the civilized portion of their country can spare, for ages to come. Were it possible to contract the roving of their people, sound policy would command the States to enforce that contraction; and could they recall their settlers, in the great wilderness, to within a reasonable distance from the seat of government, they would experience the truth of the famous paradox of Hesiod, "half is more than the whole." Notwithstanding the certainty of these self-evident propositions, the American government has taken advantage of the deranged state of affairs in Europe, especially in Spain, and the present weakness of the parent country, to enlarge its dominions, at the expense of the Spanish colonial possessions. It bought from Buonaparte provinces formerly Spanish; and it insists on obtaining additional territories, which those who sold, had no intention to deliver. Its object is, to approach as near as possible, to the mines of Mexico; and to obtain the precious metals, not by industry, nor by commerce, but by sovereignty, and power. We scruple not to condemn this purpose as the result of shallow policy. Not long after it shall be attained, will the Federal Republic be no Republic at all: divisions will rend it into several dominions; and what it fondly contemplates as the completion of its greatness, will eventually precipitate its ruin. Formerly it was a prevailing opinion as

expressed by a French writer, that "De quelque masque qu'elle se couvre, l'Angleterre est, et sera toujours, aux yeux de la Cour de Madrid, un oiseau de proie habile et rapace, qui n'attend qu'une occasion favorable pour dévorer les trésors du Mexique et du Pérou." But, at present, there is no "Cour de Madrid;" the parent state is in confusion; Europe holds a debilitated sovereignty over her American possessions; Revolution is proceeding; and French interference—not English—has broken all the bonds which formerly connected the distant portions of the same empire. Under these circumstances it is impossible to foresee the ultimate character that may be assumed by any of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic provinces; and consequently no conjecture can be formed as to the fate of Mexico. If that country should rise to power, America may find it her interest to avoid a collision with that power. Should it be governed by some enterprising chief, the President of the American States may be constrained to lower his ambition; and perhaps the very acquisitions lately made, by what was considered, doubtless, as a master stroke of policy, may prove the occasion of remorse to distant generations. The French name *must* be held in such hatred by Spaniards for ages to come, that whatever has passed through the hands of the chief of that nation will be considered as wrested by rapine;—and it will be recollected that by this accursed authority were the southern provinces,—once Spanish—now American, transferred from their natural allegiance, to their unnatural incorporation.

Leaving these conjectural anticipations to the justification or refutation of time, we direct our notice to the contents of the volume before us. They comprize two journeys into the interior of the Continent.

On the afternoon of Friday, August 9, 1805, Lieutenant (now Major) Pike, sailed with one sergeant, two corporals, and seventeen privates, in a keeled boat, about 70 feet long, provisioned for four months, in order to make a survey of the river Mississippi to its source. He returned to St. Louis whence he had set out, on Wednesday, April 20, 1806, after an absence of eight months and twenty-two days.

In the course of his Voyage this traveller discovered, as might be expected,

much good land, and more that is but unpromising; peopled by Indian nations differing in disposition; some of them with great difficulty persuaded to peace; others less able to sustain war, or less partial to the *sports* of the tomahawk, or the hatchet.

A particular account of these nations, succeeds the narrative of Major Pike's adventures: this will be perused with interest in America; and it forms an addition to our general knowledge. The whole population of this immense district is trivial; it amounts to Warriors 8,034

Women 12,714

Children 22,394

barely 43 000 in a course of a thousand or fifteen hundred miles.

From some additional "Observations" we learn that our Hudson's Bay Company, besides sending out Mackenzie and M'Kay to cross the rocky mountains, &c. to the west, "have had a gentleman by the name of Thomson, making a geographical survey of the north-west part of the Continent; who for three years, with an astonishing spirit of enterprize and perseverance, passed over all that extensive and unknown country. His establishment, although not splendid (the mode of travelling not admitting it), was such as to allow of the most unlimited expences in every thing necessary to facilitate his inquiries, and he is now engaged in digesting the important results of his undertaking." We should be happy to congratulate the public on the communication of his interesting labours; but we believe that the concerns of the Hudson's Bay Company, are conducted with a privacy not to be expected from more numerous bodies, and not over fond of public communications.

Major Pike commenced his second voyage July 15, 1806. The objects of this were, in the first place to return some Indian prisoners to their homes and families; a truly laudable intention! and secondly to explore the course of the Red River, the alleged boundaries of the American purchase. By taking a course too far northerly the Major overshot his mark; and instead of visiting the Red River, he went on to the *Rio del Norte* of the Spaniards, and was in consequence found by them on their territory. They treated him and his followers with exemplary civility; but took the liberty of di-

verting the course of his journey: they sent him home by another route, and detained such of his papers as they thought desirable. The government of Mexico, it seems, had recently sent out a body of troops, not less than six hundred, to confirm their influence over the Indian nations between their boundaries and those of America; and Major P. laments the preponderance they had acquired by this excursion, though it did not completely fulfil its object. He was taken to Sia Fé; from thence to Chibahuahua, the governor's residence, where he arrived April 2, 1807, and returned to the American Post at Natchitoches, July 1.

Though we have described this narrative as chiefly interesting the country in which it originated, yet in parts it conveys both information and amusement. The sufferings of the gallant adventurer and his company excite commiseration: his account of the manners of the uncivilized people which he visited, gratify curiosity; while here and there his remarks on natural history, or other miscellaneous subjects repay our attention with instruction.

An estimate of the hardships endured by the party may be formed from this officer's journal of a few consecutive days in January 1807.

*Saturday, 17th January.*—Marched about four miles, when the great White Mountain presented itself before us: in sight of which we had been for more than a month, and through which we supposed lay the long sought Red River. We now left the Creek on the north of us, and bore away more east to a low place in the mountains. About sunset we came to the edge of a prairie, which bounded the foot of the mountain, and as there was no wood or water where we were, and the wood from the skirts of the mountain appeared to be at no great distance, I thought proper to march for it. In the middle of the prairie crossed the Creek, which now bore almost east. Here we all got our feet wet. The night commenced extremely cold. When we halted at the woods at eight o'clock for encampment, after getting fires made, we discovered that *the feet of nine of our men were frozen*, and to add to the misfortune, of both of those whom we called hunters among the number. *This night we had no provision.* Distance advanced twenty-eight miles. Reaumeure's thermometer stood at 18° below 0.

*Sunday, 18th January.*—We started out two of the men least injured; the doctor and myself, (who fortunately were untouched by

the frost) also went out to *hunt for something to preserve existence.* Near evening we wounded a buffalo with three balls, but had the mortification to see him run off notwithstanding. We concluded it was useless to go home to add to the general gloom, and went amongst some rocks where we encamped, and sat up all night; as from the intense cold it was impossible to sleep: also, hungry and without cover.

*Monday, 19th January.*—We again took the field, and after crawling about one mile in the snow got to shoot eight times among a gang of buffaloes, and could plainly perceive two or three to be badly wounded, but by accident they took the wind of us, and to our great mortification were all able to run off. By this time I was become extremely weak and faint, being *the fourth day since we had received sustenance*, the whole of which time we were marching hard, and the last night had scarcely closed our eyes to sleep. We were then inclining our course to a point of wood, determined to remain absent and die by ourselves rather than return to our camp and behold the misery of our poor companions; when we discovered a gang of buffaloes coming along at some distance. With great exertion I made out to run and place myself behind some cedars, and by the greatest good luck the first shot stopped one, which we killed in three more shots, and by the dusk had cut each of us a heavy load, with which we determined immediately to proceed to the camp in order to relieve the anxiety of our men, and carry them some relief. We arrived there about twelve o'clock, and when I threw my load down, it was with difficulty I prevented myself from falling: I was attacked with a giddiness which lasted for some minutes. On the countenances of the men was not a frown, nor was there a desponding eye; all seemed happy to hail their officer and companions; yet *not a mouthful had they eaten for four days.* On demanding what were their thoughts, the sergeant replied, the most robust had determined to set out on the morrow in search of us; and not return unless they found us, or killed something to preserve the lives of their starving companions.

On examining the feet of those who were frozen, we found it impossible for two of them to proceed. And two others only without loads by the help of a stick. One of the former was my waiter, a promising young lad of twenty, whose feet were so badly frozen as to prevent every probability of his losing them.

On another occasion (Feb. 17) we learn that some of his men, who were left behind him in the wilderness,

Sent on to me *some of the bones taken out*

of their feet, and conjured me by all that was sacred, not to leave them to perish far from the civilized world. Oh! little did they know my heart, if they could suspect me of conduct so ungenerous! No, before they should be left, I would for months have carried the end of a litter, in order to secure them the happiness of once more seeing their native homes, and being received in the bosom of a grateful country.

Thus, these poor fellows are to be invalids for life, made infirm at the commencement of manhood, and in the prime of their course; doomed to pass the remainder of their days in misery and want. For what is the pension? not sufficient to buy a man his victuals! What man would even lose the smallest of his joints for such a trifling pittance!

This is the voice of nature and reason; but, after all, we are left in the dark as to the rewards actually bestowed on this adventurous band. Recommendatory testimonials are prefixed to the volume, yet, if we rightly conjecture, the promotion to a majority was the chief remuneration obtained by our author, great as were his dangers and his fatigues.

A few extracts may bring our readers acquainted with customs extant among our red brethren. Major Pike describes a game, which is not without some resemblance to one that is played in our own country.

*Sunday, 20th April.*—This afternoon a great game of the cross on the prairie, between the Sioux on the one side, and the Puants and the Reynards on the other. The ball is made of some hard substance and covered with leather; the cross sticks are round, with net-work, and handles three feet long. The parties being ready, and bets agreed upon (sometimes to the amount of some thousands of dollars), the goals are erected on the prairie at the distance of half a mile; the ball is thrown up in the middle, and each party strives to drive it to the opposite goal; and when either party gains the first rubber, which is drawing it quite round the post, the ball is again taken to the centre, the ground changed, and the contest renewed; and this is continued until one side gains four times, which decides the bet.

It is an interesting sight to behold two or three hundred naked savages contending on the plain, who shall bear off the palm of victory; as he who drives the ball round the goal receives the shouts of his companions, in congratulation of his success. It sometimes happens, that one catches the ball in his racket, and depending on his speed, endeavours to carry it to the goal; and when he finds himself too closely pursued, he hurls it

with great force and dexterity to an amazing distance, where there are always flankers of both parties ready to receive it: it seldom touches the ground, but is sometimes kept in the air for hours before either party can gain the victory.—In the game which I witnessed the Sioux were victorious, more, I believe, from the superiority of their skill in throwing the ball, than from their swiftness, for I thought the Puants and Reynards the fleetest runners.

A ceremony of a different kind, but not less remarkable, is a dance; which perhaps points at a religious opinion common to all mankind, whether savage or civilized.

The performance was attended with many curious manœuvres. Men and women danced indiscriminately. They were all dressed in the gayest manner; each had in their hand a small skin of some description: they frequently ran up, pointed their skin, and gave a puff with their breath; when the person blown at, whether man or woman, would fall, and appear to be almost lifeless, or in great agony; but would recover slowly, rise, and join in the dance. This they called their great medicine, or, as I understood the word, the dance of religion: the Indians believing that they actually puffed something into each others bodies, which occasioned the falling, &c. Every person is not admitted to take a part: they who wish to join them must first make valuable presents to the society, to the amount of forty or fifty dollars, and give a feast, they are then admitted with great ceremony. Mr. Frazer informed me, that he was once in the lodge with some young men who did not belong to the club, when one of their dancers coming in, they immediately threw their blankets over him, and forced him out of the lodge. Mr. F. laughed at them, and the young Indians called him a fool, and said, "he did not know what the dancer might blow into his body."

What this action really intended the initiated Indians preserved under the seal of secrecy; but, had our author been able to discourse with the ladies, and alone, instead of by an interpreter, he might perhaps have penetrated the secret,—or at least, the fault would not have been imputable to their taciturnity; for that quality he seems to attribute rather to constraint than to nature. A few days afterwards, he says,

Passed a camp of Sioux, of four lodges, in which I saw only one man, whose name was *Black Soldier*. The garrulity of the women astonished me, for at the other camps they never opened their lips; but here they flocked around us with all their tongues going



at the same time. The cause of this freedom must have been the absence of their lords and masters.

British antiquaries suppose that they discover in certain series of pits dug in our island, remains of the towns of our ancestors in the days of Cæsar, or earlier; but, whether those who have taken such excavations for fortresses may not derive some advantage from the following paragraph, must be left to the judgment of the reader.

On this prairie Mr. Frazer shewed me some holes dug by the Sioux, when in expectation of an attack; into which they first put their women and children, and then crawl in themselves; they were generally round, about ten feet in diameter, but some were half moons, and formed quite a breast work. This, I understood, was the chief's work, which was the principal redoubt. Their mode of constructing them is as follows: the moment they apprehend, or discover, an enemy on a prairie, they commence digging with their knives, tomahawks, and a wooden ladle, and in an incredibly short space of time sink a hole sufficiently capacious to secure themselves and their families from the balls or arrows of the enemy. They have no idea of taking these subterranean redoubts by storm, as they would probably lose a great number of men in the attack; and although they might be successful in the event, it would be considered as a very imprudent action.

The Indians have "a feast for the dead," in which they are publicly commemorated; but they indulge more private tokens of grief. Those who have described them as void of tenderness, have been under a mistake. Yet it is probable, that before strangers they preserve a restraint, which they deem a dignity.

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The manners of the Osage are different from those of any nation I ever saw, (except those before-mentioned of the same origin) having their people divided into classes, all the bulk of the nation being warriors and hunters, the terms being almost synonymous with them; the rest are divided into two classes, cooks and doctors, the latter of whom likewise exercise the functions of priests or magicians, and have great influence on the councils of the nation, by their pretended divinations, interpretations of dreams, and magical performances, an illustration of which will be better given by the following incident, which took place during my stay. Having had all the doctors, or magicians, as-

sembled in the lodge of Ca-ha-ga-tonga, (or Cheveu Blanc) and about five hundred spectators, they had two rows of fires prepared, around the spot where the sacred band was stationed. They commenced the tragi-comedy, by putting a large butcher's knife down their throats, the blood appearing to run during the operation very naturally. The scene was continued by putting sticks through their nose, swallowing bones, and taking them out of the nostrils, &c.: at length one fellow demanded of me what I would give if he would run a stick through his tongue, and let another person cut off the piece? I replied, a shirt; he then apparently performed his promise, seemingly with great pain, forging a stick through his tongue, and then giving a knife to a bye-stander, who appeared to cut off the piece, which he held to the light for the satisfaction of the audience, then joined it to his tongue, and by a magical charm, healed the wound immediately. On demanding of me what I thought of the performance? I replied, I would give him twenty shirts, if he would let me cut off the piece from his tongue. This disconcerted him a great deal, and I was sorry I made the observation.

The cooks are either for the general use, or attached particularly to the family of some great man; and what is the more singular is, that frequently persons who have been great warriors, and brave men, having lost all their families by disease or in war, and themselves becoming old and infirm, frequently take up the profession of a cook, in which they do not carry arms, and are supported by the public, or by their particular patron.—They likewise exercise the functions of town criers, calling the chiefs to council, or to feasts; and if any particular person is wanted, you employ a crier, who goes through the village calling his name, and informing him he is wanted at such a lodge.

When received into the Osage village, you immediately present yourself at the lodge of the chief, who receives you as his guest, where you generally eat first, after the old patriarchal style; you are then invited to a feast by all the great men of the village, and it would be a great insult not to comply, at least so far as to taste of their victuals. In one instance I was obliged to taste of fifteen different entertainments in the same afternoon. You will hear the cooks crying, "come and eat, such a one gives a feast, come and eat of his bounty."

Major P. proceeds to describe the towns of the Osages, and the manner in which they construct their dwellings: this we would willingly transcribe; but at present we rather give a preference to the labours of another community, though of a species

unquestionably inferior by nature. It is worthy of ranking with the coney, the bee, and the ant of the sagacious and observant Solomon.

The *wish-ton-wish* of the Indians, the prairie dogs of some travellers, or squirrels, as I should be inclined to denominate them, reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages, having an evident police established in their communities.

The sites of their towns are generally on the brow of a hill, near some small creek or pond, in order to be convenient for water, and that the high ground which they inhabit may not be subject to inundation. Their residence, being under ground, is burrowed, and the earth brought out is made to answer the double purpose of keeping out the water and affording an elevated place in wet seasons to repose on, and to give them a further and more distinct view of the country. Their holes descend in a spiral form, on which account I could never ascertain their depth; I once had a hundred and forty kettles of water poured into one of them, in order to drive out the occupant, but without effect. In the circuit of the villages they clear off all the grass, and leave the earth bare of vegetation; but whether this be from an instinct they possess inclining them to keep the ground thus cleared, or whether they make use of the herbage as food, I cannot pretend to determine. The latter opinion I think is entitled to a preference, as their teeth designate them to be of the granivorous species, and I know of no other substance which is produced in the vicinity of their stations, on which they could subsist! for they never extend their excursions more than half a mile from the burrows. They are of a dark brown colour, except their bellies, which are white; their tails are not so long as those of our grey squirrels, but are shaped precisely the same. Their teeth, head, nails, and body are those of the perfect squirrel, except that they are generally fatter than that animal. Their villages sometimes extend over two and three miles square, in which there must be innumerable hosts of them, as there is generally a burrow every ten steps, containing two or more inhabitants, and you see new ones partly excavated on all the borders of the town. We killed great numbers of these animals with our rifles, and found them excellent meat after they were exposed a night or two to the frost, by which means the rankness acquired by their subterraneous dwelling is corrected. As you approach their towns, you are saluted on all sides by the cry of *wish-ton wish*, from which they derive their name with the Indians, uttered in a shrill and piercing manner. You then observe them all retreating to the entrance of their

burrows, where they post themselves, and watch even the slightest movement that you make. It requires a very nice shot with a rifle to kill them, as they must be shot dead, for as long as life exists, they continue to work into their cells. It was extremely dangerous to pass through their towns, as they abounded with rattle-snakes, both of the yellow and black species, and, strange as it may appear, I have seen the *wish-ton-wish*, the rattle-snake, the horn-frog with which the prairie abounds, (termed by the Spaniards the Camelion, from their taking no visible sustenance), and a land tortoise, all take refuge in the same hole. I do not pretend to assert, that it was their common place of resort, but I have witnessed the fact in more than one instance.

Among the advantages of commerce, one of the principal is, the opportunity it affords of communicating those medicaments to one country, of which another may stand in need. If the virtues of the sap pine are equal to the representation given of them by our author, it might be added, we should think, with advantage, to our list of vulneraries.

From Elk to Pine river the Mississippi continues to become narrower, and has but few islands. In this distance I discovered but one rapid, which the force of the frost had not entirely covered with ice. The shores in general presented a dreary prospect of high barren knobs, covered with dead and fallen pine timber; to this there were some exceptions of ridges of yellow, and pitch pine, also some small bottoms of lyme, elm, oak and ash. The adjacent country, at least two thirds of its surface, is covered with small lakes, some of which are three miles in circumference; this renders the communication impossible in summer, except with small bark canoes. In this distance we first met with a species of pine, called the sap pine: it was equally unknown to myself and all my party; it scarcely exceeds the height of thirty-five feet, and is very full of projecting branches. The leaves are similar to those of other pines, but project out from branches on each side in a direct line, thereby rendering them flat, and this form occasions the natives and voyagers to give them the preference on all occasions to the branches of all other trees for their beds, and for covering their temporary camps; but its greatest recommendation consists in its medicinal virtues. The rind is smooth, with the exception of little protuberances of about the size of a hazel nut; the top of which being cut, you squeeze out a glutinous substance of the consistence of honey. This gum or sap gives its name to the tree, and is used by the

natives and traders of the country as a balsam for all wounds made by sharp instruments, or for parts frozen, and for almost all other external injuries. My poor fellows experienced its beneficial qualities, by the application made of it to their frozen extremities in various instances.

Major Pike mentions an instance of sluggishness in a rattle-snake, to which he, with his companion, was indebted for safety. "I passed," says he, "over a remarkably large rattle-snake, as he lay coiled up, and trod so near as to touch it with my foot, it drawing itself up to make room for my heel."—Far more peaceable was this reptile, than the scorpions of Durango are: "they come out of the walls and crevices in May, and continue about a fortnight in such numbers that the inhabitants never walk in their houses after dark, without a light, and always shift or examine the bed-clothes, and beat the curtains previously to going to rest. The bite of these scorpions has been known to prove mortal in two hours. But the most extraordinary circumstance is, that by taking them ten leagues from Durango they become perfectly harmless, and lose all their venomous qualities." Major P. asks whether this may arise from change of air, or of sustenance? The enquiry is worthy some disciple of Maupertuis.

From these extracts our readers will perceive that parts of this volume are interesting. Had our travellers been conveyed to Mexico, we should no doubt have derived considerable gratification from their remarks. We learn, that the Spaniards have still to maintain conflicts against nations of Indians bordering on their settlements, who often foil both their strength and their policy: among these the Ietans and the Appaches occupy a principal place. We learn, also, that among the Spaniards themselves, public opinion inclined to a change of government, hoping that it *must* prove for the better; yet among the military officers of the Mexican forces our author found men of honour and of talents. He found also more information than he expected; and much more civility; of this he makes express acknowledgment; and he imputes the detention of his papers to a sense of duty and deference to superior authorities.

As we have Humboldt's account of the Mexican Provinces, much more at large

than Major P. could obtain materials for such a report,\* we the less regret the failure of our intelligent American. A few years may increase our acquaintance with that power, beyond what we can at present conjecture.

This work is printed from a manuscript copy ill-written and carelessly transcribed: the editor affirms that he has corrected many errors in it, referring to names of persons and places; and we affirm that he has also left many to be corrected by the reader, which an eye accustomed to the French language must have detected. Two neat maps, of English execution, are prefixed to the volume, and add to its value; but Major Pike's larger map must be consulted for further particulars.

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*Relation of the Journey undertaken in 1807 by M. Valenberg, under the Auspices of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, with Intention to determine the Heights of the Mountains of Lapland, and to verify their Temperature. Stockholm, 1810.*

This narrative, written in Swedish, presents under a new view, a part of the geological history of the globe. An excellent map, with three accurate views of glaciers, contribute to augment the interest that naturally belongs to the subject. For this publication we are beholden to Baron d'Hermelin, who is well known to Europe at large for his patriotism and zeal for science, by which he was induced to compose and publish, at his own expence, most valuable and elegant maps of the greater part of the provinces of Sweden.†

That great chain of mountains which crosses Sweden, and Norway, and spreads its branches into Finland, and even into Russia, was the object of M. Valenberg's examination. It is situated between 67 and 68 deg. of north latitude; and belongs to the Polar Circle. In many places these mountains border on the sea; the waves of the Frozen Ocean beat against their

\* Compare Panorama, vol. ix. pp. 41, 225.

† That is by no means the extent of the benefits conferred by Baron d'Hermelin, on his country; he has introduced Christianity among the idolatrous tribes of Laplanders; and has diffused a tincture of knowledge civil as well as religious, over regions which long were the very asylum of ignorant superstition.—Editor.

bases, and from their tops nothing meets the eye but an immeasurable expanse of water, conducting in idea, to the pole itself. Long were these mountains contemplated, in all their stupendous majesty, only by the wandering Laplander, directing his rein-deer, or intent on the chase of the wild birds which resorted hither. A few travellers, led by curiosity, passed by them; but scarcely any ventured to encounter the difficulties presented by eternal snows and ice, which overspread their elevated regions.

The enterprize was extremely hazardous. The declivities are for the greater part, frightfully steep; and the adventurous visitant in overcoming them, alternately hangs over the most terrific depths, lakes, torrents, bottomless marshes, and gulphs of the sea. Alone, or at least without any intelligent guide; sure of meeting on the route, with neither habitation, nor assistance; supported by a noble devotion to science, by unshaken courage, and patience, M. Valenberg has triumphed over every obstacle. He has often been obliged to make a circuit of several leagues, in order to arrive at the heights: he has crossed treacherous snows and frozen plains, full of clefts and crevices, crackling every moment; and marshy bogs, where, as he trod, the mud and stagnant water seemed waiting to overwhelm him. He has passed his nights on the bare rock, without a tent, without a shelter; and often, to appease a thirst rising to fever, he has chewed the snow lying at his feet, though aware it would produce painful inflammations and suppurations in his mouth.

Provided with several instruments, a circle of Borda, a thermometer, two barometers, &c., M. Valenberg left the shores of the gulph of Bothnia, where he resided some time, for the purpose of making observations on subjects of natural history and philosophy; following the course of the river Luleo, he arrived at a place in Lapland, named *Quickioek*, at the foot of a great branch of the Scandinavian chain of mountains; he passed this branch, and pursued his progress toward the northern ocean, intent on discovering the station whence he might, with fewest obstacles, reach those summits which were the objects of his undertaking. Inconceivably grand was the picture which here burst on his sight, on one side the sea penetrating amid enormous rocks,

and breaking its rolling waves along the shore; on the other side, those enormous rocks themselves, surmounted by crests, and peaks, and contrasting the splendour of the snows and ice, with the blackened hues of the restless ocean.

The measures taken by M. Valenberg, give from five to six thousand feet above the level of the sea, for the height of these mountains. Although this is less than that of the Swiss mountains, or that of the Pyrennees, yet it produces all the phenomena of Alpine regions; and especially the grand *spectacle* of the glaciers. So near to the polar circle, the limits of perpetual frost are much lower than in more southern latitudes; and the line of snow begins at about *four thousand feet* above the sea; whereas in the Alps and in Switzerland, it is at *seven or eight thousand feet*; and in the Pyrennees not under *eight thousand one hundred feet*.

On the 14th of July, 1807, M. Valenberg ascended the most considerable glacier, called by the Laplanders *Sulitelma*, or "the Solemn Mountains." Here those people, who yet continue to speak of this mountain with religious reverence, formerly worshipped their principal idol. It is composed of a succession of heights, formed on a base several leagues in extent; the highest point is *five thousand seven hundred feet* above the sea. To arrive at this height, the traveller was obliged to cross enormous openings, where, very lately, sundry Laplanders, with their reindeer and their dogs, had been swallowed up. This glacier is among those which are called of the *first class*: it presents pyramids, columns, and needles. Seas of ice, spread themselves all around in the vallies, and even descend seven hundred feet below the line of snow; a phenomenon which is equally found in Switzerland, and elsewhere. This bed of ice is surrounded by that band of earth, which is called *moraine*, or waste. The wastes of *Sulitelma*, often rise to considerable heights: they consist of mud, stone, and masses of rock. They bear witness to the violence of the ice when it *slips*, and its effect on the conformation of the lower mountains. The ice beds of the *Sulitelma* are extremely clear, and almost transparent. The ice is as hard as a stone; but not so heavy as the ice of the sea. The traveller, in various details, describes the interior composition of these beds, the

figures which they commonly assume, and the clefts into which they start. He describes also the accumulations of snow which surround the glacier, which border on the clefts, and rise one over others on the most elevated ridges and peaks. These snows are sometimes a hundred feet in depth; and are so hard that no foot makes any impression on them. Those masses of them which slide from off the main body, continue their motion to a distance of several leagues. However, these avalanches spend their fury on inanimate nature only; in whatever direction they take, they seldom meet with living beings, or the residence of man. All is desert here; and throughout vast spaces, the original condition of this solitary region, bids defiance to the efforts of industry and amelioration.

To Sulitelma is attached the glacier named *Salajegna*. This glacier forms a broad wall, above two hundred feet in height, serving as a support to columns and to pyramids, and itself resting on vaults, the openings of which are like the entrance to an abyss. Often these masses of ice, when in motion, shock against each other with such violence, that the glacier trembles throughout its whole extent; the pyramids and the columns are overthrown, and the echo resounds all around, like that of the pealing thunder. A great river called *Lairo*, takes its source in *Salajegna*, and discharges itself into the lake of *Pieski*; in passing over the *moraines* or wastes, and the adjacent soil, it carries off so great a quantity of mud, that the waters of the lake become grey, and no fish lives in them. These moraines are higher and more loaded with great stones, than those of *Sulitelma*. They form around the glacier a double and a triple rampart, which in conjunction with the steepness of the ascent render it inaccessible: the most resolute must be contented with beholding from a distance this monument of the accessions of ages, and with tracing the forms which from such a station he may be able to discern.

M. Valenberg speaks of several other glaciers, all of the first class, except *Talpajegna*, which has neither moraines nor pyramids. He observes that beds of ice are formed at a smaller elevation near the sea, than in the interior of the country. This phenomenon must be attri-

buted to the great quantity of snow driven by the winds from the ocean upon the shore; this, fixing itself on the mountain's side, forms compact masses; and these are still further hardened by the operation of cold, until they become beds of ice.

On his return, this traveller discerned, more to the east of the sea, many peaks constantly covered with snow, and vallies in which there falls every year such great quantities, that the rays of the sun, or the rains which fall on them, can melt but a very small portion. He passed along the shores of the great lakes of *Vastijaur* and *Virijaur*, which are more than 1,700 feet above the sea. The margins of these lakes are clothed, in some places, with trees and plants, forming groves and green carpets; cheerful and mild enjoyments, extremely rare among the mountains of Lapland.

M. Valenberg concludes his narrative by general considerations on the temperature of these regions, and tables of meteorologic observations. He determined the different regions of the mountains, and characterizes them by productions which he found upon them. The line of snow serves him for a mark from which to estimate the gradations. He places this line at about four thousand feet above the sea; in proportion as this line is approached, the productive power of nature fails; and man, animals, and plants, sink under the rigours of life-suspending cold.

At 2,600 feet below this line, the pines disappeared, together with cattle and human habitations. At 2,000 feet no tree is found, but the birch, and that imperfect; its impoverished verdure witnessing the inclemency of the atmosphere: at this height, the greater part of the wild animals also abandoned the region, and the lakes produced no fish. At 800 feet above the line of snow, the Laplander stops; his rein-deer no longer find the lichen which supports them. Above that line, all is the picture of desolation and death. The most robust lichens at the heights of 1,000 and 2,000 feet, find shelter only in the fissures of some perpendicular rocks; and the bird called *Emberiza Nivalis*, [Snow-Bunting], is the only living being which the eye beholds. The temperature—it cannot be called *warmth*—of this region, never raises the mercury



so much as a single degree on the thermometer of Reaumur. The elevation is 5,000 feet above the sea.

In the mountains of Switzerland and Italy, the line of snow does not begin till 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea; and we find habitations of men at heights equal to that of the icy summits of Sulitelma. On the mountain Chimborazo, the line of snow is at the height of 14,760 feet; grain ripens at 17,300 feet, and cities are established at the level of 10,950 feet.

Nevertheless, the cold in Lapland, is less rigorous than in other regions around the pole. In Iceland, the line of snow descends to 2,100 feet; there are extensive glaciers almost on a level with the sea, and the birch tree grows only in the plains. Greenland is colder still; and Cape Farnet in lat. 60, has the same climate as Lapland in lat. 71. In Canada, the 51st degree resembles in vegetation the 63d degree of the Scandinavian mountains. Kamtschatka and Siberia, are nearly in the same proportion. The polar region, which in temperature, approaches nearest to that of Lapland, is the north-west coast of America; where in lat. 62, the line of snow begins at 4,600 feet above the level of the sea.

This narrative is about to appear in a French translation; and to the translator we are obliged for this information. The volume contains interesting details on different subjects, which considerably increase our knowledge of the countries around the pole, especially with regard to geographical and philosophical particulars. It must be admitted that these frozen districts never can become the seats of wealth, or of population: never can they become the abodes of industry and the arts: but they are not therefore unworthy of attention in other respects. The absolute ruggedness and asperity of their appearance, captivate the astonished sight, and seize, as it were, the very soul: they communicate new sensations. The contrast of their phenomena with those of southern climates, admits of important deductions, and furnishes materials for picturesque combinations. The contemplation of nature struggling in this dominion of frost, against so many obstacles, collecting her last resources, and tenaciously maintaining the principles of vitality, amidst all her weakness, encourages the hope that some of her mysteries may

be unveiled, some of her laws may be better understood, or some of her remarkable combinations may be discovered and explained perhaps, in retreats far from "the cheerful haunts of men," like those of Lapland.

\*.\* In a late number, vide page 744 we noticed the ascent to the very summit of Mont Blanc, by persevering resolution and courage; when the details of that exploit are published, they will form a very proper subject of comparison with those of M. Valenberg. The circumstances in which they agree, will be no less interesting than those in which they differ; and the force, the address, and the resources of nature to maintain and preserve life, with its functions and powers, will discover provisions of wisdom not within every day's observation. The different occurrences of these expeditions, will at once excite and gratify curiosity.

*Verses and Impromptus* on various and occasional Subjects. By T. Webb Dyke, Esq. Barrister of Lincoln's-Inn. Price 8s. Pp. 160. Kerby, London: 1811.

THIS neat little volume contains a variety of pieces, and Mr. Dyke, in his preface, informs us that the greater part of them were composed on the spur of the moment, and that his poem entitled "*Religion the only solid Happiness on Earth*," did not occupy more of his time or attention than twelve hours—of course there must naturally appear in the extent of near six hundred lines, some marks of the hurry in which they were written. We cannot, however, resist the pleasure of quoting a passage from it, as it is creditable to the author's abilities, and justifies us in wishing that he will in his future productions allow himself sufficient time; and do his writings the justice to advance them as far as possible toward perfection: for though he has merit, and although it has happened, that poets of the first eminence have written with almost incredible velocity, yet certainly that is no compliment to the public, when they might have taken as much time as they deemed necessary to revise, correct, and finish them. He seems, indeed, to be aware of this, "to authors who have already gained fame," and therefore, we trust, he will not deem

us harsh for thus freely giving our opinion, nor class us with

The many-headed, many-hearted, literary demi-gods, modern reviewers; some of whom, to the disgrace of the British press, and the terror of such humble candidates for poetical laurels, as himself, too well exemplify the ancient definition of a critic;—"one, who" is more attentive to what is *absent*, than "to what is *present*."

The author thinks, that, as a *first* attempt, he has full right to publish just what he pleases, meritorious or not; provided he do not trench on *morality*, or *good manners*. Had it been his good fortune, to have already obtained a splendid Parnassian wreath, and to have established his fame, as an author, *then* indeed, he would consider it perfectly unjustifiable and inexcusable, to publish, under the sanction of acknowledged talents, a work, wherein, with some things deserving praise, were blended parts, wholly unbecoming his name, and that would disgrace even a schoolboy. Such authors, unfortunately, there are; but to those, he leaves that sort of satisfaction, which must, or should, arise from the recollection of having disappointed justly-raised public expectations, and ushered into the world, under the authority of acquired celebrity, works, disgraceful to their genius; useless, or, dangerous, to individuals; and subversive of their former fame!

No longer viewing, with distemper'd eyes,  
The seeming difficulties, which arise  
In worldly moral government, she'll find  
Throughout all Providence, Almighty mind,  
Impartial justice,—strict unerring laws,  
Whereby the great first all-efficient cause  
Is chain'd and bounden down to one vast plan,  
In all his dispensations towards man:—  
By moral fitness, irrefragible,  
Bonds, like their maker, irreversible,  
Is firmly forc'd to follow one sole way;  
Neither to left nor right, empower'd to stray;  
But ever govern'd by that self same rule  
Which brings the rolling waves from bankless pool.

This, does *Religion* teach;—the mirror, true,  
Thro' which frail man, his maker, God, may view.

This is the source, and only this, that shews  
The awful debt, man, to his maker owes:  
Enjoins us, with such mercy to befriend  
Our neighbours, as we would they should extend

To us, offending; and instructs us, thus;—  
"Tow'rd's others, act, as we would they to us."

Hence, if our conduct rightly be derived,  
Of bliss e'en here, we cannot be deprived:  
The shafts of bitterest fate will strike in vain;  
And every worldly loss, prove heavenly gain.  
No pain or sorrow, long, can haunt our breast;  
All sorrow, pain, soon yield to lasting rest;  
The world, with every care, will glide away;  
And frequent night be changed for endless day!  
The seeming rocks, whereon we took our stand,  
Shall turn to meads of sweetly flower'd land;  
The skies, that, threatening, low'r'd o'er our head,

Shall pass away; and brightening scenes,  
instead,

Our ravish'd sight, shall greet; and every cloud,  
That, erst, with thunder charged, burst black  
and loud,

Form canopies of countless, matchless mould;  
And, all the dazzling heavenly arch unfold!

There, once, arrived, all changeling, earthly,  
toys,

Shall yield to fixed unutterable joys;  
And the whole grand expanse of Heaven be trod,  
By those, who right adore their maker and  
their God.

—But, be not self-deluded; nor, suppose  
That blighted faith, which, first, from Hell  
arose;

Which prompts to nought, but kneeling, groans  
and sighs;

And blasts each prayer, e'er it reach the skies,—  
Can *pure religion*, be?—a bastard child!

Disgrac'd, disown'd,—her likeness, base, defil'd!  
Some few, I know,—and would they, fewer  
were,

Who, at my doctrine, frighten'd aspects, wear;  
Who, shipwreck, make, of hope, on sands of fear;

All other failings, can, unblushing, bear,

If, their *self-purity*, they but preserve;

That merit, own, which such, alone, deserve,

As undefil'd by any private sin,

Their good deeds finish, where they should  
begin;

Provided, safe from moral stain, they steer,

Their chastity hold fast,—from crimes,—keep  
clear.

Fancy, the whole of duty, they perform;

Need no repentance, pardon, or reform!

Dream not their house is found'ring on the sand!  
On self-rai's'd title, claim the promised land.  
Alas! how sore deceiv'd are these weak elves,  
Who, damning others, by patent, save them-  
selves;

Decaim against all vice, with pluming face,  
And call themselves the chosen favor'd race;  
Rail at the wand'rings, frail, of ev'ry man:  
His motives fathom, and his actions scan;  
Stile nature's slips, the height of worldly vice:  
And, virtuous, keep, at some far greater price;  
No weak indulgence, to gross beings, give,  
But, far aloof from such, pretend they live:  
Pride themselves, highly, that they never gave  
What no warm suitor ever sigh'd to have;  
Suppose, if ne'er in vice's paths, they stray,  
They've surely found the ever blessed way.  
Presume to fancy him, a *righteous* man,  
Who, throughout life's probationary span,  
Pretends, in duty's upright path to move,  
Without one spark of universal love!  
Because he never, yet, his neighbour, cheated,  
Plunder'd or spoil'd; or his designs, defeated;  
Ne'er ruined virgin; nor, his friend's false wife,  
Defiled, dishonour'd, in the pride of life;  
Who neither lies, nor curses; never breaks  
The Sabbath; nor, on rogues, his vengeance,  
wreaks;

The crying vices, all, will, proud, disown;—  
All others' crimes, counts coarser than his own;  
Yet, among all his virtues, does not store  
That one, which stands, all others, far before,  
The purest, brightest, might'est beam of heaven,  
Whereto, the preference, o'er all, is given;  
The godlike image of our bounteous Lord!  
That shall, the promised blot, to sin's afford.  
Oh! CHARITY! exalted blessing! blest,  
Doubly blessing; thou choice, first, behest;  
Whence every other blessing takes its rise;  
Best, sweetest, gentlest, plant of Paradise!  
Of mercy,—every virtue,—pride and spring;  
In what fit tongue, can I, thy praises, sing?  
Benevolence and kindness, love and fear,  
In mixture due, thy dazzling banners bear:  
Thy blessing-spreaded sails, by *Faith* unfurl'd,  
Waft their rich treasures, to the farthest world;  
Dangers and obstacles, and terror's shield,  
With dark appalling omens, hung, all yield  
To thy mild, strength'ning influence; c'en  
Death,

In ghastly horrors, scarce restrains the breath,  
VOL. X. [*Lit. Pan.* Dec. 1811.]

Which issues from the pure and sacred shrine  
Of self-supported *Charity*, divine!

Frail language fails;—the mind can scarce  
contain;

The wond'rous beauties of the heavenly train!  
Description, far extended 's too confined;  
Such subject leaves all praises far behind!  
Mortals may feel her attributes, her use;  
But words, to count her numbers, still refuse!—  
For fitting language, in this holy cause,  
Go, search in EDEN, for the tongue's great  
laws:—

FIRST, on th' *angelic* list, her name, you'll  
find;

SHE made, SHE bless'd, SHE will REDEEM man-  
kind!

We advise Mr. Dyke to review this poem with the greatest attention, and after correcting those errors, which, on mature reflection, his judgment will discover (and which have escaped him merely from the little time he allowed himself), to submit it to the revisal of some judicious friend—and we doubt not in a future edition, it will reflect as much credit on his head, as its good sentiments do upon his heart.

The volume is dedicated to Lady Catherine Tynley Long.

*Philosophical Essays.* By Dugald Stewart, Esq. F. R. S. Edinburgh, Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c. 4to. Pp. 666. Price £2 2s. Creech, Edinburgh; Murray, London, 1810.

WHETHER we believe with Moses, that the world has been inhabited by mankind about six thousand years; or with the Brahmans, extend the date of our race to sixty thousand years, it is surely extraordinary, that in all this time it is not yet settled what man is. The powers of his mind, the origin of his ideas, the consciousness by which he is influenced,—all his mental energies, as to their cause, and the mode of their operation, are as much concealed from our cognizance as ever. The various hypotheses of writers to account for them, are as unsatisfactory now, as those which amused the readers, if readers there were, a thousand, two thousand, or ten thousand

years ago. This difficulty is a strong proof of somewhat inherent in man, which exalts him above the brute. The half-reasoning elephant, makes no such enquiries after the cause of his distinguishing faculties, nor does he investigate the mode of their action, for the instruction of his fellows. He enjoys gratifications suitable to his animal nature, whatever be the rank of his demi-rational powers; and provided he can roam the forest, obtain rice, quench his thirst at the clear stream, and woo his sable loves in safety, he cares little for futurity, and less for any acquaintance with the philosophical motive of his actions or passions, his vexations or enjoyments. The rustic, who firmly stands erect, thinks the philosopher marvellously ill employed in speculating day after day, on the powers of mankind. Can he run a race? can he pitch a bar? can he fall the stately oak? can he govern the active steed, and command the lordly bull?—what more is necessary to shew himself a man? Much, say the learned. You have omitted all reference to that most important article, the philosophy of the human mind; which is more worthy of attention than all you have mentioned: for were not mind the prerogative of man, by what power would he be able to controul the animals?—and not only the animals, but the elements also. Other creatures approach him in shape, but do they approach him in powers? They display limbs as active as his: strength perhaps superior to his: sagacity less fallible than his: instinct more powerful than his. They assemble in troops; they form societies; they render mutual assistance; they obey their leaders: they even quarrel, scratch and bite—but still they are not men. Their animal part is the whole concern of their lives: here commence, here terminate their attentions. Whatever be their knowledge, they never enquire into its sources; they never extend it beyond what is absolutely necessary for their existence; they neither speculate on the properties of things around them, nor examine themselves on the internal sense, the *consciousness*, which by supposition might be annexed to their conformation and figure.

But, after all, you cannot explain the very *first* principles of things: your powers, by your own confession, are limited, replies the rustic; and since those whom

you call the wisest of men have been so many thousand years examining this matter, but have not yet settled it, what reason have we to think that it has been reserved to the present race of philosophers to accomplish that which has baffled all their predecessors? In the nature of things *first* principles must be beyond our comprehension; or if we could comprehend it, we cannot explain it. Language is not drawn from *first* principles: it has no reference to them; it has, and must have its ambiguities; and a perfectly simple uncompound idea is beyond the expression of language, Mr. Philosopher, say what you will. I love to hear you talk on these subjects; I feel myself elevated while I listen to your discourse; I accompany you throughout the great world around us; I investigate the little world within us: I feel that I have a soul to be saved: I acknowledge my moral responsibility;—but I find myself the creature of circumstances, and, my duty is to comply with what they exact from me. Here's a jug of excellent ale, Sir; come pledge me. The majority will always reason with the rustic, on subjects which cannot be rendered cognizable by the senses. Mere intellect eludes their grasp: and perhaps it is well for the peace of mankind that disquisitions on such points are not likely to become favourite among those who have active duties to perform.

The ingenious, nevertheless, will always find enjoyment in speculations which enable them to dive into the powers and faculties of their own minds: they are prepared by observation of themselves, and by that vigilance which they are accustomed to exercise over their intellectual operations, to verify, or to disallow the propositions submitted to their judgment. It is a land of speculation over which they roam with delight.

But we need no further proof than appears in the volume before us, that there are other subjects in their nature cognizable by our senses, the *first* principles of which are not yet perfectly understood by the learned. That there is such a thing as Beauty, has never been called into doubt. The eye is an organ formed expressly for admitting evidence on this matter: and whoever is not blind, has been repeatedly, charmed into a conviction of this fact, most as-

suredly. But here comes philosophy with its why and its wherefore, and demands to know on what principles we are pleased with beauty, and displeased with deformity? Whether beauty be absolute in what we admire, or whether our perception is not biased by our preconceived notions, and the weakness of our judgment.

Beauty may be attributed to form, to colour, and to arrangement. Too violent contrasts offend the eye, probably by putting it to pain, through the effect of contrary motions acting at the same instant on its tender integuments. Supposing that one appearance prompts the organ to open itself widely; while another prompts it to close itself strongly, this opposition cannot be pleasing. The eye cannot long sustain the action. It turns away from the scene. May not something of the same kind, though weaker in degree, affect us with the sense of dislike? *i. e.* of pain, but feeble. Forms too strongly contrasted, are displeasing: colours too strongly contrasted, are harsh: and arrangement, if such it can be called, which is too disorderly, is shocking. It is necessary, perhaps, in order to render this subject more intelligible to those to whom it is new, to state extreme cases, and to employ the advantage of contrast to the utmost. Here, as we conceive, Professor Stewart fails: yet it is the order of art, and of instruction in those arts of which beauty is the object, whether or not it be that of nature. Let it be remembered, that violent action cannot long be supported: that violent actions of opposite natures, in proportion to their intensity are still less supportable; that the fierce glare of noon-day, in sultry weather, or beneath the tropics, is not grateful to the eye; "the flood of light" oppresses the sense: while the pitch darkness of a winter's night, strains the optic powers, and attempts to penetrate the gloom are distressing. But sun-rise is pleasing: it is beautiful, because it is mild. The rising moon is pleasing also, the light of the moon is mild. The shades of evening while the tint of day is only departing, are delightful, and a happy combination of hues, gentle, tender, unobtrusive, is gratifying. Lines too suddenly breaking into different or contradictory angles are inconsistent with beauty; and the beautiful is obtained in

art, by dismissing all excess, till the contour becomes pure and simple.

Beauty may be absolute in itself: the rainbow would be beautiful though never beheld by human eye. A river may be beautiful, though none have visited its banks. An animal may be beautiful, though it yet roam the forest undiscovered by mankind. But, beauty is also relative: it affects the sense of sight, but it terminates in "the mind's eye." Those features which resemble such as have treated us with kindness, possess charms that we deny to others. A whimsical instance of this is quoted by our author.

Of the caprices and singularities of judgment to which all men are more or less liable from causes of this sort, but which are more peculiarly incident to men of very warm and lively feelings, no better illustration can be given than a noted fact, which Des Cartes mentions with respect to himself, in one of his letters. "During the whole of his life," (this philosopher tells us) "he had a partiality for persons who squinted;" and he adds, that "in his endeavour to trace the cause of a taste apparently so whimsical, he at last recollected, that when a boy, he had been fond of a girl who had that blemish." "The affection he had for this object of his first love," (says Malebranche) "seems to have diffused itself to all others who any way resembled her." Hence the disposition which young and susceptible minds discover so frequently, to copy the peculiarities in dress, pronunciation and manner, of those they admire or are attached to; the agreeable impressions associated in their fancy with every thing which marks the individual the most strongly to the eye or the ear, leading them to conclude very rashly, that, by an imitation of circumstances which are to themselves so characteristic and expressive, they cannot fail to secure a similar charm to their own exterior. Among the ancients, we are told by Plutarch, there were many who imitated the stuttering of Aristotle, and the wry neck of Alexander; nor has this strong bias of our nature escaped the all-observant eye of Shakespeare:

— "He was indeed the glass  
"Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves.  
"He had no legs that practis'd not his gait;  
"And speaking thick, which nature made his  
"blemish,  
"Became the accents of the valiant."

Assuredly we shall not recommend, a squinting eye, or a wry neck, as beautiful: they sin too grossly against our peremptory principle of arrangement.

Enquiries into the beautiful, its ori-  
2 L 2



gin, and cause, have lately engaged the talents of several writers. Professor S. pays considerable attention to their statements, and gives at length his reasons for contemplating the subject differently. These we conceive were more amusing to himself while composing them, than they will prove satisfactory to his readers in perusing them. The truth is, that Hogarth, Burke, Alison and others, as men of genius have set some things in a just light; and have dropped excellent hints on parts of the subject, yet mingled with the peculiarities proper to each, originating, in disposition of mind, course of study, or other causes. We shall now transcribe from different passages the sentiments of Professor S. respecting beauty.

I have already taken notice of the pleasure which children very early manifest at the sight of regular forms, and uniform arrangements. The principles on which these produce their effects, and which render one regular form more pleasing than another, have engaged the attention of various authors; but it is sufficient for my purpose if the general fact be admitted; and about this there cannot possibly be any room for dispute. With respect to the theories which profess to account for the phenomena in question, I must own, that they appear to me more fanciful than solid; although I am far from being disposed to insinuate, that they are totally destitute of foundation.

The same love of regular forms, and of uniform arrangements, continues to influence powerfully, in the maturity of reason and experience, the judgments we pronounce on all works of human art, where regularity and uniformity do not interfere with purposes of utility. In recommending these forms and arrangements, in the particular circumstances just mentioned, there is one principle which seems to me to have no inconsiderable influence; and which I shall take this opportunity of hinting at slightly, as I do not recollect to have seen it anywhere applied to questions of criticism. The principle I allude to is, that of the *sufficient reason*, of which so much use is made, (and in my opinion sometimes very erroneously made) in the philosophy of Leibnitz. What is it that, in any thing which is merely ornamental, and which, at the same time, does not profess to be an imitation of nature, renders irregular forms displeasing? Is it not, at least in part, that irregularities are infinite; and that no circumstance can be imagined which should have decided the choice of the artist in favour of that particular figure which he has select-

ed? The variety of regular figures (it must be acknowledged) is infinite also; but supposing the choice to be once fixed about the number of sides, no apparent caprice of the artist in adjusting their relative proportions, presents a disagreeable and inexplicable puzzle to the spectator. Is it not also owing, in part, to this, that in things merely ornamental, where no use, even the most trifling is intended, the circular form possesses a superiority over all others?

In a house, which is completely detached from all other buildings, and which stands on a perfectly level foundation, why are we offended when the door is not placed exactly in the middle; or where there is a window on one side of the door, and none corresponding to it on the other? Is it not that we are at a loss to conceive how the choice of the architect could be thus determined, where all circumstances appear to be so exactly alike? This disagreeable effect is, in a great measure, removed, the moment any purpose of utility is discovered; or even when the contiguity of other houses, or some peculiarity in the shape of ground, allows us to imagine, that some reasonable motive may have existed in the artist's mind, though we may be unable to trace it.

We beg leave to say, that the disagreeable effect supposed in this case is not removed, by the discovery of overruling causes, *so far as relates to beauty*; but the judgement is convinced, and the eye is subdued. Separated parts or members, are liable to equal objections, or rather are intolerable. Professor S. says, that when a few years ago it was not unusual to see a picture of a lady's eye in the possession of her friend or admirer, there was a possibility that the effect might not be disagreeable to those whose memory was able to supply the rest of the features. To a stranger (if I may judge from my own feelings) it was scarcely less offensive than if it had been painted in the middle of her forehead." Now, in fact, nothing could reconcile the eye to this mutilation: there was an idea of gallantry connected with it, but even that could not compensate its barbarous appearance.

Treatises on beauty are usually written by gentlemen; and it would be the strangest thing in the world, if, when they were discussing this subject, they could select an object more beautiful in itself, more powerfully affecting as beautiful, and more endeared to the eye and heart by considerations personal and relative, than the female sex, the ap-

pointed companion of man; but, we may be allowed to ask, if the ladies were the writers, what would *they* say? It is possible, perhaps more than possible, that a manly figure, and characteristic proportions might be adduced, by their amanuensis, as the summit of beauty: The verdict of the sex might annul Mr. Burke's favourite principle of Beauty, *smoothness*. Would they speak out clearly, might not vanity yield to love?—The question must be left to lady-reviewers: we decline the investigation of it here.

Why should we wonder, asks Dr. S. that the intellectual and more fugitive elements of Beauty, should be insensibly identified with whatever forms and colours may chance to embody them to the eye or to the fancy?

The most striking illustration of this that can be produced is, the complicated assemblage of charms, physical and moral, which enter into the composition of Female Beauty. What philosopher can presume to analyze the different ingredients; or to assign to *matter* and to *mind* their respective shares in exciting the emotion which he feels? I believe, for my own part, that the effect depends chiefly on the Mind; and that the loveliest features, if divested of their expression, would be beheld with indifference. But no person thus philosophizes when the object is before him, or dreams of any source of his pleasure, but that Beauty which fixes his gaze.

With what admirable precision and delicacy are its undefinable elements touched on in the following verses!

"Rien ne manque à Venus, ni les lys, ni les roses,  
"Ni le mélange exquis des plus aimables choses,  
"Ni ce charme secret dont l'œil est enchanté,  
"Ni la grace plus belle encore que la beauté."\*

In Homer's description of Juno, when attiring herself to deceive Jupiter, by trying "*the old, yet still successful cheat of love*;" it is remarkable, that the poet leaves to her own fancy the whole task of adorning and heightening her personal attractions; but when she requests Venus to grant her

— "Those conqu'ring charms,  
"That power which mortals and immortals  
"warm,"—

The gifts which she receives are, all of them, significant of *mental* qualities alone:

— "The gentle vow, the gay desire,  
"The kind deceit, the still reviving fire,  
"Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,  
"Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes."

The exquisite allegory of the *Cestus*, ex-

presses, in one single word, how innumerable and ineffable were the enchantments, visible and invisible, which the Goddess of Love mingled together, in binding her omnipotent spell.

Professor S. is correct in referring the effect of beauty to the mind. We place the British ladies as the first of their sex in respect to exquisite colour, the damsels of Arabia and of Hindoostan compete with them in delicacy of form; yellow, or even mahogany colour, as their complexions may be, they inflame the hearts of lovers to desperation.

But form itself is variable, no less than colour; yet we presume that the partialities of the mind influence the judgment of the eye; tallness or shortness, slenderness or plumpness, have each their admirers; and if the question were put to the vote among a certain tribe of Caffres in South Africa, there can be no doubt but *broad bottomed* beauty would be preferred by universal suffrage; while their Hottentot Venus, whose form was judged defective in posterior protuberance, would be set aside as disqualified for the honours of divinity. Professor S. has not adverted to the different opinions of nations on this subject: the long heads and the flat heads: the rising noses and the snub noses; are respectively sought as beauties, and art is called in to obtain them in perfection, when nature has been niggardly of her bounties. This failing in the human mind, philosophically speaking, is counterbalanced by many advantages.

We have traced beauty to the fair sex, and higher we cannot go: we therefore quit this subject to accompany our author in his speculations on the causes of the sublime.

In reflecting on the circumstances by which Sublimity in its primitive sense is specifically distinguished, the first thing that strikes us is, that it carries the thoughts in a direction opposite to that in which the great and universal law of terrestrial gravitation operates. Hence it is, that while motion *downwards* conveys the idea only of a passive obedience to the laws of nature, motion *upwards* always produces, more or less, a feeling of pleasing surprise, from the comparative rarity of the phenomenon. In the ascent of flame; of sparks of fire; of rockets; nay, even of a column of smoke, there is something amusing and fascinating to the eye;—trifling, however, is the effect produced on the imagination, when compared with the flight of a

\* La Fontaine. *Adonis*.

eagle soaring towards the sun. The fact is, that the ascent of an animated being into the upper regions, while it attracts the attention, is common with the ascent of smoke or of flame, exhibits *active powers* which are completely denied to ourselves, not only in degree, but in kind: and accordingly, when we wish to convey the idea of a supernatural agent, the most obvious image which presents itself, is that of the human form invested with wings; *pennis non homini datis*. The same image has been employed for this purpose, in all ages and in all countries; and must therefore have been suggested by the common nature and common circumstances of the human race.

Notwithstanding this general assertion; angels, *with wings*, as usually represented by our painters, have been severely criticized in the East, where the Brahmans beheld them with surprise, and wondered what "new species of birds" they were. Their wings are possibly some remaining vestige of those attributed to the Cherub.

This however, is an agreeable acceptance of the word sublime: the principle is extended by the professor to *horizontal* space, as an extensive prospect; and to *downward* descent, as an immense depth. The fact is, that sublimity is in comparison, or rather beyond comparison, with the powers of the person on whom it acts. What is easily comprehended, as familiar speech, for instance, is not sublime: what keeps the mental powers on the stretch, yet surpasses their utmost efforts, they deem sublime. Hence the indefiniteness of all sublime expressions: hence what Mr. Burke intended by his *obscurity* of the Sublime; and hence the force of a passage adluced by this writer.

In the concluding stanza of one of Gray's odes, if the bard, after his apostrophe to Edward, had been represented as falling on his sword, or as drowning himself in a pool at the summit of the rock, the Moral Sublime, so far as it arises from his heroic determination "to conquer and to die," would not have been in the least diminished; but how different from the complicated emotion produced by the images of altitude; of depth; of an impetuous and foaming flood; of darkness; and of eternity; all of which are crowded into the two last lines:

"He spoke—and headlong from the mountain's  
"height  
"Deep in the roaring tide he plunged to endless  
"night."

Here the unlimited phrases are not only sublime in themselves, but are finely contrasted. "The mountain's height,"—how high?—Measure this by feet and inches, the phrase sinks to the *bathos*:—"Deep," how deep?—"Endless night,"—another interminable idea, which closes the whole with a full effect on the reader: he follows this falling body, but how *deep* he knows not: he traces the condition of the person but "*endless night*," wearies his imagination, and defies his comprehension.

Had we been free to choose, we should have chosen from the Sacred Scriptures perhaps different from those adduced by the professor as specimens of the Sublime. He says "the Supreme Being is himself represented as filling *hell* with his presence; while the throne where he manifests his glory is conceived to be placed *on high*; if I ascend into heaven thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, thou art there also." This passage is spoilt by the idea of a *bed* in it; and the action supposed of *making a bed* is far enough from Sublime. For an undeniable instance of prophetic Sublimity, consult Isaiah, xiv. The scene shifts from the *quiet* earth, to the realms below, and is as shadowy and indefinite as words could make it.

We regret our inability to accompany our author in his Essays on Taste. We can only say by way of analysis of the contents of this volume, that the first part of it contains essays on detached questions relating to the agency, powers, and sensations of the human mind, in which the professor enters into inquiries, as to the true meaning of some of Mr. Locke's expressions, and their propriety. He examines also the metaphysical theories of Hartley, Priestly and Darwin. The French philosophers, receive no great favour from his pen. These essays occupy more than two hundred pages. They are most interesting to those who have appreciated the author's former volume, in which the philosophy of the human mind was stated; and which still, after eighteen years, waits the appearance of a companion to render it complete. The second part of these essays comprises four,—on the Beautiful,—on the Sublime,—on Taste, and on the culture of certain intellectual habits connected with the first elements of taste.

*Memoirs of the Life of Prince Potemkin; Field Marshall, and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, &c.* Translated from the German. 8vo. Pp. 264. Price 8s.: Colbourn, London: 1811.

This is an instructive volume, not that the character to which it relates, is estimable or enviable: not that the dignity of the Sovereign who forms a principal figure in it, is increased, or confirmed by its story; but because it exposes with considerable accuracy, the vanity of human wishes, the injurious effects of immorality, and the intrigues of Courtiers and Courts. The Empress Catharine II., of Russia, had no natural claims to the throne of that Empire; and when she succeeded in dethroning her husband, there was much truth in the reproaches of the sailors against the soldiers; that they had sold their Emperor for beer. Potemkin was the son of a captain in the Russian army, and was born September 14th, 1739. He was originally destined for the church; but the vehemence of his temper ill brooked the restraints of that sedate course of life, and he obtained a cornetcy in the Horse Guards. In the revolution, which placed Catharine on the throne, (July 28th, 1762.) Potemkin perceiving that Catharine then riding at the head of the guards, had no plume in her hat, he rode up to her, and offered his own. This action distinguished him: and he indulged speculations of ambition; he received marks of favour; was rapidly promoted, and aspired to fill the situation which is known in Russia, under the title of "favourite." He succeeded at length; and became,—what the grossness of the English language, alone can express, to the Royal prostitute. He filled the highest offices in the military department of the state:—he provoked war, intending to augment his *glory*: he commanded the army against the Turks: unbounded munificence was showered upon him by the Empress:—he was therefore *happy*!—no: as he succeeded favourites, so he saw other favourites succeed him; he promoted war, but he saw peace concluded by a more fortunate officer than himself; he affected pomp, but he knew no enjoyment: he passed his life in extremes, and died on the high road near Oczakow, October 15th, 1791, aged 52.

## LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Beloe will shortly publish the fifth volume of *Anecdotes of Literature*. The sixth and last, with a complete Index to the whole, is in great forwardness.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

John Wilmot, Esq. will publish early in next month, the *Life of Bishop Hough*, in royal 4to., with engravings.

Mr. Alex. Chalmers is engaged on a new edition of the *Biographical Dictionary*, in octavo, which is expected to extend to twenty-one volumes.

Mr. Trotter, author of *Memoirs of the latter Years of Mr. Fox*, has made considerable progress in the public *Life of Mr. Fox*, which will include the verified substance of his principal speeches, and the history of parties, in three octavo volumes.

A new edition in five volumes large 8vo., is in the press, of *Le Dictionnaire Biographique et Historique des Hommes morts ou vivans de quelque Nation qu'ils soient, qui depuis le Commencement de la Révolution Française, jusqu'à la Fin de la présente Année 1811, se sont rendus célèbres par leurs Talens politiques ou militaires, leurs Actions, leurs Malheurs, leurs Vertus, ou leurs Crimes*.

In this new and much enlarged Edition will be corrected many errors and falsehoods which from the coercion which restrains the liberty of the press in France, have been inserted in the second Edition printed in Paris, and of which a translation has been recently published in England. The work will also contain many concealed or hitherto unknown facts and authentic writings, which will illustrate the History of the present times as well as many of its most celebrated characters.

#### CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Davy is expected to publish the first volume of *Elements of the Philosophy of Chemistry* in the course of next month.

#### FINE ARTS.

Messrs. Boydell and Co., intend publishing, early in the ensuing year, the desideratum so long wanted by the collectors of Topographical works, viz., a continuation of those magnificent productions, "*Le Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce, de la Suisse, &c.*;" consisting of a Select collection of Romantic and admired Views and Scenery of NORWAY; together with views of the principal Sea port towns from the Naaze (by the route of Christiansa to the magnificent pass of the Swinesund); including nearly the whole of the Western and Southern parts of the country, from drawings made on the spot, by John William Edy, expressly for the work; by whom also the plates

will be carefully executed in Aquatinta, and colored, so as closely to imitate the originals. This superb work, the drawings for which have been seen and approved by the Prince Royal of Denmark, the Danish Consuls in London, and most of the principal Nobility and Gentry of Norway, will comprise 80 views. Size 12 by 7½ inches, accompanied with the descriptive remarks and observations made by the Artist in his Tour, and additionally enriched by a general account of the country from other Travellers, elegantly printed by Bulmer and Co., on a fine super-royal folio paper, hotpressed. And to accommodate such Subscribers as may prefer them, the descriptions will also be printed in the Danish and French languages, in a manner equally elegant. The work will be completed in 8 parts, each containing 10 subjects, price 3 guineas. Part 1, may be seen at the Publishers.

The same Publishers have also at press, and mean to publish about the same time, Part 1 of a Magnificent Biographical work, intended as a companion to that very scarce and valuable collection of British portraits, *THE ILLUSTRIOUS HEADS*, by Houbraken, with Dr. Birch's Lives. Consisting of 40 fine portraits of eminent and distinguished personages in the reigns of James I., Charles I., Charles II., and James II., engraved principally in Mezzotinto, by that well known and admired artist JOHN SMITH, from paintings of the first masters, with an original Biographical Memoir of each person, by JOHN WATKIN, L.L.D., elegantly printed by Bulmer and Co., on a fine paper hot-pressed, and adapted in size, and every other particular, to range with the valuable publication of Houbraken above-mentioned.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. W. Dyke, of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister at Law, will in a short time publish "The Practice of the High Court of Chancery;" in three volumes; comprising the Rules and Orders of Court, from time immemorial, and not now obsolete; and precedents of bills of costs, in Chancery, Bankrupt, and Lunatic proceedings. The work will be dedicated to the Lord Chancellor; his Lordship having acquiesced in such intended Dedication, and most condescendingly offered his patronage to the undertaking.

Mr. Dyke will also soon publish a new edition, of Peere Williams Reports, continued from the Edition of Samuel Compton Cox, Esq., Master in Chancery, under the sanction of that learned Editor: the intended Edition to include all decisions subsequent to Master Cox's publication.

#### MATHEMATICS.

Mr. T. Leyburn, editor of the Mathematical Repository, intends to publish by subscription, in octavo, a Collection of all the Mathematical Questions and their Answers, which have appeared in the Ladies' Diary from its commencement in 1704 to the present time: with some valuable additions by several ingenious mathematicians, including (by permission) those by Dr. C. Hutton, given in a similar work in 1773.

#### MEDICINE.

Dr. G. C. Meyer, in the East-India Company's service, will shortly publish a German Syphilitic Physician, or a Treatise on the Venereal Disease.

#### MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Thomas, of Wareham, is preparing for the press, a History of King Solomon; in continuation of his View of the Heathen Worship.

Dr. Watkins has in the press the Family Instructor, a new work, in three duodecimo volumes.

Mr. Horsley, of Dundee, is preparing a new edition of his father's tracts against Priestley; it will include some additions written by the bishop himself on the margin of the former edition, and some observations by the editor on Mr. Belsham's review of the controversy.

The sixth edition of Richardson's Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters, enlarged and corrected, is in the press.

A new edition of the Campaigns of 1796-7-8-9 in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, is printing in fourtoctavo volumes, with maps of the seat of war, &c.

A translation of *La Mythologie en Estampes*, ou Figures des Divinities fabuleuses, &c. is in the press, with critical, historical, and explanatory notes, and illustrated by plates.

Preparing for the press and shortly will be published in a neat Pocket volume, a new work entitled the *Ball Room*; by T. Wilson, Dancing Master from the Opera House. Author of the Analysis of Country Dancing and Treasures of Terpsichore.

In the press, and will be published in January next, a new and elegant Edition in 8vo. neatly printed by Whittingham, of Essays, Moral, Economical, and Political, of Lord Bacon, with a life of the Author.

Messrs. King and Lochee, will shortly dispose of the following Libraries, &c. by Public Sale.

The Library of the late Richard Hamman, Esq. late of Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square. This Month, by order of the Executor.

The first Part of the Library of Sir Edward Deering, Bart. This Month.

The Stock in Trade, consisting of Prints and Copper-plates, of Wm. Seago, Printseller, deceased.—Next month.

A small Collection of Books, comprising specimens of the earliest Printing, recently imported from Italy. Next month.

The valuable Library, late the property of Thomas Bryan Richards, Esq. F.A.S. and one of his Majesty's Sub-commissioners on the Records of the Kingdom; comprising a very extensive collection relative to English History and Antiquities. Next March.

Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby will submit the following Libraries for Public Sale, during the ensuing Winter and Spring.

The Duplicates of some Miscellaneous books selected from the Library of his Grace the late Duke of Grafton, &c. &c.

A Collection of Duplicates from the Stock of Mr. W. H. Lunn, of the Classical Library, Soho-square; among which are many valuable and rare Articles, imported from the Continent, the whole of which will be submitted to the Public without the least reservation.

The Library of the late John Thorpe, M.D. F.R.S. Author of the *Registrum* and *Custumale* Roffense.



The Library of the late Rev. Matthew Raine, D.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Head Master of Charterhouse School, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's-Inn.

## NOVELS.

At press, the *Bequest*, from a Father to a Son. With an elegant Engraving, in foolscap 8vo. Also a superfine Edition in post 8vo., on superfine Bath vellum paper.

*Friends and Lovers*; in 2 Vol. 12mo. will appear in a short time.

At press, the *Theatre*, or *Bird's Eye View of Men*, in the Jubilee Year; a Dramatic-satiric novel: a Work, wherein will be introduced several striking Traits of eminent and conspicuous characters on the stage political, the stage theatrical, and the stage notorious. By an old Author, 12mo.

## PHILOLOGY.

Speedily will be published by Wm. Marsden F.R.S., Author of the *History of Sumatra*, a *Grammar of the Malayan Language*.

## POETRY.

Mr. W. Holloway, Author of the *Peasant's Fate*, *Scenes of Youth*, *Minor Minstrel*, &c. will shortly publish a Poem called the *Country Pastor*, or *Rural Philanthropist*, with Notes.

R. Wharton, Esq. M.P. has in the press, in a quarto volume, *Roncesvalles*, a poem in twelve books.

*Lines Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. James Grahame*, author of the *Sabbath* and other poems are on the eve of publication.

The Rev. G. F. Nott is printing the Poems of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, of Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, and of uncertain Authors, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII.; accompanied with notes, critical, historical, and biographical.

To be published in a few days, handsomely printed in four large volumes 8vo., in a uniform size with Mr. Malone's edition of the *Prose Works*, the late editions of *Spencer*, *Milton*, &c. with a portrait.

The *Poetical Works of John Dryden*; with Notes and Illustrations, by the late Dr. Joseph Warton, the Rev. John Warton and others, and his Life, by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

At Press. *The Wanderings of Fancy*, in Poetry and Prose. By Mrs. Isaacs, Author of *Ella St. Laurence*. 8vo.

*The Test of Virtue*, and other Poems. By Miss Barrell. With an elegant Frontispiece, will soon appear.

## POLITICS.

Mr. Jopp will shortly publish, *Historical Reflections on the Constitution of England*.

## THEOLOGY.

The Sixth Volume of *Village Sermons*, by the Rev. G. Burder, is in the Press, and may be expected early in January next.

Dr. Whitaker has in the Press, a republication of *Abp. Sand's Sermons*, with a new Life.

The Rev. Thomas Scott has nearly ready for publication, in two octavo volumes, *Remarks on the Confutation of Calvinism*, by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Nicholls will publish the seventh and last portion of his *History of Leicestershire*, early in next month.

Mr. Nicholas Carlisle is preparing his *Topographical Dictionary of Scotland and the Islands in the British Seas*, which will complete his work on the United Kingdom.

Proposals are issued for publishing by subscription, *A History and Topographical Description of the Isle of Axholme, and Parts adjacent*. The history will commence with the survey made by William I. called *Doomsday*; and will contain an account of the drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chase, performed under the direction of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden.—II. A genealogical and biographical view of the Mowbray Family, sometime Dukes of Norfolk, who were for many generations Lords of the said Isle.—III. The biographical department will contain the lives of all those authors who either lived or were born in the Isle; among whom the Wesley Family will be particularly noticed.—IV. A particular description of every Parish in the Isle, containing an account of its ancient and modern state, public buildings, agriculture, population, &c.—V. A history of the parts adjacent, comprehending Thorne, Hatfield, Bawtry, &c.—VI. An appendix; containing Grants, scarce Pamphlets, and other authentic instruments, carefully printed from MSS., &c.—The whole will be illustrated by Views of Churches, and other objects worthy of notice, Portraits of Authors, ancient and modern Maps, &c.

The Work will be printed in quarto, on fine paper, price £2. 12s. 6d.—The publishers request those gentlemen that intend to become subscribers, will send their names, it not being their intention to print any copies for sale.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## BIOGRAPHY.

*Biographie Moderne*; or, *Lives of Remarkable Characters who have distinguished themselves from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the present Time*, in which all the facts which concern them are related in the most impartial and authentic manner. From the French. 3 vol. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

## BOTANY.

*Hortus Kewensis*; or, a *Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew*. By the late William Aiton. The second edition, enlarged, by William Townsend Aiton, Gardener to his Majesty. Vol. 3. 8vo. 12s.

## DRAMA.

*The Kiss*: a Comedy in Five Acts. By Stephen Clarke. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## EDUCATION.

*Elements of Rhetoric*; or, the Principles of Oratory delineated. By John Luxton. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

A Regular Book for the Answers to be entered by the Pupils to the Questions given as Examples for Practice in the Introduction to the Use of the Globes. By the Rev. W. Field. 2s.

## MATHEMATICS.

Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry. With an Appendix, and copious Notes and Illustrations. By John Leslie, F.R.S. Ed. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. The second edition, improved and enlarged. 8vo. 12s.

Davis's Gentleman's Mathematical Companion, for the Year 1812, No. 15 (continued annually); containing Answers to the last Year's Enigmas, Rebusses, Charades, Queries, and Questions; also new ones proposed to be answered next year; together with some original Philosophical Papers and useful extracts. The Diagrams on wood. By Berryman. 2s. 6d.

An Introduction to the Geometrical Analysis of the Ancients; containing a Dissertation on that Analysis, its Application to the Demonstration of Theorems, and to the Solution of Problems; with a Collection of Propositions for the Exercise of Beginners; a brief Account of the lost Analytical Works of the Ancient Geometers, and of the several Attempts of the Moderns to restore them. Designed as a Companion to the Elements of Euclid. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers; with its Application to the Indeterminate and Diophantine Analysis, the Analytical and Geometrical Division of the Circle, and several other curious Algebraical and Arithmetical Problems. By Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy. 8vo. 14s.

## MECHANICS.

Mechanical Exercises; or, the Elements and Practice of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Slating, Plastering, Painting, Smithing, and Turning. Containing a full Description of the Tools belonging to each Branch of Business, and copious Directions for their Use; with an Explanation of the Terms used in each Art; and an Introduction to Practical Geometry. By Peter Nicholson. 8vo. illustrated with 39 Plates, 18s.

## MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Practical Observations on Cancer. By the late John Howard, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon Extraordinary to the Cancer-ward in the Middlesex Hospital. Now first published from his papers. Should this work admit of any Profit, it will be appropriated for the benefit of the said hospital. 8vo. 5s.

Vaccination vindicated; or, an Address to the People of England upon the important Subject of Vaccine Inoculation, with Remarks on the Necessity in its Behalf of Legislative and Clerical Interference; written with a view to remove some prejudices inimical to its progress, and to guide the public to a right consideration of its great and real merits. By James Cooper, Norwich, one of the Society of Friends. 2s.

An Essay on the Yellow Fever; with Observations on Febrile Contagion, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, and the Plague; partly delivered at the Gustinian Lectures before the College of Physicians, in the Years 1806 and 1807. By Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the Army, and late Physician to St. George's Hospital. 8vo. 21. 1s.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Observations on the Present State of the Portuguese Army, as organised by Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B. Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of that Army. With an Account of the different Military Establishments and Laws of Portugal, and a Sketch of the Campaigns of the last and present Year, during which the Portuguese Army was brought into the Field, against the Enemy, for the first Time, as a regular Force. To which is subjoined, a Return of British Officers serving with the Portuguese Army on the 16th July, 1811. With Plans of Battles, &c. By Andrew Halliday, M. D. 4to. 15s.

## MUSIC.

An Attempt to simplify the Notation of Music, illustrated by Examples both Sacred and Secular. By B. S. Bootsey, F. L. S. 4to. 10s. 6d.

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Rosalie; or, the Castle of Montalabretti. 4 vol. 12mo. £1.

Sense and Sensibility. By Lady ———. 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

## ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia: Vol. XI. 4to. £2. 2s.

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### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

By means of the funds remaining in hand at the time of the last General Meeting, and the few donations and subscriptions collected during the current year, the Committee has happily been enabled to answer all the demands made on the part of the navy and army for supplies of Bibles and Testaments, to the amount of 1848 Bibles and 25 Testaments.

Ships, Regiments, Garrisons, and Hospitals, have been supplied with the Holy Scriptures to an amount of upwards of 47,000 copies, since the formation of this Society, yet there are numbers both in the navy and army who remain unacquainted with the existence of this Institution.

Upwards of 460,000 souls in the British navy and army,\* whom we profess to take under our particular care, cannot but prove full employment for all our resources.

*Finances, Lady Day, 1811.*

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\* Royal navy, including 31,400

Marines ..... 145,000

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*Extract from a Letter addressed by the Secretary to the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

"We add as a strong argument for now calling on all religiously and well disposed persons to aid the funds of the *Naval and Military Bible Society*, that, as the result of a circular letter to officers commanding ships and regiments on home stations only, the committee have at present before them applications for Bibles or Testaments from 21,420 British sailors and soldiers; while the society's funds enable them immediately to furnish little more than 3,000.—I am, &c.

"J. M. CLOSE,  
"Military Secretary."

"Oct. 31, 1811."

### DIDASCALIA.

#### LYCEUM.

We have been recently so much infested by the rage of spectacle, harlequinade, and nonsense, that we feel ourselves eagerly inclined to hail any thing like a returning dawn of reason, with sentiments of pleasure: we therefore notice that a *new* comedy announced for representation at this theatre, under the title of *The Kiss*, has made its appearance since our last—and with that degree of credit as to entitle it to praise; but why the managers should have called it a *new* comedy, we cannot conceive; as certainly a very great part of it is the production of those old fashioned bards, Beaumont and Fletcher, in their comedy entitled the *Spanish Curate*, which was revived at Drury Lane theatre, in 1749, as we find mentioned in Stockdale's edition of their works (Vol. II. p. 217), reviewed in p. 259 of our present volume. By the bye, Dryden and Congreve were greatly indebted to this old comedy, as *The Spanish Fryar* and the *Old Batchelor*, will evince. The present plot is not exactly the same.

The Count Almeida, in jealousy of his wife, locks her up; and she exerts her energies to outwit, or undeceive, her husband. An amour, which is carried on by Amaranta, a rich lawyer's niece, and Leandro, who has adopted the temporary character of his clerk, gives some tolerable colour to the Count's suspicion, and the play goes on actively enough. A considerable part of it is occupied in the contrivances by which the old lawyer's vigilance is to be set asleep; and he is deluded from home, under pretence of visiting a dying man, who is about to make him sole executor; and in the end, Leandro is made happy with the young lady, and the Count is cured of his jealousy.

Those indecent allusions, which formed

the wit of our ancient comedies, have been studiously kept down; and *The Kiss*, notwithstanding it met with much opposition, merits approbation, and cannot fail of succeeding. Its sentiments are sometimes coarse, and sometimes keen: but seldom without the raciness and plain impression of nature. The measure is blank verse: and we regret that our limits will not allow us to express fully our gratification at seeing a comedy in that noblest measure, of which our language is capable, brought before the public. The very cadence of the words falls naturally into harmony; and the writer who adopts it, will be most certain of gratifying the ear of his audience. There is, in the antique language of our country, a spirit of quaint and curious simplicity, which allows the finest combination of vigorous thought and harmonious language. We wish to see this take its trial beside that low slang and flippant pertness with which the theatre has been lately so disgracefully inundated; and cannot doubt that the result will be gratifying to every classical ear.

.....  
The *Kiss* has been published, and its avowed author, Mr. Stephen Clark, introduces it with an advertisement, which candour obliges us to insert.

"The hint of the following comedy as far as relates to the discovery of a secret door, was suggested by the perusal of a tale in Mr. Ellis's '*Specimen of early English Romances*,'—in adapting a part of Fletcher's '*Spanish Curate*' as the underplot, I had conceived that an endeavour to familiarize the public with scenes so excellent, yet so little known, and so incapable of being represented in their original form, would deserve encouragement."

We cannot conclude without informing our readers that there is not a spark of that trash called *modern wit*, in this play, nor does a single oath tarnish it:—sufficient demonstration that Mr. Clarke does not belong to those wights so ably characterized by Boileau—

Insipid jesters, and unpleasant fools,  
The corporation of dull punning drolls!

We add a short specimen of the language.

*Orelia*.—You behold me,  
A most wrong'd woman, by my husband  
wrong'd,  
Wrong'd in the tenderest fibre of my heart,  
With undeserv'd unkindness deeply stung;  
And though still smarting with the wound  
and insult,  
Still glowing with my sex's warm resentment;  
Amidst the rage and tempest of my passion,  
I yet can hear a monitor that tells me,  
She's the true woman who forgives her  
wrongs,  
And trusts in conscious virtue for reward.

## COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new opera from the pen of Mr. Dibdin, entitled *Up to Town*, has been brought forward, and has failed; it may be safely averred, that never did any production receive a more just or a more decisive condemnation. We are happy that the public taste has for once openly vindicated itself, by an energetic demonstration that it is not that base degenerate thing which *some* writers and *some* managers would wish us to believe.

On this opera, we had intended to have obeyed the proverb of *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and would have just charitably stated that it came *Up to Town*, and went *Out of Town*, on Monday evening, November 11; but as the managers brought it *Up to Town* again the next day, and would have it stay for some days, until it was at last kicked violently *Out of Town*, we adopt the altered phrase, and say, *De mortuis nil nisi verum*.

To attempt to describe a plot where none ever existed, except in the author's imagination, were absurd; and as to the dialogue, it is of that ordinary common-place character, which a large stock of good nature and philosophy, may have enabled some to endure, with no other sense than that of extreme weariness, but which a temper of more asperity, might easily dispose others to qualify with different epithets. As a specimen of the wit, we adduce the following;—a young lady talking of her coming up to London, is advised by a dashing footman, “to be sure to live at a *genteel* part “of the town, where she can see *most* of “the ways of London;” to which she demands, “tell me, at what part of the town, “I can see *most* of its ways?”—“The “Seven Dials,” replies the valet. To understand this wit, *must* exceed the comprehension of those of our readers who have not had the felicity of being familiar with *the ways of St. Giles's*; they will be perforce, as dull as beetles.

The incidents of this piece are few, and admirably uninteresting, consisting, exclusively, of the barren surprises which have been for a century the hackneyed instruments of every vulgar scribbler. The words of the songs had little or no merit; some of them are *fine modern* opera songs to be sure, and not much unlike the following:—

The girl in the lane, that could'nt speak plain,  
Cried gobble, gobble, gobble!  
The man on the hill, that could'nt stand still,  
Went hobble, hobble, hobble!!!

Some of the music is good, but not very original. A duet, in the second act, had considerable merit; its undulating harmony was very much admired, we hope it will be brought forward in some other piece.

Another new piece has been produced at the Lyceum, called *The Rejection, or Every Body's Business*. Our readers will excuse our punning upon such subjects, but it received a complete *rejection*, and we rejoice to state, it seemed *every body's business* in the theatre, to consign it to oblivion.

We congratulate the public on these decisions; this month, they have done their duty—and however the unfortunate authors may cast reflections by the newspapers, on their audiences, by calling such sentences, *party*, we must say, *COMMON SENSE* was the only party we could discover, and we hope that that party will increase, and totally banish from the British stage, *similar* attempts at literature and wit. For it is not to be borne, that the managers of any theatre are to make themselves so far *managers of the public*, by whom they live, as to force on them pieces, which instead of pleasing, only disgust; and it is not decent that an audience, which has taste enough to damn a worthless play, should be labelled to the world, as having praised pieces, which could only escape condemnation from a senseless rabble.

Woollen vessels, things created  
To buy or sell with goats.

THE ROYAL OAK; an Historical Play, as acted at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, with distinguished success. By W. Dimond, Esq. Pp. 72. Price 2s. 6d. Barker, London, 1811.

In page 95 of our present volume, we slightly alluded to the first performance of this play, promising to notice it when published. Our readers will perceive, by the following extracts the loyalty and moral tendency of Mr. Dimond's language. We first quote the author's advertisement.

In arranging certain adventures of our Second Charles for a scenic representation, the strict historical fact hath occasionally been forsaken, and some incidents, altogether fanciful, have been introduced. In defence of this conduct, the author hath no better plea to advance than that of *precedent*. In almost every age and every country, some writer of repute might be quoted as an authority. But it will be sufficient, probably, to mention, as the most recent examples, the names of Mason and Dr. Franklin, who in their respective tragedies of “*Elfrida*” and the “*Earl of Warwick*,” have dramatized portions of our National Records with at least an equal freedom.

Arthur. Wife—wife—when his dear country's rights are questioned, the poorest man



in England feels an interest equal with her richest subject—and honour ought to rest as proudly on the thatch'd rafters of the cottage, as on the gilded roofs of palaces!

.....  
**Wyndham.** My heart is breaking, and despises comfort. Hope sits weeping in the Heavens and washes out with falling tears the traces of her feet on earth!

.....  
**Charles.** Rise! rise! I pray you—I beseech you rise!—Wyndham your hand!—I weep—but these are tears of ecstasy, not anguish. Cromwell! come now—with all thy gorgeous mockery of greatness blazing round thee, and here confess, the difference which marks usurping tyrants from their lawful Prince! Terror supports thy throne, and blood is its cement. Love, with white and willing arms, embraces mine, while good men's prayers breathe incense round it.—*Thou*, in the midst of guards and hirelings, sittest suspecting, fearing, and unblest. I, defenceless, and alone, through hosts of foes, proceed with even step, bulwark'd by loyal hearts, and guided by my God!

.....  
**Elin.** Alas! I fear some heavy ill impends—frowning the window of my chamber, a crowd of savage looking people have assembled—they point towards our walls—then shake their heads distrustfully, and seem to threaten vengeance.

**Wynd.** Dismiss your terrors—'tis but the licentious spirit of the rabble—each day they congregate in herds together, and bruit their strange distempered fancies—the mighty consultation o'er, the beasts will turn in quiet to their stalls again.

.....  
**Wynd.** Reward!—reward!—Wretch! I tell thee—Oh! bitterness of scorn!—Just Heaven! smite the bloated villain dead, who, lost to thee, and false to Nature's plan, would store his coffers with the price of blood, climb up to greatness on his Sovereign's fall, or seek for honours midst his country's shame.

.....  
**Char.** No, Wyndham! never may such shame be mine! if e'er in happier hour, I sit on England's throne, the willing impulse of my countrymen shall raise me to that envied seat; no aids from vaunting France shall help to place me there. By Heaven! I would not for my soul's price, see an insulting foreigner, stamp his proud foot upon my sacred native soil!—Beloved Albion! though I be exiled from thy pleasant shore, may Heaven rain its graces on thy lap, and Freedom, through thy wild wood-bowers, a never-sleeping genius rove! Advance yet new armadas 'gainst thy sea-clasp'd bounds, the sword of God be gird-

ed on thy warriors side, to strike invaders back into the surge!

We hope the proprietors of the Haymarket theatre, will make it a rule to perform this play every 29th of May.

.....  
**M. P. OR THE BLUE STOCKING**, a Comic Opera, in Three Acts. First performed at the English Opera, Theatre Royal, Lyceum, on Monday, Sept. 9, 1811. Pp. 94. Price 2s. 6d. Power, London; 1811.

*Extract from Mr. Moore's Preface.*

"When I gave this piece to the theatre, I had not the least intention of publishing it; because, however I may have hoped that it would be tolerated upon the stage, among those light summer productions which are laughed at for a season and forgotten, I was conscious how ill such fugitive trifles can bear to be embodied in a literary form by publication. Among the motives which have influenced me to alter this purpose, the strongest, perhaps, is the pleasure I have felt in presenting the copy-right of the dialogue to Mr. Power, as some little acknowledgment of the liberality which he has shown in the purchase of the music. The opera, altogether, has had a much better fate than I expected; and it would perhaps, have been less successful in amusing the audience, if I had "*songé sérieusement à les faire rire*." But, that the humble opinion which I express of its merits, has not been adopted in complaisance to any of my critics, will appear by the following extract from a letter which I addressed to the Licensor, for the purpose of prevailing upon him to restore certain passages, which he had thought proper to expunge as politically objectionable:—"You will perceive, Sir, by the true estimate which I make of my own nonsense, that, if your censorship were directed against bad jokes, &c. I should be much more ready to agree with you than I am at present. Indeed, in that case, the '*una litura*' would be sufficient."—I cannot advert to my correspondence with this gentleman, without thanking him for the politeness and forbearance with which he attended to my remonstrances; though I suspect he will not quite coincide with those journalists, who have had the sagacity to discover symptoms of political servility\* in the dialogue.

\* The extraordinary charge was, I believe, founded upon the passage which alludes to the Regent; and if it be indeed servility to look up with hope to the Prince, as the harbinger of better days to my wronged and insulted country, and to expect that the friend of a Fox and a Moira, will also be the friend

"Among the many wants which are experienced in these times, the want of a sufficient number of critics will not, I think, be complained of by the most querulous. Indeed, the state of an author now resembles very much that of the Laplander, in the winter, who has hardly time to light his little candle in the darkness, before myriads of insects swarm round to extinguish it.\* In the present instance, however, I have no reason to be angry with my censurers; for, upon weighing their strictures on this dramatic bagatelle, against the praises with which they have honoured my writings in general, I find the balance so flatteringly in my favour, that gratitude is the only sentiment which even the severest have awakened in me."

.....

Having heard Mr. Moore's side of the question, we can see no reason for altering the opinion delivered in our page 665; but in the name of common sense, what connexion has the Prince Regent, Mr. Fox, and Lord Moira, with a comic opera? Although we have the most dutiful respect to the Prince Regent, and highly esteem Lord Moira, as well as bow with awe to the memory of the eminent dead, yet why introduce either of them here?—or, in the language of Molière, "*que diable alloit-il faire dans cette galère?*"

We shall in our next number take an opportunity of extracting some specimens of Mr. M.'s brilliant flashes, judging them worthy of adorning the first number of a small portion of our DIDASCALIA, which will be set apart for the express honour of modern wit, and entitled THE THEATRICAL PARADISE OF DAINTY DEVICES!

.....

We have occasionally referred to Parisian theatricals, and have given amusing and illustrative specimens of them: the present we deem a proper opportunity for introducing some account of the scenic amusements of other nations. We may occasionally resume this subject: for the present, our readers will accept such instances as mark the manners of the nations referred to;—and exhibit pictures

of Liberty and of Ireland—if *this* be servility, in common with the great majority of my countrymen, I am proud to say, I plead guilty to the charge.

\* Surely this is a bull: that insects abound in the dog-days, we grant; but insects swarming in the severities of a *Lapland winter* —

of human nature, in different countries, and in various ranks of life.

#### RUSSIAN THEATRICALS.

Catherine II. harboured a deep resentment against Gustavus of Sweden, and could not forgive him the war which he carried on against her: she composed an opera, which she called "The Unskilful Warrior." The design of this performance was obvious. The Empress showered down ridicule upon the object of her hatred. She spared nothing to render the representation of this dramatic work splendid and brilliant. Martini composed the music. The ballet cost twenty thousand roubles to get up. The scenery, the dresses of the performers, the decorations of the house, would cost at least double the sum. Catherine wanted to have her play performed at the grand national theatre: Potemkin highly disapproved of this idea, and was not afraid of stating his disapprobation. He thought it would only serve to exasperate the king of Sweden, and to perpetuate the war. "I am," added he, "neither a *judge* nor a *critic*, but I could wish the Empress had chosen any other amusement." Out of regard for his opinion, the performance was postponed till after his departure; and the play was acted at the theatre of the Hermitage, where the public were not admitted.

Although we have never read "The Unskilful Warrior," yet we recollect a passage from one of this Imperial dramatic writer's pieces, which will evince the *delicacy* and *taste* with which she conducted her dialogue:

"Tantine.—Marion informs me, niece, that you have passed a bad night; what's been the matter?"

\* This tenderness of Potemkin was certainly remarkable, particularly when we reflect on the *mild* orders this fellow issued relative to the poor subjects of the same king of Sweden.

"The Russians," said he, "must penetrate into Swedish Finland, depopulate and ravage that country, and render it so uninhabitable, that the fiend of mankind himself would not be tempted to make it his residence." Three thousand Bashkirs were sent for from the borders of Tataria to be employed in the execution of the bloody decree against unhappy Finland. The Russians however had soon occasion to repent employing those half-savages, for they treated Russian Finland as unmercifully as that part which belonged to Sweden, sacking, plundering, and assassinating friends and foes indiscriminately. Life of Potemkin, p. 1037 of our present number.

"*Rosalie*.—Why, aunt, the fleas prevented me from sleeping!"

This piece entitled *La Rage aux Proverbes*, was played before the Court at the Hermitage, and was, of course, received "with unbounded applause."—It shews not only the manners of the higher Russians, but also the comforts of a Russian bed;—it also confirms the accounts of those travellers who have related instances of mutual attention paid by Russian Princesses, in hunting the vermin of each others heads, at their palace windows.

The following is an instance of the same mode in a warmer country.—

#### SPANISH THEATRICALS.

"A friend of mine who visited Madrid in more tranquil moments than the present, while in that city went to the presentation of a new play. Love was not omitted in this piece. The scene drew up and discovered the enamoured pair embracing and kissing each other with no inconsiderable degree of passion. The modesty of the audience was shocked; and such an universal expression of disapprobation was evinced that the acting was stopped. But the night following the same play was again brought forward, and proceeded very quietly unto the critical scene. The curtain rose, and presented the lovers; but differently employed. The lady was journeying through the ravines, between the long locks of her beloved, and taking thence their affrighted little residents. At this sight peals of applause rung throughout the house; and the remainder of the piece went off with the loudest acclamations. So much for the most delicate testimony of Spanish tenderness! Where, my good friend, are all the ethereal loves of the Don Ferdinands and Donna Seraphinas of our romances, when we behold such spectacles!"

#### TONQUIN THEATRICALS.

The dramatic art is cultivated in Tonquin; but it is in following a very different method from that practised in Europe. The greater part of their serious dramas are merely versified recitals of national events; there is no distinction of acts, and the scenes are of very unequal length: there is neither art in the dialogue, nor regular intrigue, nor any gradual interest; they speak more to the eyes than to the understanding or feeling. The comic pieces are in general merely farces. They introduce a kind of merry fellow whose jokes consist principally of obscenities, supported by ridiculous and unnatural pantomimic gestures—many of their dramas are taken from the Chinese theatre; one of them most in vogue at present has for subject what occu-

pies generally the theatres of all countries, love, and the libertine attack against the conjugal compact—A female who has a lover, not finding a better expedient to elude the attention of her husband than that of assassination, seizes the moment when he is in bed (which is placed on the stage) and dispatches him by a dreadful cut in the head with an hatchet. Her husband on receiving the blow leaps from his bed, and walks up and down the stage with the hatchet firmly fixed in his skull uttering the most lamentable cries, while the blood flows in torrents down his face, and he at length expires in the utmost agonies and convulsions. His cries having brought the neighbours in—a mandarin is sent for, who examines the woman, finds her guilty, and condemns her to be skinned alive, which is performed behind the scenes—but, after this execution, she re-appears on the stage, and sings a few tender airs to the mandarin to engage him to be satisfied with her punishment, and to give her a full remission of her crime, in order that in the other world, where she is going, she may not carry with her the title of a guilty person.

We recommend this exhibition to Mr. Charles Kemble, for translation, as it certainly would make a very fine *Tonquin German-Anglo* melodrame, and give great stage effect—if the hatchet be managed adroitly.

#### CHINESE THEATRICAL LAWS.

All musicians and stage-players shall be precluded from representing in any of their performances, emperors, empresses, famous princes, ministers, and generals of former ages; and shall be punished with one hundred blows for every breach of this law.—All officers of government and private individuals likewise, who receive such comedians into their houses, and employ them to perform such prohibited entertainments, shall suffer the same punishment.—Nevertheless, by this law it is not intended to prohibit the exhibition upon the stage of fictitious characters of just and upright men, of chaste wives, and pious and obedient children, all which may tend to, dispose the minds of the spectators to the practice of virtue.

As the representations here described as prohibited, are, in fact, in China, the favorite and most usual theatric exhibitions, this article of the laws must either be considered to have become obsolete, or to be enforced only so far as may be necessary to confine such exhibitions, within the limits approved by government, and which may not be always the same, at different times, and under different circumstances.

MORALITY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,

ILLUSTRATED BY  
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHA-  
RACTER, AND DESCRIPTION,

BY MR. PRATT.

No. XI.

*Pride and Insignificance of Man.*

Man is by no means a being of so much consequence as his pride teaches him. Pride is a flattering serpent, constantly whispering praise in his ear: what does this little reptile say to himself?—am not I lord of this creation, the paramount master of all the beings that move on the surface of this earth? The sun which moves through the heavens by day—the moon which revolves round the earth by night—the infinite host of stars which glitter in the firmament, are to influence my actions, and shed their qualities upon plants and minerals for my use, and my pleasure; and whether I am sleeping or whether I am waking, spirits of evil are ever on the watch to lead me into error. But listen, O man, to thine own insignificance, for thou art as the sand upon a mole-hill, or the insect of an evening ray! What art thou to the earth, that thou inhabitest? What is that earth compared to the sun, the centre of its revolutions, and the source of light to a system which thine imagination can scarcely traverse? This system itself, is but a point, compared to the myriads of burning suns which blaze in the regions of space, and around which planets revolve in number and magnitude unknown: and if thou canst elevate thy reason, even to farther depths of space, this whole constellation of systems, suns and worlds, may circumscribe round an infinite centre where dwelleth the author of all things in incomprehensible glory!—Then say, O Man, what art thou!—*Walker's Don Raphael.*

*Cruelty and Hypocrisy.*

The hidden passions of this man's soul were selfishness combined with inborn cruelty, avarice, and an inordinate thirst after that tyranny of domineering power and unmatchable greatness. He was neither born to inherit or formed to embellish; in his heart he knew himself a hypocrite, and inwardly felt the smart of his own debasement; but he had too successfully studied the art of dissimulation and worldly policy in all its dark, polluted turnings, ever ready to betray the real deformity of his treacherous nature; and therefore to become impiously great, he ceased to retain one single solitary remnant of humanity, though he could assume its semblance when his interest and his outward deportment to the world made it necessary. His pretended meekness was but the result of that

necessity, and his affected zeal for the practice of religious worship made the cover of all his enormities; thus daringly cloaking himself under the shadow of that divine institution which his atheistical heart in secret derided, though he made it the implement of all his designs, and thus insulted that deity—supreme whom by his deeds he had openly defied and dishonoured.

Of a fierce implacable, relentless spirit; yet cunning, shrewd, and treacherous: he never revealed by the smallest movement or muscle of his face, the deep revolvings of his mind. His courage was rather the result of stubborn obduracy and hardened ferocity than of true magnanimity of soul. It was his contempt of personal smart that led him into the performance of so many stupendous deeds in arms which may, indeed, perhaps be considered as allied to bravery, but was in him nothing but the effect of rashness and obstinacy; as his mind was incapable of feeling for his own deprivations, when labouring to attain a superior and more lasting good than their lost transitory enjoyments, so he could alike disdain personal inconvenience, and scorn to acknowledge his defeat.—*St. Bonolph's Priory.*

*Revenge.*

Is then *revenge* a natural passion? perhaps it may, and only vary according to the goodness or wickedness of the heart that is governed by it. The good man takes a generous revenge upon his enemy, by heaping benefits upon him; and this the Apostle of the Gentiles calls "heaping coals of fire upon his head," which melting down his malice and resentment, converts it into pure and refined metal. The evil mind takes a more violent revenge; it aims at the life, the reputation, the fortunes of its opponent.—*The Exiles.*

*Confidence and Assurance.*

"No encouragement," replied Mrs. Almane, "can give some men confidence; their diffidence and jealousy are perpetually at work to create themselves disturbance, while others are hardly to be repulsed by the most forbidding behaviour. I have seen men of merit, of reserved and diffident tempers, lose ordinary women, merely from want of confidence to address them; and very insolent men obtain women to whom they had not the least pretensions, by their not having common sense enough to see that they ought not to aspire to them."—*Home.*

*Resolution of a modern Fine Gentleman.*

Mr. Lowram was a younger brother, and designed for the church; but the death of his father, and the more sudden one of his brother, whilst he was yet at Oxford, threw him into the possession of several thousands a year, and into genteel societies, very capable of instructing him how to spend it. He proved too a docile scholar, and being blessed

with a steward who knew business, and did not very strongly invite him to the consideration of his own affairs till half his estate was gone, the first ten years of genteel life were quite a whirlwind of joy. To think at all was then become a heavy task; and to think of economy, an insupportable one. He did however advance so far in reformation as to make several 'prudential resolutions; and nothing was wanting but the power of keeping them. A salutary sickness detained him in his apartment several weeks; he was seized with fits of prayer and penitence; and having made the most astonishing reflections, and anatomized man in general, and himself in particular, he formed, yes, and executed, the following scheme of things.

Imprimis. To dismiss his steward, and sell his estate.—Secundo. To divide the £30,000 raised by these means into two equal parts — Tertio. To sink one for an annuity; and deposit the other with an eminent banking house, for a fund for gaming.

But the quarto et ultimo, was the crown and perfection of provisional wisdom. By a clause in the annuity agreement, he agreed to forfeit one half of it, if ever he drew out the last of the £15,000 deposited for his gaming fund. And upon this fund, not applying a guinea of it to any purpose but its own, had he gamed for the last thirty years, and had the good fortune at the time we are now arrived at not to have sunk it above one third.

*First Dawn in High Life.*

The graceful figure of the Earl of Glanville, gently bending under the withering hand of time, excited an interest in even a superficial beholder; which was increased by perceiving that his countenance was furrowed by care, and deeply tinged with a green and yellow melancholy. His manners at times confirmed this prepossession; they were occasionally correct, conciliating, and equally expressive of the courtier and the man of sense. His style of living was adapted to attract popularity; his doors were open to every guest who could produce the slightest introduction; his table was spread with elegant profusion and the amusements that Glanville Castle afforded were varied with taste. The world is not so fastidious as to neglect the solicitations of one who can urge so many claims to its favour; every body of course visited Lord Glanville; and every body pleaded the same humane motive, namely, that it was charity to try to amuse such an amiable nobleman. The attempt, however, was by no means generally successful. The air of hilarity that diffused itself over the features of the liberal host, when twenty tongues were sounding forth his praise, was apt to be suddenly overcast, and he, who but a moment before glided round the circle of admiring friends, with something pleasant to say to every body, would become lost and

abstracted, fixed in a gloomy reverie which even the syren song of flattery could not disturb.

Various opinions were formed in the neighbourhood respecting the cause of this extraordinary behaviour. Many believed that he was a most profound scholar; and from the circumstance of his once naming Euclid, he was suspected of injuring his mind by too close attention to mathematics. Others, persuaded that his disease was *cacoethes scribendi*, expected his lordship would speedily publish, and prepared a place in their libraries for an elegantly bound copy of his treatise on politics, metaphysics, rural economy, or any other genteel science. Others ascribed his want of recollection to too keen an attachment to the memory of his late countess; while many thought he was not quite satisfied with the sarcastic wit of his daughter Lady Caroline. Such were the various sentiments of the visitors at Glanville Castle. The conclusions of those who traced the Earl's malady to affliction for the death of his wife, were not founded on more certain premises. Though on their marriage they had been pronounced a charming couple just suited to each other, a few circumstances afterwards transpired which made the world suspect that the hymeneal torch cast at first but a pallid lustre, and was soon quite extinguished. To own the truth, Lord and Lady Glanville soon discovered that their tempers, habits, and inclinations, were totally dissimilar. Being both remarkably well bred, they mutually agreed to give each other as little trouble as possible; and being very prudent, they judged it expedient to carry a good appearance to the world. During the winter season, this amiable pair constantly met at dinner, and by affectionate looks and civil speeches convinced their guests (if they were very polite or very ignorant of high life) that they were actually a second Adonius and Alceste. His lordship was in agonies lest the fatigues of London should overpower her ladyship's delicate health; and she lamented, that his favourite regular habits were extremely ill suited to late hours. The Earl talked of giving up the post which he then held because it deprived him of the little that he could else have enjoyed of Lady Glanville's company; and the countess never accepted an invitation till she had asked her lord if there was any chance of their having a domestic evening. He praised her natural love of retirement, she was in ecstasies with his conjugal affection; and they continued to repeat each others eulogies till the company separated, and the farce ended. His lordship then ordered his chair, her ladyship her *vis-à-vis*, and they met again next day, ten minutes before dinner, in the drawing-room, to regret that they had been forced to spend the preceding evening in separate parties.—*Infidel Father,*



# ON PLANETARY AND COMETARY INFLUENCE.

BY FRANCIS MOORE, PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Mr. Editor,—I see that you sometimes quote my works, and derive that advantage from them which they are designed to convey to the learned. Indeed, I think, that I discover, occasionally, signs of your understanding their hidden meaning. For this reason, I have made choice of your work in which to answer some of those uncandid, ignorant, and harsh reflections which have been thrown out against my annual labours. Many a long year have I studied, and consumed the midnight oil, for the good of my countrymen; and surely it does not become them *now* to question my devotion to the cause of my king and country: no; nor my foresight of future events; although I do not chuse always to reveal them clearly. I mean this letter, Sir, for an answer to my calumniators; and therefore tell them plainly, that I have reasons for my proceedings, of which they cannot judge; and whatever I foresee, I shall publish what is for my country's good, and nothing else; let them take it as they like. They deny the influence of the heavens: blind mortals! will they deny that whoever is born under the Ram, is fitted for a country life, for the care of flocks? That the Bull engenders surly humours, and rough manners? Does not the Lion produce gluttony and rapacity?—the Virgin delicacy and cowardice? Does not the Balance appertain to merchants, and Capricorn to unfortunate spouses? Was not this verity acknowledged in antient times? Does not Manilius say expressly, that if his son were born under Aquarius, he would delight in fountains, cascades, and canals? or he might be an apothecary? but if under Pisces, he would make a good navigator, whether on the Atlantic Ocean, or the Grand Junction Canal? Surely the Sun presides over glory, Mercury over eloquence, Venus over love, Mars over war, Jupiter over intelligence, Saturn over grief, and Luna over domestic economy. The Sun is beneficent and favourable; Mercury is inconstant and variable; Venus is fruitful and kind; Mars is hot and dry; Jupiter is temperate and benign; Saturn is morose and cold; Luna is moist and melancholy. These things are undeniable; and it is necessary that my detractors, before they can do me and my motives justice, should understand them. It is necessary, too, that they should understand that each planet has his favourite house in the zodiac; that the first is concerned in the organization and constitution of the body; hence among

mankind, whites and blacks, giants and dwarfs, wise men and fools: the second is devoted to the interest of society, to personal property and acquisitions: the third to family relations, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, cousins male and female; the fourth to wills and testaments, patrimonial property and freeholds; the fifth to pleasures and enjoyments; the sixth to servants, slaves and ladies' maids, to backbiters and slanderers; the seventh to ladies themselves, to jealousies, enmities, affronts, piques, and rivalships; the eighth to deaths, funerals, and legacies; the ninth to embassies, messages, agencies, journies, and voyages; the tenth to national dignities; this is the constellation of dukes, earls, marquises, barons, judges, lord mayors, sheriffs, and justices of the peace: the eleventh to fortune, riches, cultivation of mind and friendship; the twelfth to adversity, misery, opprobrium, treason, dungeons, racks, chains, tortures, and rumours: the hells of human life!! I have constantly endeavoured in my almanack, to explain the meaning and influence of conjunction, opposition, trine, quadrature, sextile, &c. so that I have no need to enlarge on them here; nor on the parts of the body which are unquestionably governed by the planets: for that also I have illustrated by a scheme, the verity of which is confirmed every day.

From this, let my opponets know that there is more in the astrological science, than they are aware of:—and if they ask how they can refrain from propagating calumny, since the planet under which they were born, was then in the seventh house, or in the twelfth?—I can but pity their ignorance, and I assure them that shall not prevent me from doing my duty.

If planets have such constant controul over us and if from their aspects, the character of coming events may be inferred, is it any wonder that the appearance of comets should be predictive also? But, to whom do they refer? This is, in truth, the great difficulty. Usually they are considered as referring to distinguished men only. So when Julius Cæsar was slain, the comet that appeared soon after, was supposed to be animated by the soul of that hero. So when Cardinal Mazarine lay on his death-bed, his courtiers declared that they were terrified by a comet, which then shone: the Cardinal answered, “the comet did him too much honour.” A comet appeared when William the Conqueror invaded England: we all know that king Harold fell in battle: and the question is, to determine whether this comet foretold the death of Harold, or the success and conquest of William. Some have said that there die no more kings in years in which comets appear, than in other years: for kings are always dying. They say

too, that there are terrific causes sufficient in this valley of tears, without any necessity for further alarming mankind by comets. Some have gone so far as to affirm that comets have been the forerunners of good luck to them : and they argue that if a valued friend of their's was taken off somewhat suddenly, soon after the comet appeared, yet they could not consider as *malignant*, the cause of their being put in possession of a handsome legacy. Already have six hundred comets been observed and registered ; their good and their evil qualities, have been recorded by the ingenious : of these, thirty have been decidedly destructive : this is but one in twenty : and it appears from the catalogue of comets composed by the learned German *J. Zahno*, who brought down his list from the creation of the world to the year 1682, that he found the summary of good and evil occurrences, as referring to winners and losers, to gains and crosses, to pleasures and pains, to praises and censures, to happiness and unhappiness, to be very nearly the same year by year, throughout his long computation, whether a comet glared or not. Now this is one reason why I said nothing about my expectation of this heavenly stranger before he appeared : and you may tell those who charge me with ignorance of his approach, that if they could have informed me whether his character were benevolent or malignant, whether favourable or distressing to the human race ; I, in return, would have told them the time of his becoming visible, and the period of his visibility. I confess, that I was willing first to behold his colour, whether pale and leaden, or red and fiery, whether light blue, golden or green : for all these have their distinct causes and affections, and different consequences. But, Sir, I had other reasons. I have long known how greatly our science has been abused by some who lay all their transgressions on the planets, and are liars and rogues, because, say they, their stars will have them so : this is a positive falsehood. The stars may make one man a pope, another a grand vizier, another a soldier, another a clerk of a parish, or a mere exciseman with a pen behind his ear ; how they behave in those stations, cannot be imputed to the stars : but who will guarantee me that similar falsities shall not be attached to comets ? Seeing mankind is so ignorant, and every body, even the most obscure, lays on the planets faults he should repent of himself,—how do I know but what I might have heard the comet *damned*, for making such an one a thief or a profligate, instead of blaming his own villainy ? Would it be a good plea at the Old Bailey to say, “ the comet influenced me to ease the prosecutor of his superfluous cash ? ” Or, if the pillory were ordered—would it be agreeable to hear the comet *cursed* as bringing the culprit to that high station ? I have there-

fore, by saying nothing about the comet, prevented all these misapplications of cometary influence, and have reserved my reflections for a more suitable opportunity, after the necessary calculations have been made. I might adduce other reasons, but I hope these will be sufficient to relieve me from all blame in your opinion, and that of your readers and the world at large.—I am, &c.

FRANCIS MOORE,  
Physician.

P. S. In proof that I am not quite so ignorant on this subject as some folks affirm, and that I know the extent of this science, better than is supposed, I shall add a view of it, which perhaps is new to your readers, and will be considered as an additional cause of my prudent reserve. *M. de Lille de Salle*, in his “ *Histoire du Monde Primitif*,” Vol. I. p. 200, pretends, after the astronomer *Lambert*, that there are 500,000 comets between the Sun and Saturn ; and as many between Saturn and the Georgian. He adds, “ from the Georgian to the aphelion of the comet of 1680, our tables give us 5 milliards 64 millions of leagues : ” within this space we may honestly place 8 millions of comets ; and as the comet of 1680, is estimated to extend its course only half way towards the extreme of the solar system, we may infer that our sun is the center to 17 millions of comets.

Now, if with seven or eight planets we find it so difficult to convince mankind, and to guide them in the right way, what a flood-gate should we open to iniquity, if we let people know that there are a hundred thousand, or a million of comets influencing all their actions ! Instead of taking shame to themselves for their misdeeds they would lay all the blame on those ever active bodies, and we should not get them within sight of a church, or to say their prayers, from year's end to year's end.

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#### COMETARY INFLUENCE ON CONJUGAL COMFORT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I was born under the constellation of Capricorn, my father under that of the Ram, and his father under that of the Bull, of which my loving spouse never fails to remind me, especially of late. She herself, you must know, is singularly fond of lampreys, eels, carp, tench, and other lively fish ;—*Pisces*, you infer, therefore, and rightly, is her sign.

I tell her, she will be turned into fish ; and I jocosely call her my *mermaid*. She, in return, asks me how she can restrain her desires, when (as I know) they are but obedient to the predominance of celestial in-

fluences. I answer by acknowledging that I am fond of beef and mutton; and no man takes more interest in the prosperity and propagation of the true Merino race, than I do; but I do not, therefore, wish to be transformed into a goat, a ram, or a bull:—that does not follow; does it, Mr. Editor?

When I start this subject in the club at the Horns, I am always answered that the greatest of men have believed, that our stars direct our fate; that poets, philosophers, sages, and statesmen, have all acknowledged planetary controul; have consoled themselves under the failures of their plans and intentions, by referring their misfortunes to unfavourable aspects. I knew a great physician who wrote a prescription under the happiest of conjunctions, in relation to his patient; but when his patient should have taken it, he fell asleep, missed the planetary moment, and died:—but who was to blame for that? I attribute also some of the most notorious accidents in the political world, to the choice of a minister born under Virgo, instead of Leo. In short, Sir, I can trace the influence of the planets in a thousand instances among my friends, and in the world at large; but, somehow, I do not feel reconciled to my wife's reflections, that I was born under Capricorn, my father under Aries, and his father under Taurus. To be sure, one does not chuse to be always in *opposition* to one's own flesh and blood, the *trine*, the *quadrature*, the *sextile*, the *septile*, as well as the *conjunction* must happen sometimes: the planets it is said have their *houses*, and have had peaceable possession of them time immemorial; why then should they disturb other peoples' houses?—Of late mine has been much disturbed, yet I cannot lay the fault on the planets:—but I verily believe, it is all owing to that confounded comet: that malignant star!—that flagitious meteor!—that Buonaparte of the heavens!—When he first appeared, the weather was fine, and I and my wife (she is some few years younger than I am), spent several pleasant evenings in walking out to look at him;—we were joined company by a very agreeable gentleman, who, as well as myself, was absolutely convinced that this comet did not come for nothing, nor for any good to Old England; and that it was proper we should watch his motions, and not be taken by surprise, or caught napping. The gentleman is not quite my age; but he is full as wise; and has studied celestials very deeply. I took a great fancy to him (and so did my wife), for he always agreed perfectly in my opinion; and supported it by arguments which had escaped my discovery. I could not do less than invite him to a seat at my supper table; and very civil he was to be sure. I do not grudge

the expense this meteor put me to, in a new comet bonnet for my wife, or the inconvenience I experience from her long comet train; but it was odd enough, I think, that she should procure these articles immediately on being assured by my new acquaintance, that they were very fashionable, and would become her mightily! Nor should I have thought any more of it, now this rascal comet is going off, if my next door neighbour had not asked me yesterday, “whether I was not born under Capricorn?” On my answering “yes,” he replied, “he thought as much.” Now, what did the man mean? And who could have given him the hint?

In short, Sir, I am afraid that, however unwilling, I must change my residence, for I observe a kind of a quizzing snigger among the neighbours, when I meet them, which I have made the subject of conversation with my spouse repeatedly; but all the answer I can obtain, runs on the old story, “you were born, you know, under Capricorn; your father under the Ram; and your grandfather under the Bull; and those are your family signs.”

I have sometimes a mind to prohibit fish from the table—but perhaps “my mermaid” may then dine abroad. I meditate the destruction of the comet bonnet, and think of diminishing the train; but I fear she may call it spite, and take a revenge that may cost me more than they did. She has had rather moody fits of late, which she attributes to anxiety for my health, while I sit up at night, watching the comet. But these are carefully concealed from our visitor, whose approach suspends them marvellously, though she may be ready to die with one of them before he knocks at the door.—But, indeed, she is the pink of politeness; and cannot, you know, suffer any indisposition to deprive my new friend, as she terms him, of the pleasure of my company. Now, Sir, what I beg is, advice. Do you think after this statement that comets concern great men only, such as Buonaparte, or his son the king of Rome, who I hear has cut his first tooth? And since I see by your page 751, that your politician consults the stars and knows all about them; I dare say he can tell by a glance of his eye, being used to look into futurity, what is likely to happen: and whether I should change my residence; or change my company: my wife I cannot change; neither can I change the sign under which I was born; which is Capricornus. To direct his judgment, I inclose the figure of my horoscope, which you will see is dated in the former half of the last century, and precedes my wife's (also inclosed), by a trifle more than forty years. But what is that, in the lapse of ages? I often reason this point with her, and declaim with great force, against the profligacy of the present generation of

striplings; but since the appearance of this vile comet, she seems to pay less and less attention to my arguments; though, I am sure, my eloquence never was more brilliant. Alas! why was my grandfather born under Taurus, my father under Aries, and I, myself, under Capricorn!—My head aches at the thought! I would not be frightened at my own shadow: but have I no other cause for fright?—Deuce take that comet!!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SIMON SIMPLE.

Pray address for me to be left  
at the Horns, at Kennington.

This correspondent, is not the only one who has mistaken the politician of the PASTORAMA, as if he professed to predict approaching events. His time and talents are fully occupied in sifting the truth of what is passing,—what is above the horizon; as to what is below the horizon, it rarely excites him beyond a conjecture. But, a valued friend who cannot possibly be concealed from an admiring public, has sent us the following remarks on the horoscope of Mr. Simple.

“Capricornus is a feminine diurnal sign, earthy, cold, dry, and melancholy. Mr. Simple is in person, I apprehend, rather short than tall, his face thin, complexion swarthy, his breast narrow, small neck, and black hair. He long lived a bachelor; for “I do generally find,” saith the venerable Blagrave, “that if the querent doth carelessly pass over those early opportunities offered, that then he shall not marry, until by account we come unto the place of another female planet; or to the seventh house; and so forward.” He further saith, speaking of spouses:—“if her planet doth bear any friendly aspect to others, then it sheweth that she is intangled;—and if we find her planet separating, and applying by *quartile* or *opposition* aspects, then it sheweth that she is not well minded.” And in another place: Capricornus “Venus, lady of the twelfth, being a female planet, in feminine degrees; also in a masculine sign, and masculine house, argueth that those people, whether male or female who are under the dominion of Venus, shall be inimical to the querent; and the more as being in *quartile* to the ascendant in a fixed sign; also they shall deceive him under the pretence of friendship: for Venus is lady of the eleventh so well as of the twelfth; likewise men, signified by Mars, especially if familiar with the querent, shall prove deceitful, and shall privately be inimical to him; also the querent shall be apt to undo himself by his own rash actions; by reason Mars, lord of the ascendant, is in his terminus in the twelfth, near the dragon's tail.”

“On the whole, I conclude, though Mr. Simple has not said so, that the gentleman who visits him is a military man, or at least an officer of volunteers, or of the local militia. I discern in his horoscope more *debilities* than *dignities*: it falls on *void degrees*: I therefore recommend—*Application*—*Reformation*—*Prohibition*—*Frustration*—and *Translation*: if these prove insufficient; let him *Peregrinate*, lest he be *besieged*; then shall he proceed *direct*; and I doubt not but ultimately, unless *fortune* be in an unfavourable *Angle*, he shall experience a triumphant *reception*: which “sheweth concord between those people which the planets describeth; and that every contest will be ended in love.”

“From Mr. Simple's use of certain astrological expressions in his letter I conclude he fully comprehends the latent meaning in the terms I have employed: if he does, it is well.”

#### FINE ARTS.

##### LIFE AND WORKS OF MASACCIO.

There has been lately published at Rome, the first part of a work intitled *Le Pitture di Masaccio, esistenti nella Basilica di S. Clemente in Roma, colle teste lucidate dal Sig. Carlo Labruzzi, e publicate da Giovanni Dall'armi*: “The Pictures of Masaccio,” annexed, is a learned essay on the merits of that eminent painter, the sentiments of which deserve attention.

It has long been a prevailing persuasion, that before the 15th century the arts were in a state of total barbarism; from which they were relieved only by the sudden splendour of talent and genius in Michael Angelo and Raphael. It is acknowledged with pleasure, that those great men carried their art to perfection; but it did not originate with them. A hundred years before the pontificate of Leo X., Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting had received an extraordinary impulse. They advanced together, they mutually assisted each other; and the same genius which excelled in one, usually practised the other with distinction and dignity.

Brunelleschi had substituted for that gothic manner which had long prevailed, a grand example of architecture formed on the antique; this he compiled from the scattered fragments of ancient edifices at Rome. The boldness of those immense vaults which excite wonder, in the Baths of the emperors, in the Villa Adriana, and elsewhere, suggested the possibility of executing still more striking constructions; and this conception that artist realized in the astonishing *Dom* of Florence. His example was followed by Alberti, Bramante, Palladio, Vignola, &c.

Sculpture had equal obligations to Donatelli, the faithful associate of Brunelleschi, who also studied his art amid the wreck of Roman grandeur: he justly appreciated the value of those models: by imitating them he acquired that movement, grace, and expression, which distinguish his bronze figures at Florence, where they are preserved with a veneration little short of religious. At the same time a Florentine artist, Lorenzo Ghiberti, sculptured and cast those admirable bronze doors of the Baptistery at Florence, which Michael Angelo "deemed" "worthy to be the gates of paradise." They display the composition, grace, and style which distinguish the works of Raphael, who undoubtedly contemplated them with great advantage.

In the works of Masaccio, we find the models of those divine heads of the Virgin, of which antiquity furnished no type; of those figures of high character, which departed from the principles of the Greek masters only to approach so much nearer to nature, yet retaining the force and majesty of the historical style.

There are different opinions on the year of Masaccio's birth; the common sentiment, that of Baldinucci, which seems to be supported by satisfactory evidence, places it in 1402, and prolongs his life to 1443. This allows him 41 years; though Vasari says, his age when he died was only 26. He was born at Castel San Giovanni, in the vale of Arno, 18 miles from Florence. His father named Mone [i. e. Simone] Guidi della Scheggia, was a notary, and his family had been in repute 250 years.

The young Masaccio from his infancy manifested the most decided inclination for painting; and among his early attempts preserved at his father's house, P. della Valle mentions a drawing of an old woman spinning, the expression of which was so natural and so striking, that a dozen years after having seen it, it was still before his eyes. This observation, at first, may be thought trite, and even puerile, but it is not the less a touchstone by which to determine what productions are really superior: for only those which are of this character, have the power to make such lively impressions on the memory.

Masaccio studied architecture under Brunelleschi, and sculpture under Donatelli. Sculpture taught him to impart a roundness, relief, and effect to his figures, with a certain dignity which is indispensable to that art. In the painting room of Masolino he acquired the manual operations of the pencil. He was employed to adorn several churches at Florence and at Pisa: but his health suffered, and desiring to change the air and the scene, he repaired to Rome. He

arrived during the pontificate of Martin V., and undertook, by order of Cardinal Condulmerio, to decorate the chapel of St. Clement. Those decorations are the object of the present publication. He painted many pictures at Rome: they are now lost: above all is regretted that which he painted for a chapel in Sta Maria Major; which excited the admiration of Michael Angelo.

The return of Cosmo de Medicis to Florence, induced Masaccio to revisit his native country. He was engaged to finish the chapel of the Brancacci, which Masolino had left imperfect. To prove his abilities he painted a St. Paul, which was said to want nothing but speech. His works in this chapel no longer exist; but a drawing of them is known, which is considered as a study from them by Raphael, who did not scruple to borrow from him the admirable figure of St. Paul preaching; with others. He was engaged on this chapel when he was suddenly cut off by death. Suspicion said he was poisoned. The whole city of Florence mourned his loss. All the artists, and especially Brunelleschi deeply lamented this heavy stroke. His eulogy was several times recited. Vasari in compiling his life is rather his panegyrist than his historian. Annibal Caro consecrated to his memory the following epitaph.

Pinsi, e la mia pittura al ver fu pari,  
L'atteggiar, l'avvivai, le diedi al moto,  
Le diedi affetto. Insegni il Buonaroto,  
Atutti gli altri, e da me solo impari.

His portrait, painted by himself, marks him as an agreeable person: his manners were mild: he was beloved of all who knew him. Borghini says, that all painters who come after him, are under the greatest obligations to him; because he opened the way to the good manner of painting. He diminished the difficulties, and corrected the imperfections of the art. He invented, so to say, fore-shortening. The subjects traced in this work by Messrs. Labruzzi and Dall'armi prove the truth of these commendations. They display elevation, nature and elegance; the more they are studied, the more they are admired: they present excellent models to artists: they are those on which Raphael formed himself.

The ravages of time, the humidity of the air, but still more the restorations done to these paintings have injured them in many places beyond recovery. The artist who has traced them, was often obliged to consult the feeble remains of the lines drawn on the wall by Masaccio himself; and where these failed him, through the load of colour laid on, with a laudable attention to accuracy he chose rather to leave blanks than to fill them up without authority.



The plates, in number twenty, offer outlines of five pictures, with details at large of the heads and principal figures shadowed in the manner of chalk. We discover in them, with surprise, heads which we have seen revive in the pictures of modern masters, who have amply profited by them. By their variety and their truth, it is clear that they were all executed after nature. The perspective is scrupulously exact. As compositions they recal the imagination to the manners, the customs, and the costumes of several ages back.

A word before we conclude is due to an expression adopted in the title of this work. Signor Labruzzi says the heads are *lucidate*: the term means among artists *calqued* or *traced*. It has been of late a favourite custom, especially among the Germans, who are enthusiastically fond of the works of the great masters, to obtain the most exact transcripts possible from their pictures. They therefore have traced them by means of paper rendered transparent by oil or varnish. They united several leaves of this transparent paper into one sheet, large enough to contain whole figures at full size. They then drew the outlines and markings of the original. Sometimes they shadowed these tracings, and touched the lights with white. This procedure became so common at the close of the last century, that apprehensions were felt for the preservation of the capital works of Raphael, which were exposed to the hazard of being scratched, or of scaling off, whatever precautions might be taken during the operation. The Pope therefore forbade any more tracings: but what will not an ardent love for study accomplish!—We have seen an artist contrive a machine sufficiently large to suspend an immense tracing paper before one of the pictures in the Vatican, which disappeared with a spring, at a signal agreed on with the *custodes* (or keepers of the halls) who announced the approach of the Pope, or of somebody whose discretion could not be trusted.

Most of the heads of Raphael have been published, from engravings after such tracings: the size of life, or larger.

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#### THE SOI-DISANT'S DERNIER RESORT:

ENQUIRY AFTER A HEARER AS COMPANION TO A TALKER.

By the late Mr. Cumberland.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

*His Ego.*

SIR,—I am treated by the world in a way that I cannot account for: you, perhaps, who are, or ought to be, a judge of human nature, may be able to explain it. It has been

the business of my life to set myself off in the best light, and convince mankind how worthy I am of their attention and respect; and the return they have made for it is to shew me neither respect nor attention. I have endeavoured to recommend myself to all companies, by keeping up the conversation upon pleasing topics, and no man can say I have ever dealt in slander or dispraise: of the absent I have never spoken, for it has been my constant practice to confine my discourse to myself, and ever to present the best side of my character to the company present; so that, whilst I am doing justice to myself in particular, I may at the same time put them in humour with human nature in general.

I confess (and I take credit for the confession) that I have found occasion very often to point out certain merits in myself, which were supplied by my imagination on the spur of the moment, and to suppress certain circumstances, that might not have sounded so well in the telling: for instance, I have always held up my own courage in recital, well knowing how unpleasant it is to call any man a coward in company; and therefore I never failed to give a better reason for my leaving the army than the true one. I have passed through so many professions, that it enables me to talk to every man in his own line; but this I forbear to do from mere good nature or politeness, being unwilling to vaunt my own superiority; but on the contrary have always studied to amuse and inform the company by presenting myself in those characters only, which afford the newest and most striking situations; and, thanks to my education and the extraordinary variety of my pursuits, I have a great choice of entertaining anecdotes, which I now regret to have made so free an use of, as leads me to fear with good reason, that when I come to publish my memoirs, they will be a drag; for in truth I have repeated them so often, that those, who perhaps might else have purchased them, can say them by heart.

I begun life as a seaman, but the hardships of that service turned my thoughts to the army, and I was a subaltern in a corps of fencibles; we were ordered to Ireland, and the climate did not agree with me. I took to the law, but the law did not suit me; the study of it hurt my genius, which pointed strongly towards politics, and the more animating task of reforming the constitution; here I found elbow-room for my talents, and held so high a place in the Corresponding Society, that I was glad to retreat, just in time to prevent my being advanced to a place still higher. I then commenced author, and wrote for the ministry, always recommending myself to some respectable situation, for which I knew my own fitness, though I

could not persuade them to be of the same opinion. This blindness and insensibility on their part, convinced me that they themselves were unfit for their situation, and I proceeded to write them down, and myself up; but neither did this answer my expectations, for they were obstinate, and held their places in spite of me. I had now a grievance, and communicated it very freely, but nobody listened to it; I had also a great deal of wit, but nobody acknowledged it: it seemed as if mankind had lost their ears when I began to talk; and I, so capable of ornamenting society, am now driven out of it, and compelled to resort to your publication for compassion and redress.

If you know any person whom you can recommend to me as a real good hearer, who can be silent without snoring, and keep up his attention without falling asleep, let him inform me of his qualifications through the channel of your publication, and he shall not find me a hard man to deal with, for I have much to tell and nobody to tell it to.

Your's, &c. Z.

#### CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—As the subject of Mr. Beckwith's Letter \* to Sir Samuel Romilly, on the Necessity of an Immediate Inquiry into the Causes of Delay in Chancery Proceedings, and of Arrears of Appeal in the House of Lords, is likely to engage the attention of Parliament in the ensuing session, you will oblige me by inserting a few observations upon it; since my firm conviction is, that though the evil so loudly, and perhaps justly, complained of, does, to a certain extent, exist; yet, neither does it reach the alarming height to which Mr. B.'s warm feelings have raised it, nor is it so totally attributable, as he believes, to the want of efficiency in the judges, already appointed to prevent it. I freely acknowledge myself to have derived considerable pleasure from perusing the above noticed letter:—it having, evidently, proceeded from an able head and a benevolent heart. But, Sir, in these times of fearful project and fashionable innovation, I trust we are not to be led astray by eloquent and florid descriptions of acknowledged inconveniences; and, thereby, encouraged to travel into the mazy, fanciful, untried and dangerous vortex of experiment; in order, by bartering those good things we already possess, to seek after imaginary benefits, which we either know only in theory, or have only heard of from the oily tongues, or flattering pens, of ambitious fame-hunters!

\* See this Letter inserted entire in *Literary Panorama*, Vol. IX. p. 14.

Sir, I agree with the venerable Mr. Beckwith, that the delays, too frequently observable in Chancery and Appeal proceedings, are productive of many evils; have increased (as might have been expected) in proportion to the increase of wealth, domestic and foreign intercourse, and our imperial population; and loudly call for authoritative interference, and powerful correction. But I widely differ from this respectable barrister, in tracing the origin of a greater part of the dilatoriness, so universally complained of, in these our branches of jurisprudence. It falls to my lot, as a practising barrister (though scarcely known to my Lord Eldon), to be satisfied, that the present Lord Chancellor is, not only as eminently qualified for the station he now fills as any one of his numerous predecessors, but, also, most anxiously and conscientiously desirous of dealing forth distributive justice to all parties, who may chance to bring their interests before his Lordship's tribunal; whether in Chancery, or in Parliament. Nor do I believe that the great arrears of causes, about which Mr. B. so feelingly writes, is altogether, or principally, owing to the Chancellor's physical inability to decide the innumerable questions submitted to his judgment.

Sir, I am firmly persuaded, that the "Augean achievement," of bringing up the "alarming" arrears of causes, in both the courts alluded to, is not, by any means, beyond either the power, or the inclination, of the present Lord Chancellor, or of any other equally gifted and equally honorable lawyer; provided the parties concerned, on each side, in every suit, were really desirous of bringing the respective questions to a speedy termination.

I happen to know, Sir, and to have been, in some degree, concerned in, the progress of several Chancery and Appeal questions. In some the solicitors, being men bent on expediting their causes, have prosecuted them with a vigour and perseverance, which no mercenary or interested motive, on the opposite side, could withstand; and prompt decisions have been the honorary consequences of their diligence. In others, supineness, indifference, or incapacity, has glaringly marked the conduct of suit-conductors on either side; and vexatious, expensive, and even ruinous, delay has been the natural and inevitable consequence †

† An instance has happened this very day, Oct. 31, at the Court of Chancery, Lincoln's Inn Hall, of neglect on the part of those who ought to have been ready to have proceeded to hearing; for, after the decision of the cause of "Jones v. Thomas and another," the remaining causes in the paper being called

But, Sir, in either case, little merit, and no demerit, attached to the judge. In the common routine of office, he attended to, considered, and decided on, the questions brought before him; and, for the promptitude of these determinations, the parties interested were solely, or principally, indebted to the superior and unwearied diligence of those solicitors to whom the conduct of their causes was entrusted.

Sir, I happen, also, to know, that the present Master of the Rolls, whose indefatigable attention to the business brought before him, is infinitely above all praise from my feeble pen, has, in the course of *two days*, sitting for himself at the Rolls, and for the present Lord Chancellor in Lincoln's Inn Hall, actually decided *three hundred questions*; and made, of course, that number of orders!!! Shall it then be said, that dispatch like this is not equal to even the wonderfully multiplied business of the Court of Chancery, even in these realms of extensive, various, and unexampled litigation? Surely, not. It is far more reasonable, and, as I solemnly think, correct, to impute the increased, increasing, and very enormous, arrears of undecided causes, to the interested motives and feelings of mercenary individuals.

I would not, here, be understood to cast unmerited blame on that profession, of which I am, in a degree, a member; and which, for the numerous respectable branches of it, deserves credit, respect, and admiration. On the contrary, I believe, that, in no profession or occupation, do exist brighter examples of incorruptible integrity, unwearied diligence, and unbiassed honor, than among the solicitors of Great Britain! I say this from perfect conviction. But, Sir, there are spots in the sun! And, until the profession of the law shall be cleansed of certain, and too numerous, instances of dishonor, these cruel delays will occur, and baffle, to some extent, the honest opposition of well-meaning and respectable practitioners. At the same time, I beg permission to observe, for the information of such as are unacquainted with Chancery proceedings, that rules and orders exist and prevail in that court, which, if properly resorted to and enforced, will ef-

fectually counteract the designing attempts of unprincipled pettifoggers, to promote delay and procrastinated litigation.

on in their order successively, and the Solicitors not being in attendance, or prepared in any of them, the Lord Chancellor indignantly animadverted on the injury done to the suitors of the Court by such negligence; "it was for the clients to consider such conduct in the Solicitors; a day thus lost to the public justice of the Court; but his Lordship felt some consolation only on the occasion, as he was ready to hear if any causes were ready for him."

After all, I must candidly allow, that it is, in my humble judgment, a great desideratum, that another Master of the Rolls should be appointed, to assist the Chancellor and present judge at the Rolls; or that the Lord Chancellor should not, in conjunction with the Seals, fill the situation of Speaker of the House of Lords. In the latter case, to the already sufficiently arduous and responsible station of Lord High Chancellor, uncertain as it is, from its united, judicial, and political nature, an increase of salary should be attached; compensating for the emoluments which would be taken from it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. D.  
Lincoln's-Inn, Oct. 31, 1811.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VIII. *Estimates—Irish Breweries—Catholic Question—Re-appointment of Duke of York—Battle of Albuera—Insolvent Debtors.*

May 14.

Mr. Sec. Ryder moved for leave to bring in a bill for interchange of English and Irish Militia. — Not for an indefinite period;—nor more than one third of each at a time. Each regiment to volunteer its services. Conversation on the liberty of attending the worship, &c. proper to each religion, when interchanged.

May 15.

### Miscellaneous Estimates.

In a committee of supply the following sums were voted—

|                                                                                            |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Westminster Improvement .....                                                              | £14,000   |
| Naval Asylum .....                                                                         | 47,382    |
| To pay off Exchequer Bills issued on account of the East-India Company, last year .....    | 1,500,000 |
| Other Exchequer Bills for 1810 ..                                                          | 4,500,000 |
| Other Exchequer Bills .....                                                                | 2,500,000 |
| British Museum .....                                                                       | 7999 19 8 |
| To Mr. Davis, for losses sustained by him from improvements in the Marshalsea Prison ..... | 4635      |

Mr. Rose stated, that by the improved regulations of admission into the British Museum, 29,000 were admitted in a season; instead of 15,000 as before, and with liberty to remain in any of the rooms as long as they pleased.

May 16.

Report of committee on *Grand Junction Waterworks*; after discussion agreed to, 63 against 30.

### Irish Breweries.

Mr. Grattan moved the consideration of the petition of the Irish Brewers, who had suffered greatly since the duty on spirits had been lowered. That alteration had also encouraged vice to an incalculable extent.

Mr. Foster admitted the lamentable state of

the morals of the people. The intention of that procedure was to remove that great evil illicit distillation. He should merely read the return of the revenue-officers for the quarter ending December 25, 1810. The amount of seizures were as follows: 572 stills, 378 kegs, 344 worms, 5,362 utensils, 2,800 gallons of spirits, and 150,000 gallons of pot-ale. He denied also that spirits were at present so much cheaper, as had been asserted—in 1804 spirits were 7s. 7d. a gallon; in 1805, 6, and 7, about 7s. 8d.; in 1810, 8s. 7d.; and in 1811, 8s. 6d. a gallon. No objection to a select committee. Several other gentlemen spoke; a select committee was named including Mr. Grattan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Foster, Mr. Canning, Mr. Shaw, Sir John Newport, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Hutchinson, Col. Barry, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Ponsonby.

May 24.

Discussion on the *State of Ireland*: on the bill for laying an additional duty on tobacco: on a proposal from Sir John Newport to repeal the additional duty on advertisements in Ireland, the produce being only £2,500: and the duty being a violation of the liberty of the press, and of the articles of union.

Mr. Foster urged the necessity of taxation.

Mr. Sheridan spoke in support of the proposal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that Ireland was to be considered as a burden on England: said, we were not to estimate Ireland by her revenue: she was a main limb of the empire: and when we contributed four or five millions to her revenue: it was consulting our own interest. Several other members spoke. The house divided for the motion 21, against it 51.

June 1.—*Catholic Question.*

Mr. Grattan moved the reading of the Catholics' petition, and of the thanks of the house to Lord Wellington and his army. He called the attention of the house to the circumstance that these soldiers were many of them Catholics. He said the penal laws against Catholics were an imputation of barbarism and profligacy on the bulk of the population of Ireland: they were still rebellious, inflexibly rebellious, after 600 years of English intercourse and government!! This he denied. He condemned the policy of treating the Irish as a nation always to be suspected. Deists, atheists, were admitted to privileges; why not Christians?—Catholics? We have Catholic allies; and no others. Why is Catholicism, a disqualification from national honours? We drive Irishmen into opposing armies. Ireland holds by the same authority as England—the Act of Settlement. Ireland is called poor; should it therefore be oppressed. Why should not Catholics be tolerated? if the two religions will not tolerate one another, the people must at last tolerate the conqueror. The whole population should unite as one man against the French. [Mr. G. amplified these, and other ideas, at great length.]

Sir J. C. Hippisley stated the difficulties under which Catholic soldiers lay, in Protestant regiments. He explained the proceedings of the Catholic clergy on the *Veto*.

Mr. Herbert (of Kerry) felt assured that after the distinctions as to civil rights had been done

away, posterity would wonder how they could have so long continued. He saw no danger in granting the desires of the Catholics. Before the revolution the Catholics enjoyed all they now claimed; yet the Protestant church had stood. The Catholic religion, like others, had softened with the progress of civilization. He knew both nations; they did business together, as individuals on various occasions, with perfect complacency.

Gen. Mathew said ALL dissenters were entitled to equal attention. These claims, by the Catholics, were matter of right. He enumerated various instances of Irish, i. e. Catholic valour.

Dr. Duigenan began by reading the oath taken by a Catholic bishop at his installation;—also that taken by a priest: each bound to entire submission to the Pope, and to the resistance and persecution of heretics. Were these oaths altered? That church said "out of it was no salvation." Was this tenet abandoned? The Catholic had full civil liberty: he never knew them impeded in the exercise of their religion. Other states saw the necessity of circumscribing the papal power: yet when Britain attempted it, what stir had the *Veto* made! The intention of the Catholics was to subvert the protestant power. The population of Ireland was 3,500,000; of which 1,500,000 were protestants. Dr. D. enlarged on the dangers to be apprehended from people who held that the oath of supremacy (to the Pope) was matter of faith [as Dr. Troy, the Catholic archbishop, lately published] and that decrees of general council were paramount authority to holy scripture.

Mr. Ponsonby expatiated on the hardship, that men of merit in all stations should not serve their country, in its highest offices.

Mr. W. Smith said the measure should be extended to ALL sectaries equally.

Mr. Perceval said the granting such immunities would gradually undermine the national church. What would the Catholics demand next?—tythes? What next?—the whole? Formerly we heard much of the *Veto*: now no more *Veto*. He was a firm friend to Christian toleration: but not to the toleration of philosophy.

Mr. Whitbread replied at great length to Mr. Perceval: he commended the profession of toleration, and hoped never to hear more of the infernal "No Popery" cry.

Mr. Stephen denied that there was any religious toleration in France, as Mr. W. had asserted.

Mr. Grattan answered.

The house divided, for 83, against 146.

June 5.

*Petitions of the Manufacturers.*

Committee chosen consisting of the following.

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Colonel Stanley      | Mr. Pattison      |
| Mr. Blackburn        | Mr. Patton        |
| Lord A. Hamilton     | Sir J. Shaw       |
| Sir R. Peel          | Sir A. Anstruther |
| Mr. Wilbraham Bootle | Sir J. Graham     |
| Mr. Davenport        | Sir John Newport  |
| Mr. Rose             | Mr. Ponsonby      |
| Mr. Western          | Mr. Long          |
| Mr. Bradshaw         | Mr. D. Giddy      |
| Mr. Wilberforce      | Mr. Adam          |
| Mr. Whitbread        |                   |

*Delays in Chancery.*

Mr. M. A. Taylor moved the continuation of discussion on this subject.

Sir Sam. Romilly supported the appointment of a committee; he stated many facts and made many observations in support of that measure.

Mr. Perceval saw no necessity for a committee: he would leave the business to another place.

Mr. Taylor stated in strong terms the indispensable necessity that the house should proceed: the increase of causes, the insufficiency of means to meet them: the continued progress of the evil; the inability of the Chancellor from his various duties: &c.

The house divided, for 36, against 36.

The Speaker decided in favour of the ayes.—The committee included Mr. A. Taylor, Sir Sam. Romilly, Mr. Adam, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Horner, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Leicester, Mr. Brougham and Mr. Peel.

Mr. M. A. Taylor then moved, that the said committee have power to search the journals of the lords touching appeals, &c. Ordered.—He also moved, that said committee have power to inquire into the fees and emoluments taken by the Lord Chancellor, in right of his office; also those arising out of commissions of bankruptcy.

June 6.

Lord Cochrane moved for the production of papers relative to the Admiralty Court at Malta. They would disclose great abuses. Though the navy would do its duty, yet rewards stimulated exertion in sailors, as in other men. The commerce of France was carried on to an incredible extent, because it was not worth while to seize the vessels, and to risk the expenses attending their capture. He shewed a proctor's bill of Malta, which measured *six fathoms and a quarter*. This gentleman was both Proctor and Marshal; and in one character charged for attending on himself in the other. A saving might be made in the navy of *five millions*. Of one vessel valued at 8,608 crowns, the proceeds were only 1,900. A charge had lately been made of 3,500 crowns; but was at length settled at 267 crowns.

Sir John Nicholl (in the absence of Sir W. Scott) thought the proper proceeding was by application to the King in Council. He could not think hardly of the Judge at Malta.

Mr. Rose defended the public officers generally. Lord Cochrane said, he had applied for justice at Malta, in vain. Motions carried.

*Re-appointment of Duke of York.*

Lord Milton complained of the re-appointment of H. R. H. as an insult on the house. It was in the recollection of all how the inquiry respecting that officer had proceeded, and how it had terminated. He had been criminally negligent, to say the least. Was it to be maintained that a great public officer,—the higher the office the stronger the argument—who had been driven to resignation by a vote of that house, should, after scarcely two years, be brought back into that house for which parliament thought him unfit? Some might say H. R. H. had been *punished*: this he denied: but supposing it—how was his unfitness removed? Though H. R. H. had been the victim of a foul conspiracy, as appeared from

subsequent disclosures, yet the villainy of others did not clear him. He compared the criminality of the D. of Y. to that of Lord Melville, yet Lord M. was not restored to office. He thought the house should maintain its character. The noble lord moved the following resolution. "That upon a deliberate consideration of the recent circumstances under which H. R. H. the Duke of York retired from the command of the army in March, 1809, it appears to this house, that it has been improper and indecorous in the advisers of the Prince Regent to recommend the appointment of his Royal Highness to that office."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the noble lord that the recal of the Duke to office was the act of *all* his Majesty's servants. The late commander-in-chief was of great age, had lately been of uncertain health, and desired to retire. Where could they find a better successor than in the D. of York? They had in fact no choice. Even during the investigation every gent. did justice to the talents, and the abilities of the D. in his office. Was the ejection of H. R. H. to be eternal?

Lord Althorp thought with those resolutions on the journals, the full effect of which H. R. H. avoided by resignation, the ministry could not justify their act, unless there were absolutely no other capable person: was this credible?

Rt. Hon. W. Eliot thought the step was extremely disrespectful to the house.

Mr. Bathurst said he never intended to exclude the Duke for ever; and the omission of a word (*now*) was purposely adopted to express that idea.

Sir Oswald Mosley declared that subsequent circumstances had disclosed facts, which had diminished his opinion of the guilt of H. R. H.

Mr. Gouche was of the same opinion.

Gen. Tarleton expressed the same.

Adm. Harvey thought the Duke was sufficiently punished.

Mr. Whitbread spoke with great energy in support of the motion. He admitted the merit of the Duke; but thought the inconvenience of appointing a son of the King, — brother of the Prince of Wales, was an insurmountable objection.

After a long debate, in which many allusions were made to the effect of Mrs. Clarke's evidence, to the mode of obtaining it, to the ends intended by it, &c. The house divided, for the motion 47, against it 296.

*House of Lords, June 7.**Battle of Albuera.*

Lord Liverpool observed that whether the object of the battle of Albuera or the exertions used to attain that object were looked to, it must be considered as highly deserving the thanks of that house. The object of the enemy was not merely to raise the Siege of Badajoz, but to drive the allied army beyond the Guadiana. In this they were completely repulsed, though the loss on the part of the allied army was undoubtedly severe. — There was, however, no greater consolation to the families of those who fell in the battles of their country, than that which was derived from the consciousness that the exertions of their relatives had been deemed worthy of the thanks of the parliament. No man held higher the honour conferred by the thanks of parliament



than he did—and no one could be more strongly convinced that in this instance they were justly due. The peculiar feature of the present action was the union of the troops of the three nations—British, Portuguese, and Spanish; and it was most gratifying to know that the Portuguese had shewn a still greater improvement in discipline, rendering them most truly worthy to fight by the side of British troops, and that the Spaniards had most eminently displayed all the innate bravery and valour of that gallant people. On the part of the British troops, if all the private letters that had been received could be made public, they would display more individual traits of heroism in this action than were, perhaps, ever before known. It was evident that they fought with a determination not to be conquered. His Lordship concluded by moving the thanks of the house to Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr Beresford.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Moira, &c. concurred.—Motion agreed to, *nem. diss.*

#### House of Commons.

Mr. Perceval moved the thanks of the house to Gen. Beresford, and his army. He enlarged on the disappointment and failure of the enemy; and on the many proofs of courage given by individuals of the three nations in that battle.

Lord Castlereagh, describing the obstinacy of the conflict said that on the heights which formed the key of the position, and were but narrow, 7,000 combatants had been found slain.

After conversation on the propriety of extending thanks, and *commemorative honours*, to commanders on other occasions: to two young officers who fell heroically in defending their colours, &c.—Motion agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. Hutchinson began a long and able speech in the *Military Policy of the country*, by observing that every man must wish for peace, but no man believed the possibility of attaining it. Would Buonaparte give up any part of the dominion of the land?—or we, of the dominion of the sea? We had failed in our attempts by land. We had never sent out force enough. Lord Wellington wanted reinforcements. We must have no half measures. Were all our rejoicings to end in the establishment of Massena in Spain, till it suited him to subjugate Portugal? It was true, Buonaparte had hitherto failed in the Peninsula; but when he had conquered it, there would be no safety for us. He contended that all our militia should be disposable, as soldiers. He moved an address to the Prince Regent founded on these principles.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the comparison between the French army some time ago, and at present, plainly proved that it was not invincible. Its former height was unnatural; it was now lowered. The contest on the Peninsula must be supported. It was a most favourable opportunity for resisting the enemy:—no evil to be sustained from protracted warfare was equal to the evil of French dominion. He was glad the spirit of the nation was for sending out further reinforcements: but he thought the motion unnecessary. Motion negatived.

Voted for augmenting livings of poorer clergy £100,000.

For the Veterinary College £1,000.

June 11.

Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from the county of Kent, for *Parliamentary Reform*.

Mr. Parnell moved the consideration of the propriety of abolishing the *present system of Tythes in Ireland*. He stated many cases of hardship to which it gave occasion.

Mr. Wellesley Pole, admitted the evils; but hitherto there had been no proper and advisable or practicable substitute suggested. He wished the enquiry postponed.

Mr. Tighe was glad to hear the evils of the present system acknowledged: the grievance was the union of the Anglican church to the Irish state; crown rents and quit rents had been changed; why not tythes?

Dr. Duigenan said, the value to the clergy being proportionate to the goodness of the crop, the mode was reasonable. The reformists had been known to declare that the abolition of tythes would not relieve the people.

Gen. Mathew proposed that the clergy should be paid from the treasury; which would relieve, clergy, and people, and all. Ayes 29, noes 54.

June 12.

Captain Bennett moved an *increase of pay to naval officers on foreign stations*.

Mr. Whitbread supported the motion.

Mr. Rose stated insuperable difficulties.

Lord Cochrane said an increase of pay to the seamen in the navy would be of little advantage to them, so long as the present system continued. He had in his hands a list of ships of war in the East-Indies. The *Centurion* had been there 11 years—the *Rattlesnake*, 14 years, came home the other day, with only *one man of the first crew*—the *Fox* frigate, under the command of his brother, had been there 15 years—the *Sceptre* 8 years—the *Albatross*, 12, &c. *Not one farthing of pay had been given all that period to all those men*. He had made a calculation on the *Fox* frigate, and supposing only 100 of the men returned, there would be due £25,000 to the crew, not including the officers.—What became of these sums all the while? The interest ought to be accounted for to government, or to the seamen themselves. The *Wilhelmina* had been 10 years, the *Russel* 7 years, the *Drake* 6 years, of which the men would be exiles from England for ever; another vessel 40 years. The minister had exultingly asked, what was become of the commerce of France? But he would undertake to shew him, before he was 48 hours on the coast of France, at least 200 sail of the enemy's vessels. In the reign of James the Second the pay of a captain of a first rate was £80 more than now.

On a division, for the motion 14, against it 54.

Lord Folkestone introduced the subject of the sufferings of Drakard, the printer at Stamford, and Collyer, a dyer at Manchester, for libels.

The Attorney General vindicated the proceedings.—Question negatived.

June 13.

Mr. Marryatt moved for the introduction of British laws in the island of Trinidad. He stated the discontents of the island; the earnest desire of the British settlers; the difficulties of obtaining justice; the excess of fees; the differences of authority attributed to evidences (of men of co-

lour, and whites) and other subjects of complaint. Mr. M. also complained of the appointment of Mr. Smith: who knew neither Spanish law nor Spanish language.

Mr. Brougham argued that there was no ground for the clamour raised in demand of the British laws and constitution. If Mr. Smith was no judge of Spanish law, how came the hon. gent. so suddenly learned in it? If Mr. S. had been blameable at all, it was in executing those very laws, of which he was now declared ignorant. Mr. B. shewed that this originated in the want of West-India humanity:—there was no flogging of slaves! The English law should be executed by English judges, and English juries; in other hands it might become oppression.

Mr. Stephen defended the conduct of ministers; they would not suddenly upset all existing ideas in the island. The continuance of the Spanish law was guaranteed, when the island was captured.

Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, Mr. Barham, spoke against the motion. Motion negatived.

Mr. Brand moved an address to the Prince Regent for the correspondence on the subject of exchange of prisoners, lately negotiated.

Mr. York was glad of an opportunity for allowing the English government to justify itself: he seconded the motion. The French account was in many respects garbled.

House of Lords, June 17.

#### *Insolvent Debtors.*

Earl Moira moved the third reading of the Insolvent Debtors' bill for England.

The Lord Chancellor moved to insert £2000 instead of £3000.

This motion was opposed by Lords Holland and Moira, and supported by Lord Ellenborough.

The house divided on the question that the word "Three" stand part of the bill.

Contents..... 17

Non Contents..... 32

Majority..... 15

"Two thousand pounds" were therefore inserted.

The remainder of the bill, and also the Irish Insolvent Debtors' bill with the same alteration were gone through.

#### *West-Indies.*

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved for copies of the correspondence between the Earl of Liverpool and Governor Elliott, respecting a person of the name of Huggins; and also the correspondence of the Earl of Liverpool, relative to the Island of Trinidad: observing on the propriety of giving the most mature consideration to the question of introducing the British constitution into an Island in the West-Indies, where it might benefit a few, but injure the generality.

Conversation on allowing the Catholic soldier in England liberty of worship, &c. understood, that without making part of the bill, the Catholics would enjoy the same privilege as at home.

June 18.

#### *Catholic Question.*

The Earl of Donoughmore introduced this important subject, by declining all allusions to the *Felo*; observing that whenever any change was introduced the adherents to former usages

would clamour against it; the dangers alleged as causes of fear in case the Catholics should succeed were ill-founded;—the sum and substance of the Catholics' petition was that they might not suffer perpetual exclusion. Ireland was singular in having an establishment different from the persuasion of the bulk of the nation. He trusted the time was come for the petitioners to obtain justice: no arm was raised against them: no counter petitions were presented. His lordship enlarged on the numbers of Irish who fought our battles—on the violation of the articles of Limerick—on the disclaimer of the six Catholic universities in 1789, of all unchristian and abominable doctrines, imputed to the Catholics—on the formal protest of the sovereign Pontiff himself against those doctrines in 1791.—On the continued loyalty of the Irish. He replied to several objections which he anticipated.

The Earl of Longford wished the subject postponed: there might come a time when it might occasion less heart-burning and jealousy. He complained of the proceeding of a Catholic Meeting to address the P. R. to remove the Lord Lieutenant.

Marquis of Downshire supported the motion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne spoke at large in favour of the Catholics, and the annihilation of all jealousies, &c.

Lord Redesdale denied the violation of the treaty of Limerick; because it had been made, subject to the ratification of parliament; but parliament had not ratified the whole of it. He denied that promises had been given to the Catholics. Let them give up the doctrine that "none could be saved out of their church:" then, perhaps, they might have a chance of success.

The Bishop of Norwich thought the nation would act wisely in conciliating all parties. Foreign states had admitted Protestants, should not we admit Catholics? He wished to support the Established Church; but not a system of bigotry.

The Earl of Aberdeen thought the present time highly improper for this application.

Lord Spencer believed that at the time of the Union, the admission of the Catholic claims it was understood, would be attended with facilities, although no direct pledge was given.

The Lord Chancellor recalled to the memory of the house, that it was confessed last year, when this subject was under their consideration, that many safeguards were necessary; now, what was said about safeguards? The *Veto* itself was first proposed, then withheld. The Revolution of 1688 was brought about by the very doctrines now impugned. He had now for the first time heard the king's supremacy controverted. He cared little for misrepresentation of his opinion; or for the appellation of monk or bigot.

Lord Holland answered the Lord Chancellor.

Lords Moira and Grey supported the motion.

After an answer by Lord Donoughmore:—

Contents..... 36. Proxies 36—62.

Non-Contents... 74. Proxies 47—121.

House of Commons, June 18.

Sir Francis Burdett introduced his motion for prohibiting flogging in the army.

Mr. Manners Sutton said, this part of discipline was by the introduction of a clause in the Mu-

tiny Bill of the present session left optional to Courts Martial. For the motion 10. Against it 94.

June 21.

Mr. Whitbread lamented the fate of the Weavers' Petition; but acknowledged that he could see no means of giving redress. He presented a petition from Mr. Finnerty.—It complained of the hardships he endured in Lincoln Castle, the place of his imprisonment; and of the additional hardships inflicted by the jailor.

Mr. Ryder denied the truth of the allegations; said Mr. Finnerty had met with indulgence at first, but his conduct had been ungrateful.

House of Lords, June 24.

Earl Grey called the attention of the house to a paper published exciting to the assassination of Buonaparte: he did not doubt but his Majesty's ministers would be anxious to express their abhorrence of such warfare.

Marquis Wellesley fully concurred with his lordship. Let us beat Buonaparte fairly, in the field; but not by assassination. Let him assassinate: not British antagonists.

House of Commons, June 24.

Mr. Chaplin explained the conduct of the jailor towards Mr. Finnerty—he had at first been allowed to walk in the garden; but had attempted to seduce the under officer from his duty.

An address to the Prince Regent, to direct monuments to the memories of Gen. Mackenzie and Langworth.

Sir T. Turton proposed several alterations in the Property Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Property Tax as now gathered was infinitely preferable to those taxes which preceded it. It would be greatly diminished if altered as proposed. The annuitant was properly taxed equally with a fee simple; for if the fee simple were pressed it would be gradually sold, so that the proprietor would be worse off than the annuitant.

June 26.

Mr. Sheridan presented a petition from Mr. St. John Mason, complaining of imprisonment, in Ireland, under Lord Hardwicke's administration, without just cause. He moved an address to the Prince Regent, for inquiry into the cause, &c.

Mr. Yorke seconded the motion. The imprisonment took place in 1803, Mr. M. was released in 1805, why not inquire before? He believed the information in possession of government would prove to be very different from Mr. Mason's expectation. Motion agreed to.

House of Lords, June 28.

Earl Stanhope brought forward his bill for preventing guineas, half guineas, and seven shilling pieces from being taken for more than 21s. 10s. 6d. and 7s. respectively; and for preventing bank notes from being taken for less than the sums expressed in them. He stated that an individual of large landed property had given notice to his tenants that they must this midsummer pay him in gold; or if in bank notes, at the rate of 16s. to the pound. By this a tenant who owed £400 would pay £500, rent: and a banker who owed 400,000 would pay 500,000. The bank, the go-

vernment, all might be implicated by such a practice.

The Earl of Liverpool did not believe the notice given would be acted on: he therefore saw no necessity for the bill.

In further conversation, much desire was expressed, to know who this landholder was: to ascertain his motives, &c. It was generally supposed that no consequence was attached to the procedure.

July 2.

Lord Stanhope stated several instances in which unjust advantage had been taken of the difference in value between gold and bank notes. The example he before stated, would be, as he was informed from various quarters, followed, to the great prejudice of the public.

Lord King acknowledged he was the individual alluded to. He thought it his duty to receive the full value of his property. This he did not do, when he received bank notes: his tenants had contracted to pay him that value; where was the hardship of holding them to their contracts? Why should he sustain the loss—the difference between the value of bank paper and gold? His lordship stated the different value of corn; and inferred that corn rents must take place of money rents, as currency was perpetually depreciating. Government raised 90 millions only equal to 74 millions in real value. He had distinguished between his leases granted at different periods.

Lord Bathurst contended that such a principle went to exact from tenants more than they were aware of when they contracted. On the noble lord's principle for all leases granted by him in 1801 and 1802 he ought to have allowed a deduction of rent in 1805, because the prices of gold and of corn had varied. Had he made any such allowance? Other commodities also varied, wood, wool, tallow, cotton: was it possible to provide against these uncertainties?

Lord Holland deprecated the raising of a clamour against the landholders of the country. If Lord K. acted for the benefit of his family, who could blame him? If there was no depreciation this conduct could do no harm; if there was, we were going the way of the Republic of France. The bank ought to pay in specie: that would solve all the difficulty.

The Earl of Ross observed that the arguments adduced rested on the supposed depreciation of bank notes. He believed no man would say, that confidence in the bank was wanting: excessive issue had not been proved. The circulation of the country banks would correct itself. Had noble lords who supposed the currency depreciated, paid additional pounds to their tradesmen, to compensate that depreciation!

Lord Lauderdale thought government would be criminal not to take the sense of parliament on this subject. He knew it was unpleasant to ministers: it provoked an inquiry into the real state of the country. His noble friend who had been accused of oppression, was in truth the best friend to his country.

Lord Grenville opposed the bill at great length. Lord Liverpool had not thought the bill necessary; but finding that the example of Lord King was likely to be followed he had changed his opinion. For the second reading 36. Against it 12.

July 5.

The Marquis of Lansdowne spoke in objection to Lord Stanhope's bill. He thought it was founded on an erroneous view of the subject. If horses were made a legal tender they could not be bred beyond a certain number:—if wool,—it could not be grown beyond a certain amount: but paper had no limits. The directors of the bank were now great officers of state. We had immense stores of commodities and manufactures in the country, why not obtain gold by them?

Earl Stanhope said his bill did not make bank notes a legal tender. There was no proof that the issue of bank notes had banished gold. The evil lay in country bank paper.

Earl Grey did not approve of calling noble lords to account not only for their public conduct, but for their private conduct. He was sure Lord K. intended no oppression. The prices of articles of daily consumption were raised; did not this imply a depreciation of currency? The consequence of this bill would be that bank notes would be made a legal tender; then follows a repetition of the history of the assignats of France.

Lord Westmoreland argued against depreciation.

Lord Liverpool presented a clause providing against distress for rent.

July 8.

*Bank Note bill* resumed. The debate continued by Lord King, Lord Grenville, and Earl Grey, against the bill: Lord Stanhope, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Harrowby for it. The house divided—For the third reading 43. Against it 16.

House of Commons, July 9.

The first reading of the *Bank Note bill* was moved by Mr. Perceval in the House of Commons July 9. His arguments were founded on the proceedings in the House of Lords; and the notoriety of Lord King's intentions.

Mr. Abercromby opposed it; as did also Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Tierney; it was supported by Mr. Alexander Baring, and Mr. Manning. Division, for the first reading 64—against 19.

It was read a second time July 15. After a long debate the house divided—For the second reading 133. Against it 35.

The house went into a committee on it July 17. The bill gave occasion to another debate on the 19th. Was returned to the Lords with amendments on 20th. Amendments agreed to on 22d.

July 17.

Lord Cochrane called the attention of the house to further instances of injustice in the prize courts. He complained of excessive fees charged the *unhappy* captors.

Mr. Rose complained of his lordship's inaccurate statements.

Mr. Stephen was indignant at the cruel calumny against public men. He hoped the noble lord would make inquiries previous to his charge.

Mr. Creevey moved that Bank directors be excluded from voting on subjects connected with the bank. After long discussion motion negatived.

July 18.

Lord Cochrane resumed his disquisitions on prize courts by particularizing that at Malta. He complained of having been arrested at Malta, and

thought it a breach of privilege. [The Speaker had never heard of an officer of that house going beyond sea to execute a process: such an imprisonment could hardly be deemed a breach of privilege.]

Mr. Stephen opposed the motion. Negatived.

Mr. Brougham called the attention of the house to a case of *gagging*, as it is called in the navy. He moved for the production of the minutes of the trial of Lieut. Richards, of the Dart, in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes.

Mr. Yorke wished the case had first been made known to the admiralty. He thought a copy of the sentence must satisfy the hon. gent. The person guilty of this cruelty had been expelled his majesty's service. They could do no more. Amended motion adopted.

Parliament prorogued by commission July 24.  
For the Prince Regent's speech, vide page 362.

## A AMERICANA.—No. II.

[Continued from p. 696.]

The following instance of the severity and change of the weather in America, has not, we believe, been noticed in Europe. It must have had an unfavourable effect on the health of the inhabitants.

REMARKABLY COLD WIND, Jan. 19. 1810.

The most remarkable cold wind known for many years, commenced blowing from N. W. and W. which extended through all the Northern and Middle States, and over a great part of the Atlantic. The severity of the weather continued three days. At Portsmouth, (New Hampshire) the thermometer was *fifty four* degrees lower at noon on the 19th, than at the same time on the 18th.

The Americans have with great propriety recorded this among their remarkable events of the year 1810. Especially as reports on a change of climate in that country, have been current. To counteract them, Mr. Webster has composed an article to which the first place is allotted in the first volume of the *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, an abstract of which we subjoin, which also contains additions to the foregoing article.

## CLIMATE.

Mr. Webster undertakes to prove that there has not been such a change in the temperature of climate, either in the Eastern or Western continent, as has been generally supposed. The essay of Dr. Williams, and other discussions bestowed upon this subject by several writers of eminence during the last century, had been considered as establishing the conclusion, that a great change of climate had been gradually

taking place, from the earliest times of which we have historical notice, to the present. It is the object of Mr. Webster's dissertation to show, that this conclusion cannot be supported by the facts which have been relied upon as warranting it, and that a critical examination of all the facts, which he had been able to collect, leads to a very different conclusion.

The principal sources of error on this subject, seem to have been the two following:—First, the receiving of accounts of cold, and its effects from ancient authors, as common occurrences; whereas they are mentioned in general only because they were extraordinary; and, secondly, the application of descriptions of a country in its natural uncultivated state, to the same country when subdued by cultivation. It is evident, also, that Dr. Williams and his predecessors in this inquiry, sought for evidence on one side of the question only. Finding passages in the ancient classics which spoke of greater cold, than they supposed to be ever experienced in the same climates now, they reasoned from these passages, and a few others which appeared to support the same conclusions. On the other hand, Mr. Webster has produced a great variety of passages from the same classics, and other ancient writers, which describe the mildness of the same climates; and from both kinds of authorities, and a careful examination of modern facts, he argues, either that there has been no change of temperature at all, or that it has been comparatively slight and unimportant. But the most satisfactory class of arguments in this dissertation, is that deduced from the appearances of the vegetable world. He shows, that the most important trees and fruits flourished seventeen centuries ago, just where they flourish now. It appears, for instance, from a comparison of Strabo with Arthur Young and other moderns, that the fig-tree, the olive, and the vine, have not advanced northward since the time of the first mentioned author. It appears, also, from the concurrent voice of all antiquity, that Italy produced the same fruits in the times of the republic, which grow there at this day. So of Greece, Macedonia, and other countries. Mr. Webster complains much of the rash and unfounded assertions made by those writers, the result of whose investigations he is questioning. Indeed, very little valuable information can be obtained on any subject of this nature, from single and extraordinary facts. Were the most striking instances of the effects of cold, which have occurred in New England in the last fifty years, collected and drawn up in battle array to support a theory, the person who should see such an exhibition, if desti-

tute of other sources of knowledge, would conclude that we live in a second Nova Zembla. Take for instance, an accurate description of the effects of cold in the terrible wind of last January, when the thermometer stood in some parts of New England at only three degrees above the freezing point of mercury, and when ships were driven from our coasts with their decks, sails, and rigging so covered with ice, as to be utterly unmanageable; let such a description remain as an isolated document to posterity; and what an erroneous conclusion would be formed with respect to the *present* temperature of our climate. Or take another fact, which we think Mr. Webster has not stated; viz. that in the hard winter of 1780, a detachment of troops *marched on the ice from the city of New York to Staten Island, a distance of ten miles*. There are extremes in all countries, however mild may be the general character of the climate. At Naples there was a storm, a short time ago, in which the snow fell a foot deep; and there was an account in the public papers lately, of terribly stormy, cold, blustering weather, at the same place, so late in the spring as the month of May. Yet Naples has undoubtedly a delightful climate.

#### DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.

In Philadelphia, during the year 1810, the deaths amounted to 2,036: viz. 1,036 adults, and 1,000 children: 306 died of consumption, 206 of cholera morbus, and 34 of the *small pox*.

The following is an instance of great effects produced by small causes; a *cent* may be valued at the same as an English half-penny: we learn from this article that the consolidated fund amounts to 2,000 dollars; and we have seen later accounts, from which we are justified in adding at least another thousand of dollars to the charity. We have a considerable interest among ourselves, which accomplishes great things on the same principle: and many smaller societies.

#### CENT SOCIETY.

The Cent Society consists of females, who engage to pay one cent a week for the purpose of purchasing Bibles, Watts' psalms and hymns, primers, catechisms, divine songs, &c. to be dispersed by the Massachusetts Missionary Society among the poor in the new settlements, and other places where few means are enjoyed for attaining the knowledge of the truth. Though the sum to be paid by each individual be inconsiderable, yet the remarkable success with which the plan has



been crowned, demonstrates, that it is not to be despised. This institution commenced in 1802, and the sum which has been collected exceeds *two thousand dollars*.

To encourage benevolent ladies to continue their liberality, the board of trustees, at their session in May last, appointed a committee to dispose of the books belonging to the Society, agreeably to the intention of the donors. Some hundreds of Bibles, Testaments, Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Watts' Divine Songs for children, many school books, &c. have also been purchased with the cent money, which have been, or which will be, sent into the wilderness for the benefit of those poor families and persons, who are supposed not to possess such valuable books. The committee are determined to execute their commission with unremitting exertions, until every cent of this generous fund shall be disposed of for the accomplishment of the friendly wishes of those pious females, whose hearts are open to afford relief to those inhabitants on our frontiers, who they hope will esteem the *Bible* to be a most precious treasure.

Our readers have lately been introduced to an acquaintance with the American frigate, *Constitution*, which has been sent to Europe in the service of its country: the following series of accidents to which it was subject before it sailed, appear to be sufficiently remarkable to justify particular notice; and perhaps to induce us to wish it well home again.

#### REMARKABLE SERIES OF ACCIDENTS—AMERICAN FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

The following extraordinary succession of calamities lately occurred on board the U. S. frigate *Constitution*. Two midshipmen of the names of Morgan and Rogers went on shore and fought a duel, in which Rogers was killed, and Morgan wounded. The next day while the procession of boats was moving to attend the funeral of the young man, who had thus fallen a miserable victim to the impious laws of honor, a sailor fell from the mast head of the frigate and was killed. In a quarter of an hour afterwards, another fell from the same place and was so hurt that he died the next day. While they were lowering the wounded man into the cockpit, another fell backward into the cockpit, and badly fractured his leg. Two days after, as the frigate was sailing rapidly up Delaware bay, a midshipman fell overboard and was drowned: while they were lowering the boats to go to his relief, three men were plunged into the water, from which they were saved with difficulty by the surrounding boats.

#### CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANIC POWER.

Mr. T. Sheldrake has made an important discovery in mechanics, which we are assured, will prove highly beneficial, by improving the effect of machines into which it can be introduced.

By the new application of a principle which it is believed was well known to the ancient mechanics, though, so completely lost to the moderns, that some have been willing to deny its existence, he is enabled to produce either simple or compound machinery which shall have either more power, more velocity, or both united, as the subject may require, comprized in less space, and set in motion with less moving power, whether of animals, wind, water, or steam, than the machinery in common use.

The simplicity of the parts, and numerous combinations of which they are susceptible, render it probable that these principles may be applied to many of the engines that are now in use:—The inventor has applied it to the following:

1st. A *Capstan* for naval, and other purposes, which is allowed by many officers in the navy, and captains in the merchants' service who have seen it, to have none of the inconveniences of the capstans that are now made; to have greater power, and, therefore to perform its work with fewer hands; and in less time; than any other capstan.

2dly. A *Windlace*, that possesses all the powers of the best windlances in present use; with powers peculiar to itself, which render it equal to the capstan in effect, without occupying more room than the common windlace.

3dly. A simple but powerful *movement*, applicable to work the chain or common pump on shipboard, and in other situations, so as to deliver more water in less time and with less moving power than can be done in the usual way.

4thly. A portable *Crane*, of similar dimensions, but much greater powers, than that in general use. Of the superiority of this invention in compound machinery the following example may be produced.

A gentleman has a Chaffcutter with which one horse works two cutters: the horse turns a leg wheel of 121 teeth: this gives motion to a smaller wheel of 20 teeth, the axis of this wheel turns a larger; over which a band passes into the left above, and gives motion to the axis which turns the flies that keep the cutters in motion. The opinions of scientific and practical men differ as to the diminution of power occasioned by friction in machines, but, without entering into that ques-

tion, it may be sufficient to observe that there is in this machine the friction of three axes upon their centers, and of 141 teeth upon each other. But in Mr. S.'s design there are but two wheels besides their flies consequently, there are but two axes; the two wheels contain but 29 teeth; of course, whatever may be the absolute effect of friction in abating the power of machinery in general, the effect of friction in Mr. S.'s machine, is when compared to the effect of friction in the former, as two to three; and twenty-three to one hundred and forty-one.

A boy, when set to work this machine, will do as much work as a horse will do with the former.

Mr. Sheldrake has printed and privately circulated a demonstration of his theory, which those scientific men who have seen it, acknowledge to be just; he has procured patents for his discovery, in England, Scotland and Ireland, and is preparing to make it public with as much expedition as the subject will allow.

### THE COMET.

(From the *Moniteur* of November 4, 1811.)

THE following observations on the Comet were made at Göttingen, and published the 20th of September:

"The Comet which is now visible on the horizon in the northern part of the heavens, is one of the most remarkable which has ever been observed. None has ever been so long visible, and, consequently, none has ever afforded such certain means of information with respect to its orbit. Accordingly, since the end of March last, when it was first perceived by M. Flauguergues, in the South of France, its course has been regularly traced; nor shall we lose sight of it till the month of January 1812. Its train, which occupies a space of 12 degrees, exhibits several curious phenomena. It is not immediately connected with the Comet, as if it were an emanation from it, but forms, at a distance from the nucleus, a wide belt, the lower part of which girds, without coming in contact with it, much in the same manner as the ring of Saturn, and this belt extends itself in two long luminous fascies, one of which is usually rectilinear, while the other, at about the third of its length, shoots forth its rays with a slight curve like the branch of a palm tree; nevertheless, this configuration is subject to change. It has been observed that the space between the body of the Comet and its train is occasionally filled, and of the two fascies, that which is generally rectilinear sometimes arches its rays, while those of the other assume the form of right lines. Finally, rays or, as it were, plumes of ignited matter, have been

seen to issue from the lower extremities of the fascies or flakes, and again unite.

Such fluctuations and accidents in that sort of luminous atmosphere which must occupy in the regions of space a scope of about eight millions of leagues, are immense, and may well impress the imagination with astonishment. The celebrated astronomer of Lillienhal, M. de Schröetter, remarked variations of the same kind in the tail of the last Comet of 1807, and inserted in the work he published with respect to it, plates of the successive configurations.

Professor Harding has also observed and delineated, with care, the present Comet under its various aspects, and his design will appear in one of the succeeding numbers of the "Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence," edited at the Observatory of Gotha by the Chamberlain De Lindeneau.

They will shew that when the Comet first appeared, and was yet at a distance from the sun, the two flakes of its train were separated so as to form a right angle; but as that distance decreased, they approached each other till they became parallel. This phenomenon, however, may be nothing more than an optical illusion.

As to the nucleus, or the Comet itself, it has been found impossible, as yet, even with the aid of the best telescopes, to make observations on its disk, as on that of a solid body and of determinate circumference. We can only discern a vague circular mass, more luminous than the train, particularly towards the centre; but the verge of which is doubtful, furnishing, to the eye, no fixed line of demarcation.

This mass is, without doubt, composed of a very subtle substance, as is, probably, that of all Comets. This hypothesis receives much support from the fact, that one of these stars, of very considerable magnitude (the first Comet in 1770), passed and re-passed through the very middle of the satellites of Jupiter without occasioning among them the slightest disorder. There is every reason to believe, that the nucleus of the present Comet is nothing more than a conglomeration of vapours of very little density, so little perhaps as to be transparent. Whether this be the case or not, might be easily ascertained, if those who are in the habit of observing it would watch the moment of its transit athwart the disk of some star, the rays of which would have sufficient power to perforate it, if transparent. Such a body might, very possibly, be an incipient world, just passed its gaseous state, and which is to derive solidity from the precipitation and condensation of the matter surrounding it. The successive observation of some Comets, in which it may be possible to distinguish the different stages of chaos, and

progressive formation, can alone furnish any knowledge with respect to this point."

According to M. Starek, an astronomer at Augsburg, the Comet was, October 16, at the distance of 32 millions of geographical miles (15 to a degree) from the earth: this is the nearest approach of these two celestial bodies. The tail of the Comet is 800,000 miles in length: the diameter of the nucleus is 860 miles.

#### LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET, IN 1712.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a Comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October; at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning.—He gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a *total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following.* The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events took place, in consequence. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected *family prayer* for longer than five years, informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a *ball at her house*, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the Comet appeared or not. The South-sea stock immediately fell to *five per cent.*, and India stock to *eleven.* The Captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning the Comet appeared according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal, that the *day of judgment was at hand.* About this time of the day 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honour burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to a bookseller's to buy each of them a Bible, and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the Bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes, and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than *seven thousand kept mistresses were legally married!* in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head direc-

tor of the Bank, issued orders to all the fire-offices in London, requiring them "to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England."

The Comet which might have put the earth in most hazard, was that of 1680. By Halley's calculation it passed, Nov. 11, within 60 semi diameters of the earth's orbit: and if, at that time, the earth had been in that part of her orbit, there is no conjecturing at the consequences.

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#### EXTRAORDINARY INUNDATION IN JAMAICA.

##### *To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

There has appeared, in different papers, an account of a strange phenomenon, observed lately in the island of Jamaica, viz. the gradual formation of an immense lake, where, a few years ago, stood a very valuable sugar work, and other plantations.—The following letter from Kingston, received some time ago, gives the best account of this astonishing event I have seen:

"Having plenty of leisure, I made an excursion about a fortnight ago to the lake of St. Ann's; which certainly is a great curiosity—said now to cover 3000 acres of land, and still rising. It is thus accounted for.—There used always to be a large piece of water, say 70 acres, a little from the Montague, into which a rivulet called the Rio Ho ran, and on one side sunk into the ground with a kind of hissing noise; this subterranean passage appears to have been stopped from some unknown cause; the stream still continues to run, and the water, of course, to increase. One sugar worker has lost 700 acres of good lands, its works, overseers and negro houses; the tops of some are still visible. Several proprietors have lost great part of their grass pastures, and been obliged to dispose of part of their stock. The surface being now so extensive, its perpendicular rising is not so visible—perhaps an inch a week may be about the mark. Some canoes and boats have already been carried there, and afford a pleasant amusement. I took a swim over a fine Guinea grass piece, and got hold of the branch of a tree to rest, but it immediately snapped off, and compelled me to make for shore, almost tired; I could not swim one third part so far in this water, as in the sea or a river; I never found any so soft. All the trees within its surface are dead, and many very high ones covered over. How high it must rise before it finds a vent, is not yet ascertained but it must be many yards, as hills surround the spot. I fancy it is 12 miles from the sea. Several ponds now appear, at the distance of half a mile or more from it, where never water was before; these also continue to rise; I

suppose the water must ooze through the ground.

"In another part of the island, St. Elizabeth, some hundred acres of land are covered with water, where, in some years, the negroes and stock have been obliged to go 15 miles to drink; a number of springs have broke out where never before there was the least appearance; this at first was supposed to be in consequence of the very great quantity of rain that fell last year, but, when the rain ceased, the springs have not." Yours, &c.

O. H.

\* \* This phenomenon has been diminished since the above was received; but we are still without any precise account of the time when, and the means by which the water drained off. A correct and philosophical history of it would be very agreeable.

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UNANIMITY OF JURIES, HOW OBTAINED  
ANCIENTLY.

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When we lately reported M. Rubichon's book, to our readers [p. 823.] we noticed his objections to a principal feature in British jurisprudence, that of Trial by Jury: the question as to the necessity of perfect unanimity of the number contained in a jury has appeared difficult to others also; and we believe that most foreigners have some doubts on the subject. What was the practice of our ancestors, may deserve enquiry. We learn from a volume entitled

"Additional Papers concerning the Province of Quebec, being an Appendix to the Book entitled An Account of the Proceedings of the British and other Protestant Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, in North America, in order to obtain a House of Assembly in that Province." London, 1776, page 324, that the following reflections were made by some of the Canadians, when the Trial by Jury was first introduced into the Province.

They observed, "that it was a strange thing, and a hard one, to force twelve persons, who really think differently upon a doubtful matter, that is referred to their determination, to say, upon their oaths, that they are all of the same opinion, and to continue to be shut up together, without food or light, till they do say so. This, they said, was putting the decision of causes into the power of those jurymen who had the strongest constitutions, and could go longest without food. And it was also forcing some of them to break their oath, and commit a kind of necessary perjury, by acceding to the opinion of their brother jurymen, when they really entertained a contrary opinion." Has this

unanimity grown up from some accidental and collateral cause in the practice of this mode of trial: as, for example, from the unwillingness of judges to take the trouble of adding a number of fresh jurymen to the first twelve, when they could not agree in their verdict, and causing the evidence that had been before given, in the cause before the first twelve jurymen, to be repeated over again by the witnesses to the additional jurymen till a verdict was obtained, in which twelve, at least, out of the whole number of jurymen, were really unanimous. For it seems that this was the way of proceeding in this matter in the days of Henry III.; that is about the year 1260; as appears by the following passage in the famous Lawyer Bracton, where he treats of the issue of *Non disseisint*, in a writ of *Novel disseisin*, which appears to have been, at that time, a very common action

*The Passage in English.*

"It often happens that jurymen, when they come to deliver their verdict, appear to be of different opinions; so that they cannot bring in an unanimous verdict. In these cases, the Court must order the [assize or] jury to be [reinforced or] increased by the addition of as many new members as there are in the majority of the jury who already agree in one opinion, and differ from the minority; or, at least, by the addition of four or six new members. And these additional members of the jury shall join with the former jurymen, in considering and debating the matter in question. Or they may, if the Court shall so direct, consider and debate the matter by themselves, without any such conjunction with the original jurymen, and give their answer concerning the matter in dispute separately by themselves. And the verdict of those members of the original jury, with whom these new jurymen shall agree in opinion, shall be allowed, and hold good."

See Bracton de *Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*, Lib. 4, cap. 19, de *Assisâ novâ disseisinâ*, fol. 185, p. 2.

We should think this a very extraordinary way of proceeding in the present day: nevertheless, something not unlike it is practised in the grand jury, and in the instance of the coroner's jury, on an inquest.

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EVILS OF MODERN EDUCATION; OR,  
GENTILITY BURLESQUED.

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*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

SIR,—Being much pleased with Mrs. Plainly's letter on *Modern Education*, ludicrous and vicious, inserted in p. 312 of your present volume, I beg to be allowed to express my sentiments to her;—and am, Sir, &c.

## TO MRS. PLAINLY.

I doubt not, my good madam, but every person possessing feeling and common sense, who has read your letter on Modern Education, &c., must acknowledge the justice of your remarks respecting the lower classes of people, for surely never did they act and appear more inconsistent with their station, than at the present period.

Their attempt at education (which used to be considered laughable) is now become productive of consequences so frightful, in the way you have strikingly pointed out, and so much do our domestic comforts depend upon the manners and dispositions of this rank of people, that I consider their errors of a nature so flagrant and important, as to demand the attention and exertion of those in a higher station of life; to arrest, if possible, the progress of a system, which is productive of such serious inconvenience to one part of society, and so much folly and depravity in the other.

Certainly never was the complaint against servants and dependents so general and so just, as at the present period. For, where is the mistress who manages her domestic concerns without great vexations and anxieties on this point? Or, where is the tender mother who can say she feels confidence and comfort, in the attendants of her nursery? that her orders are strictly obeyed, and her infants watched with proper care and attention?—where is the master who employs clerks, shopmen, journeymen, porters, or errand boys, who can say he is not harassed and tormented by their infidelity, their neglect, their dishonesty, their mistaken pride, their want of industry, their unwillingness to oblige? &c. I fear very few masters and mistresses can say they do not partake of such evils.

In short, it may with truth be observed, that the greater number of hands a master is compelled to employ, the greater combination of enemies he has to contend with.—No sort of encouragement to pay the least attention to his interest has any avail! all principle of gratitude, justice, or morality, seems entirely annihilated and succeeded by empty pride, insolence, conceit, and selfishness, accompanied with a spirit of independence, opposition, envy, and malice.

Some people have suggested the idea, that if the poor could be more generally and extensively educated, they would be likely to act with more propriety and credit to themselves. If it were possible that a sense of religion could be united with education, great advantages would be the result, as it would probably teach them a becoming humility, and correct that baneful pride which so generally pervades these weak-minded people. From the want of it, we have evidently too many striking

proofs that education hitherto has been of the greatest injury, and the intention of it entirely misconceived.—When so many ladies of distinction, humanely established numerous schools in different parts of the country for the benefit of poor children, particularly for girls, they had no intention or expectation of filling their heads with pride, and setting them above themselves: on the contrary, they wished to encourage industry and at the same time to improve their minds; but the idea of possessing education is now become so prevalent that they mostly appear so uplifted and intoxicated by its influence as to lose sight of every good principle.—For the sake of religion and the benefit of their morals, it certainly was desirable that all should be taught to read, to derive comfort and improvement from regularly attending divine worship, that they might, by reading and understanding good books, learn their duty to their maker; that their minds might be properly impressed, and their conduct guided accordingly.—The success of such a plan would undoubtedly have proved beneficial to society as well as an indescribable gratification and recompense to those charitable-hearted persons who wished so much good to their fellow creatures; but, when we view the generality of servants and the lower classes of people, I am sorry we have so much reason to lament that such praise-worthy intentions have failed.

Well might you be shocked and astonished at your green-grocer bestowing such an education on his daughter; but what do you think of the daughter of a common washerwoman learning French, music, &c. who had neither parlour or drawing-room to boast of; for the whole of her apartments consisted in two rooms to lodge the family, containing the ironing board, the piano-forte, &c. The mother of the girl a year ago washed for me; and I received my information from a person whose veracity I could depend upon, who found the girl more than once playing on the piano in the same room where two or three women were ironing, and where her mother proudly declared her daughter had received a *genteel heddication*. I therefore suppose it is customary amongst these sort of people; for having a short time since occasion to put out some plain needle-work, my house-maid recommended her niece (the daughter of my present washerwoman), who I desired might be sent for. I then inquired if she had been at service? to which my servant replied, "Oh dear, no, ma'am, Harriet is too delicate to go to service; besides, she has had a very *good heddication*." "Pray what is her father?" said I, "a journeyman carpenter," she answered. When the girl arrived, from curiosity, I desired her to be shewn to me: she entered the room and approached me with a



confident sort of freedom and smile, as if she were meeting an old acquaintance ; and whilst I was describing what I wished to have done, repeated my words and answered with such assurance and familiarity, at the same time accompanied with so much affected consequence, as both astonished and disgusted me. She appeared about eighteen years of age ; wore a small straw hat inclined to one side, a delicate pale pink satin tippet, trimmed round with white fur, a long sleeved white muslin gown, drawn tightly over her limbs, with apparently only one petticoat ; a handsome parasol in one hand, and a silk pocket handkerchief in the other, designed to wrap up the work. I was shocked at the assurance and inconsistency of the daughter of a journeyman carpenter and a woman in the habit of carrying my linen to and fro upon her head twice a week, to present herself in such a dress ; and while I viewed her as an empty, uplifted, affected dauld, the same reflections crossed my mind as you describe in contemplating the finished daughter of the green-grocer.

What accomplishments she possessed, I never inquired into, as I felt too much concerned for what must inevitably be the result of her parent's folly ; but I heard from her aunt, that one of her brothers wrote for an attorney.

Although, madam, most of the common people set their children a sad example of passion and swearing, and treat them with the most hardened severity ; yet, their pride causes them to make great exertion to supply them with dress and what they call good education. An example of which I wish to give you in the following anecdote ; and, at the same time, to shew the extent of folly, and bad tendency that education, *without religion*, produces on the minds of such people.

I lately had occasion to employ a charewoman during a few days. When her engagement was completed, hearing she had a family, I selected a few things which I judged might be useful, and desired her to be sent to me to be paid : she appeared between 30 and 40, with the largest pair of ear-rings I ever saw ; their weight seemed ready to drag them out of her ears. I only addressed her once, with "you have a family, I understand?" to which she not only answered in the affirmative, but immediately entered upon the history of herself, husband, father, mother, uncles, and aunts, with so much rapidity and assurance, as not only struck me with wonder, but put it out of my power to shorten or interrupt her narrative :—it was to be sure, far from a common description, and delivered in such a style, I really regretted I had no companion to witness it, and hear the numerous imitations of fine words, which were frequently and most curi-

ously introduced. Notwithstanding her display of refinement, which almost affected the composure of my risible muscles, she occasionally introduced—*So God bless your soul!—and you know!*—at the same time boldly and significantly fixing her eyes on my countenance, and by her manner and gestures, informing me she considered herself a wonderful cunning, clever woman. Whilst I gazed upon her, I could not avoid lamenting that want of humility and diffidence, which used to appear natural in persons of humble station ; which used to create an interest in the feelings of their superiors.

In the course of her history, she observed, "that times were greatly altered since she was a girl, for *heddication* was not so *fashionable* then as of late years ; as she could neither write nor read ; but, though a poor woman, who only gets her bread by *charing* and taking in a little washing, she would not have her children grow up without *heddication*, for the world ; and that, she had often eat nothing but bread for dinner, five days out of the week, purposely to save money to dress the children smart on a Sunday, and pay for their schooling on Monday morning ; and," continued she, "I am for ever telling them, to make the best of their time and get all the *larning* they can ; for, as I often say, with a few smart clothes and *heddication*, they may hold up their heads and look any body in the face. I am sure we do all we can for them ; we were determined to put one to a genteel trade, so we scraped up £60 and lately fixed him with a jeweller ; and there's our eldest son ; just eighteen, a bricklayer ; thank God, as *genteel* a looking young man as you would wish to have before your eyes :—he has had such an excellent *heddication* ; he can hold up his head and look at any body ;—ah, that he can ! And, on a Sunday, though I say it, when he has got his best clothes on, his watch in his pocket, and handsome frilled shirt beautifully plaited (for I would not turn my back for plaiting to any woman in London), he looks so *genteel*, as I and his father often tell him, he is fit to look a lord in the face ; and, though I say it, there is not a *genteler* looking young man walks the streets of London on a Sunday, than my son ; and you would say the same if you could see him, for he is quite a *gentleman*."

I was shocked at the woman's vanity and the bad effect such advice must have upon the children. But I fear it is too predominant in such people, who, instead of teaching their children to be good by sending them to church, dress them up to strut about the streets to shew their imaginary gentility, and fill their minds with insolent empty pride, by

teaching them to think they are qualified to stare in any body's face, and to feel themselves equal in appearance to the first nobility. I asked her if she and her family never went to church? to which she replied in the negative, observing, as a reason, "that the children liked to walk about on a Sunday; so that what with dressing them, and the neighbours coming in to chat, there was always enough to do in the morning part, and, when the weather would permit, the whole family generally went to Bagnigge Wells, or Primrose Hill, or some such place, to tea in the afternoon, which employed the rest of the day."

How can we wonder at the numerous examples of vice, when we perceive children's minds are thus impressed with such dangerous notions, and reared *without any sense of religion*. If the attempt at dress and refinement only tended to make them appear ridiculous, we might still smile at their folly; but whilst we so strikingly perceive that it causes them to forget the duties of their station, and gives them notions of equality and discontent which lead to depravity in both sexes; for the love of our country and the sake of humanity, we ought earnestly to exert ourselves, that the dispositions and habits of these misguided people may be reformed; and, that that religion and honest simplicity which used to mark the good old English character, may again be conspicuously established. Hoping something beneficial will be done, I am, Madam, yours, &c.

MARTHA ENGLISH.

\*\*\* Our correspondent must not be mistaken, as if she intended to insinuate that NO EDUCATION is proper or even necessary, to the poor of our country. Her censures attach to what is now affectingly called *polite, genteel, elegant*. The advantages of an *early, a religious, and an honourable* course of instruction bestowed on youth, are extremely well stated in the following

*Extract from an Address delivered by the Lord Justice Clerk, at the Council Court, Glasgow; May 1808.*

It may be said also, that commerce and manufactures hardly existed in this country during the earlier period of the last century; true, but now, at least in those respects, we are treading fast on the heels of England, and yet, thank God, the same consequences do not follow. In this very city, and district, where I now sit, commerce and manufactures of all kinds, have been long introduced to an extent, equal to any place or district of the kingdom, the capital alone excepted—and yet it was stated by a political writer, a few years ago, "that one quarter sessions at Manches-

ter sends more criminals to transportation than all Scotland in a year."

We must, therefore, look to other causes for the good order and morality of our people, and, I think, we have not far to look. In my opinion, that cause is to be found chiefly in our institutions for the education of youth, and for the maintenance of religion.

The institution of parochial schools, in the manner and to the extent in which they are established in Scotland, is, I believe, peculiar to ourselves, and it is an institution to which, however simple in its nature, and inobtrusive in its operation, I am persuaded we are chiefly to ascribe the regularity of conduct by which we are distinguished; the child of the meanest peasant, of the lowest mechanic in this country, may (and most of them do) receive a virtuous education from their earliest youth. At our parochial schools, they are not only early initiated in the principles of our holy religion, and in the soundest doctrines of morality, but most of them receive different degrees of education in other respects, which qualify them to earn their bread in life in various ways, and which, independent even of religious instruction, by enlarging the understanding, necessarily raises a man in his own estimation, and sets him above the mean and dirty crimes to which the temptations and hardships of life might otherwise expose him.

CURE FROM THE BITE OF THE SNAKE, COLUBER NAGA, FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,

I am induced to give you the following history of the situation of a Sepoy bit by a Coluber Naga, as I think it may be useful in shewing how much is within the power of early assistance to preserve life in all cases where the bite of that dangerous snake may be on the extremities, and when on any other part of the body, that the farther progress of danger will be arrested, if the part bit is cut out while there is a chance of recovery.

On the 30th ultimo, in the afternoon Syed Mahomet, a Sepoy about 38 years of age, one of the guard at Mr. Casamajor's house, was brought to me with two ligatures drawn tight round his arm, one near the shoulder, the other a little above the elbow—he told me he had been bit by a Cobra Capell in the outer part of his left hand between the little finger and the wrist, where a small wound appeared, from which a little blood oozed—that he was asleep at the time, but was instantly roused by an acute pain, darting up his arm—the Sepoy on guard immediately applied the two ligatures I have mentioned, and being shewn the broken part of the wall near to which their companion was bit, they

searched and found a Cobra Capell which they killed and brought to me—it was a half grown Coluber Naga, between three and four feet long.

More than half an hour from the accident had elapsed before I saw him, he then laboured under extreme pain in the whole hand and forearm to a little above the elbow, where the first ligature was applied.—From so much time having elapsed, which would have proved fatal had not the ligatures been applied, I was doubtful of success from the poison having extended its influence so far, but as there was no other affection of the body, except what was raised by the acute pain from his fingers to below the second ligature—I was induced to cut out the piece bit at even this late period, and immediately immersed the whole left arm in warm water—the wound bled freely, and as he felt relief by compressing the arms with both hands and compressing it always from the elbow to the wrist, this was continued in warm water for above half an hour—when I had the gratification to find that the acute pain had descended to near the wound—I then ventured to remove the two ligatures on the arm and continued the immersion in warm water for above half an hour longer, without any tendency to ascension of pain—I therefore gave him two glasses of brandy in water and 60 drops of laudanum to relieve him from a sense of bulk and weight in his hand more distressing than acute pain, and causing a tendency to syncope; ordered a large poultice to the hand and I desired him to inform me if any acute pain should again dart up from the wound, or farther than the elbow—there was then no tension or swelling except a little on the back of the hand—but the uneasy sensation I have mentioned, continued in the evening, and which I did not expect would subside for some time.

31st—Slept none all night from a throbbing lancinating pain all over his hand and forearm up to where the lowest ligature was applied,—the whole swelled and tense with a considerable increase of heat—ordered the poultices to the wound to be frequently repeated—he slept a little in the day time and eat victuals. Afternoon—As the swelling, tension and heat of the fore arm and hand had considerably increased with the lancinating throbbing pain up to the elbow, accompanied with quick full pulse, severe headache and other febrile symptoms, which seemed to threaten a serious termination if a check was not put to the progress of rapid inflammatory action—with this view ten leeches were applied where there was greatest pain, and the bleeding from their bites encouraged by fomentation—considerable relief was thus obtained, and a complete intermission from fever took place in the evening.

Gave him some brandy and water, as he complained of weakness.

1st April—No tension now on the forearm, swelling diminished, but there is still a lancinating throbbing pain to a little above the elbow where the first ligature was applied—he had a recurrence of fever about midnight—a very short cold stage, a hot fit about four hours and profuse sweating for about an hour longer—a complete intermission then took place—and the fever in a similar form again recurred to-day at noon.—For the relief of pain five more leeches were applied and with success—finding the fever of an intermittent nature, though of an universal form, I ordered bark.

2d. Fever recurred last night as before about midnight but without any sensible cold stage, and ceased with sweating about five in the morning—Skin this morning cool, pulse 84 and rather weak—he vomited his bark last night—is hungry and desirous of food—throbbing lancinating pain gone, only a little soreness on the back of the hand and fingers which are swelled and the swelling has a firm feel,—ordered the bark to be given in brandy and water—Evening took five drams of bark which did not disagree with his stomach—fever however returned about midnight, but of a much shorter duration, and followed by a more profuse perspiration.—No sleep from pain near the elbow where the second ligature had been applied, and throbbing lancinating pain on the back of the hand and fingers and particularly the joints, where the firm swelling continues.—Some relief obtained by fomentation—took his bark as before—no fever to-day at noon—as so much benefit had been obtained by leeches, five more were applied, two to the elbow and three to the back of the hand—ordered the bark to be taken till midnight.

4th—No fever, but he was prevented from sleeping, by a throbbing pain in his fingers stretching up to the back of his hand; his fingers, and particularly their joints, still swelled and hard—ordered more leeches as nothing seems more effectual in removing the suffusion produced by the action of the poison and the throbbing pain connected with it.—The patient at his own request had ten leeches applied to his fingers and knuckles, by which he says the pain in his hand, the only remaining pain, is entirely removed. As he complains of weakness, ordered him some brandy and water.

5th—No fever or pain, great weakness in the muscles of the hand and forearm, and the wound does not yet put on a healthy suppurating surface. The leeches applied to the forearm have all been in a line from the wound to the elbow, showing the pain there to have been greatest, from the patient having

pointed out the places. Sent home as out of danger.

This case I consider interesting, as it shows the action of the poison of the Coluber Naga where vital parts are not primarily affected, and as such an opportunity of knowing it but seldom occurs, I have thought proper to give it in detail.

The observations to be drawn I think are, that this man's life was saved by the early application of a ligature, and to the arm where there being only one bone, a sufficient compression to prevent the further influence of the poison could be made.

2d—That the excision of the part bit, by a removal of the poison instilled into the wound, prevented any farther action, for at no time was there any distress beyond the ligature above the elbow.

3d—From the time that had elapsed before excision and the full influence of the poison as far as the ligature above the elbow admitted, that it is probable the poison of the Coluber Naga is not absorbed into the system, but acts on the nerves, for if absorption had taken place, its further progress on the removal of the ligatures, could not have been prevented and would have proved fatal, and which probably shows the advantage of cutting out the bite at all times.

4th—From there being no tension or swelling excepting on the back of the hand, and none followed by the application of the two ligatures, the intermediate part of the arm between them, the distress that occurred from swelling, tension, heat, throbbing, and lancinating pain must all be considered characteristic of the action of the poison and probably also the form of the fever—the utility of the exhibition of the bark may thus be doubted, the fever ceasing with the cessation of the cause.

5th—That the inflammatory action induced seems analogous to what occurs in membranous inflammation and proceeded with that activity as at one time to threaten sphacelus, had not the free application of leeches and abstraction of blood by subsequent fomentations checked the increased excitement—showing strongly the activity and power of even the influence of the poison that had been communicated from the wound, for the poison itself I consider to have been removed by the excision.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
A. BERRY.

ON THE INCONVENIENCE ATTENDING THE  
INCREASE OF FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—It has long been my firm persuasion, that the Ministers of this country are, almost

criminally inattentive to the inconveniences (for, after all, I do not apprehend the thing amounts to positive danger) arising, or likely to arise, from the great and increasing number of foreigners, who are admitted into these realms, where they live with pretended quietness, or studied secrecy, and well-known affluence.

From a source, on the accuracy of which I can unreservedly depend, and the correctness of which, ministers, I believe, with all their acquiescence and tenderness, would not doubt, I am assured, that immense hordes of foreigners, mostly French, are received, protected, and patronized among us. Their sole, or principal object, next to that of procuring a livelihood, out of the credulity and hospitable disposition of John Bull, is, to undermine his devotion to his king and country,—nay, strictly speaking, to HIMSELF;—by displaying, in meretricious and falsely-gilded colors, the character and means of *Bonaparte*;—to make proselytes to the “good NEW cause!”—Sir, I happen to know, that some of these insidious villains make a constant practice, after dinner, and in all parties (wherein they fancy they can safely be guilty of such a breach of decency, and such a glaring instance of *lèse-gouvernement*), of drinking a bumper toast “à l’Empereur François!” and of trumpeting forth his detestable and polluting crimes, as virtues and valuable qualifications, in language of the grossest adulation; neither the tendency nor design of which, can possibly be misunderstood.

A friend of mine, a zealous and worthy French royalist, has more than once checked and rebuked this infamous and ungrateful, if not dangerous, practice. Were it necessary, Sir, I could mention names and adduce proofs!

It is perfectly well-known too, that the Corsican tyrant,—the would-be Emperor of the West,—has his rascally minions and fawning parasites scattered through half the nations of this habitable globe; either in the characters of pretended refugees, discontented generals, or avowed “delegates.”

I have understood, that some time ago, an authorized French emissary, waited on the proprietors of a respectable publication, well known and long established, with proposals for negotiating the purchase of the office of editor of the work alluded to; offering to discharge that duty free from all expense, and to guarantee an unlimited and uncontrolled circulation throughout France, and all countries under French despotism:—This offer was rejected with the disdain which became genuine Britons.

Now, Sir, if these things be so, how can our government be justified in the supineness and indifference with which it looks on the



conduct and views of this designing Corsican and his numerous *employés*?

I candidly confess that, were I in power, my determination would be, *instantly* to send out of the kingdom, every Frenchman, or Frenchified foreigner, who, under whatever pretence, came over hither and settled himself in business, of any description, to the incalculable detriment of our natives. If their means enable them to set up in trade, with the partiality they avow for *Buonaparte* and the *new order of things*, why do they not settle in their own respective countries? he, assured of their "*loyalty*," certainly would not prevent them.

God and charity forbid, that I should recommend ministers to deny an *asylum* to the really-suffering and cruelly-expatriated royalists and refugees of France! But, I am most decidedly of opinion, that it is the clear interest and bounden duty of the English government, not to grant that blessing to any unknown, unauthenticated, or equivocal character; nor, indeed, to any one, who does not bring, or procure, convincing testimonies of his habits and principles; with securities or pledges for his peaceable and innocuous behaviour. That near relation of *Buonaparte*, who, not long since, was received here with some attention, it should never be forgot, always professed himself a furious *democrat*; of his conversion from that system I have never heard—but, I recollect, that this man undertook to lead the army intended for the *invasion of Ireland*! He is now almost within hail of that country. Would he not have been better in America?

I will not attempt to occupy more of your valuable time and pages; but, close with an anxious hope that ministers will, even yet, take these things into serious consideration.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A STEADY FRIEND TO OLD ENGLAND.

Lincoln's-Inn,  
November 16, 1811.

Our friendly Correspondent, though acquainted with some of the manœuvres of the Corsican, is not completely in the secret. We could inform him further, that not only are some of our public journals in the pay of *Buonaparte*, but that, to give an apparent sanction to the articles he suffers to be introduced into the French newspapers, a system is adopted, in pursuance of which the *state-ments* are drawn up by his agents in London; and, when satisfactory, are admitted into a properly influenced London paper; this is regularly sent off weekly, is eagerly translated into French, and triumphantly circulated throughout that unhappy country, as the *true state of things here*;—for which that English

paper is produced as a voucher, with the regular confidence and ostentation of office!!! —Can any thing more truly denote the distresses to which the tyrant is driven for *authentic* intelligence applicable to his purpose? In several *Moniteurs* lately, certain English papers have been quoted, in form and at full length, for paragraphs and sentiments which never appeared in them.

As to the proper vigilance which our correspondent recommends should be exercised over Frenchified foreigners,—we answer that is what *they all complain of*: they assert that nobody puts any confidence in them: that they take the trouble to come over to England, and to draw up plans for the good of this country, which, after all their care and hazard, and trouble, are thought ridiculous; and this too, when, for aught we know, they may be counterparts of those which *Buonaparte* himself has honoured with his approval.!!!

If there were the smallest possibility that the writer should have glanced at General Sarrazin under one of the descriptions to which he has alluded, we should recommend to his perusal and compliance the following notice issued by that *militaire*:

"The French manuscript of the first number of the *PHILOSOPHER* is to be sold at the set price of £250.

"Subscriptions paid in advance, and received only at the Author's, for four numbers, each containing 160 pages. Price £1.

"General Sarrazin wishes to dispose of nine cameos, and four works in mosaic, by very capital masters, a sabre of a French general, a cross of the Legion of Honour, his portrait, painted at Rome in 1799, with another painted at Leghorn. The set price of these articles, which will only be sold together, is £3000. Should the purchaser afterwards regret his bargain, the seller engages to retake the said articles, as soon as he is paid what he has reason to expect from government; and to return the money received, with interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for the time he may have had it in his possession.—Apply by letter, or personally, between ten in the morning and two in the afternoon. Communications directed (post paid) to the Author, No. 48, Frith-street, Soho-square."

Certainly, the decorations of the Legion of Honour, &c. are *dog cheap* at three thousand pounds! if any could be found to buy them: but such a purchaser, as it is well known, would be hooted at in London, whether in private company, or in the public streets. Our soldiers, who obtain such decorations at the point of the bayonet, or our sailors who have fought for them yard arm and yard arm, are the only individuals privileged to obtain them. As to the extremely moderate price of two hundred and fifty pounds for the MS. of "*the Philosopher*," in French; we accept it as one



of the greatest compliments ever paid our nation, by a foreigner, on the immense wealth possessed by Englishmen, and the—purposes to which they devote their money. As to Gen. Sarrazin's demand of £3,000. per ann.—it is a trifle,—an absolute trifle!—We are ashamed at thinking of it—Not allow him £3,000. per ann.! the obstinacy of our rulers can only be equalled by their absurdity!!—Sneaking wretches!—What has not General Sarrazin performed in the service of this country!—How poor, mean, and pitiable are the problematical exploits of a Nelson, when compared with those of THIS HERO!—and what had HE for his reward—when Captain Admiral—Lord———Again we acknowledge ourselves ashamed at the thought! As to the St. Vincents, and Duckworths, and—and—aye, and that Sir Sidney Smith, too! We advise them to come down handsomely towards a fund, for the purchase of these insignia of honour now offered to the best bidder—out of those incalculable rewards, which they have so long and so unworthily filched from the vaunted liberality of their country!!!

Our Correspondent has forgot to hint at the heart burnings, animosities, sparrings, rivalships, intrigues, jealousies, &c. &c. which distinguish foreign emigrants. Are any two of them of the same opinion?—can any one of them defer to the judgment of his fellows, or of his superiors?—never were such instances of party known in this country—whatever is alleged against John Bull's family—as are now in full operation among the *soi-disant* refugees, in Britain.

### OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

#### Continental Towns ravaged by Fire.

This list is to be added to those inserted in former pages of this volume.

| 1811.                                     | Houses. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Sept. 3, Senones, Dept. des Vosges.....   | 60      |
| Aug. 23, Osterhoven.....                  | 36      |
| — 19, Vreden.....                         | 360     |
| Sept. 14, Sambucco near l'Argentiere..... | 36      |
| Aug. 18, Kautzin in Bohemia.....          | 60      |
| Oschatz in Saxony.....                    | 18      |
| Oct. Feuchtwangen in Anspach.....         |         |
| Sept. 7, Loutre near Sarre Louis.....     | 47      |
| Aug. 9, Zeben in Scharosch.....           |         |
| Posen in Poland.....                      |         |

#### AMERICA, BRITISH NORTH.

*Increase of Trade.*—In those months in which the arrivals at Quebec from the mother country, were usually about 50 sail, the number during the last season was not less than 170 vessels.

#### AUSTRIA.

*Effects of the hot Weather, on the Health of the People.*—Vienna, Sept. 25. A prevail-

ing fever makes so rapid a progress in our neighbourhood, that in three villages only, there are *two thousand* persons attacked by it. Government has ordered a commission of physicians to examine the cause, and prescribe methods of cure.

The epidemic dysentery which prevailed in part of Suabia, is somewhat abated; and we hope that country will soon be free from it. The dysentery which lately ravaged parts of the interior of Germany, has been equally destructive in some cantons of Switzerland, particularly in Toggenburgh and Turgovia. It has swept off whole families, and almost all the young people in the small town of Lichtenstein; while in the vicinity of that town, it has scarcely been felt. In the small town of Steckborn in Turgovia, in the middle of August, about 80 persons were dangerously afflicted with this disease; which had already proved fatal to 40 individuals.

*Foreign Actors banished by Paper Money.*—Vienna, July 21. The different theatres of this city, are now under the direction of certain princes, who support them. The prices of admission are extremely moderate considering the high value of money. We no longer see here foreign practitioners, artists or musicians, who usually swarm during the summer; because they cannot obtain payment in cash; and they will not accept paper money. The engagements with the Italians are nearly expired, and it is supposed they will not be renewed. The public at present favours the German Opera.

*Effects of Paper Money on Building Speculations.*—Vienna, October 5. More than twenty families are reduced at this moment to remain exposed to the injuries of the weather, in the Faubourg of the Alstergasse. Although the government promotes, with all its power, the undertaking of new buildings, houses, &c. both in the city and in the suburbs, nevertheless, the present dearth of materials almost forbids such enterprizes. Government does not grant, without great difficulty, permission to build at the distance of four leagues from Vienna.

*Effects of Paper Money on the Markets.*—Vienna, Oct. 5. The price of eatables, and of the necessities of life has not been raised this month, as lately has been usual: from this a rational conclusion is drawn that at length it has reached a term, from which it will not vary any more; and that the paper money will now preserve its real value.

*Flying Watchmaker.*—Vienna, Oct. 16. Yesterday, about six o'clock in the evening, the watchmaker, Degen, took a flight in the Prater,—he reached an extraordinary height, and night coming on he was soon out of sight. As no account has yet been received of him, it is feared that some misfortune may have befallen him.

October 19. The watchmaker, Degen, came down safely the day of his ascent, near Trautmansdorf, in the district of Bruck, on the Leysha.

*An Archbishop become a General.*—Vienna, Oct. 13. The Archduke Rodolphus, who has long been under ecclesiastical professions, has quitted that condition of life, has renounced the archbishoprick of Olmutz, to which he had been promoted, and has lately received the command of the regiment of Alvinzi.

*Jews' Synagogue and School.*—The emperor has given the Jews permission to open a synagogue, and also to establish a school for the instruction of their children. The Israelites are extremely thankful for this favour.

*Course of Exchange.*—Exchange on Augsburg has risen to-day: it is now at 223. It has not been so favourable during several months.

*Annual Consumption of Pepper.*—According to a computation made by order of the government. The quantity of pepper consumed annually in the Austrian monarchy amounts to the value of six millions of florins. The Austrian government, it is understood is employed in devising means to diminish the consumption of this commodity.

## DENMARK.

*Cloth from Nettles.*—Copenhagen, Aug. 27. A woman of Brahamtrollberg in Fionia, has discovered a method of manufacturing a good cloth from common nettles: she has produced 130 ells of it. This new branch of industry deserves the attention of the Fionians; in as much as it may furnish them with profitable employment during the long nights of winter.

*High prices.*—Copenhagen, Oct. 22. In consequence of the very extraordinary high price of wheat and firewood, a barrel of corn brandy is now sold here for 120 rix-dollars. Four years since it cost only from 30 to 36 rix-dollars.

## FRANCE.

*Imperial Polytechnical School.*—Paris, Sept. 28. The number of candidates for admission was 450:—from Paris and from the departments generally.

|                                                                                  |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Reported admissible.....                                                         | 293 |
| Set aside for infirmity.....                                                     | 1   |
| Not competent in the art of drawing: set aside.....                              | 42  |
| Placed at the bottom of the list for the same cause.....                         | 8   |
| Not competent in the knowledge of Latin and French: set aside.....               | 21  |
| Placed low on the list.....                                                      | 8   |
| Admitted especially because of his marked superiority in the art of drawing..... | 1   |
| Whole number admitted ... ..                                                     | 154 |

*Marriages Extraordinary.*—At Genoa on the 31st of August were celebrated two marriages sufficiently remarkable, at least, from the ages of the parties.—Michael-Angelo Abbondanza, of la Cruzza del Fieschi, born May 10, 1718, widower for the seventh time; with Maria-Theresia Assereto, of Recco, born Jan: 19, 1757.—Joseph-Pascal Morando, of la Cruzza del Fieschi, born July 10, 1729, widower; with Julia-Maria Assereto, sister of the other bride, born March 7, 1743. The united ages of the two happy couples make 317 years.

*Antiquities; expected Arrival of.*—Paris, Sept. 30. The last division of the chefs-d'œuvres of the antiquities in the Villa Borghese, is on its passage to Paris; and is daily expected to arrive.

*Almanacks: their increased Circulation.*—The fortune of those invaluable publications called almanacks continues to increase. The number of copies printed of works of this description, and circulated annually in France appears incredible, if the reports were not official and certain. A single printer of Montbéliard has printed, on his own account, this year fifty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty copies of the almanack, known under the titles of the "Messager-boiteux of Basle; and of Berne:" it is in 4to. and contains 7 or 8 sheets.

*Charitable Pittance to aged Clergy.*—Paris, Sept. 30. His Excellency the Minister of Religion, has lately addressed to the Archbishops and bishops of France, a circular letter, by which they are informed that he is authorized to distribute assistance to such ecclesiastics as have been vicars, curés, or actually in the service of some church, at least during thirty years, and who are at least eighty years of age. The sum to be distributed is 60,000 fr. The assistance can be granted to no more than two, three, or at most four persons, in each diocese. To obtain this assistance a statement of services, and of infirmities, age, &c. must be given in.

*Specimen of the Puff direct: ex mero motu. New Carriage.* From the *Journal de Paris*.—Oct. 5. "The astronomers are alert in announcing phenomena, which they discover in the heavens. The journalists whose pretensions are less exalted, communicate what they discover in the lower world to gratify curiosity: we therefore announce to the public the appearance, on the road from Chaumont to Paris; of a new carriage, moved and directed by a mechanism, which acts at the pleasure of the traveller. The inventor hopes by this means to get the start of the diligences: should this prove true, it is but bad news for the coaches on the road. Till such time as this new mean of pushing one's self forward and making one's way in the world, shall have accomplished its purpose, those who

may meet the traveller on his journey, are respectfully requested to lend him aid and assistance in case of need: for by practising the proverb *festina lente* [a slow haste] he will at first be contented with a progress of twenty miles a day; with descending from his vehicle in good humour and gravity, to moderate its rapidity when going down hill, or to assist it when going up hill."

\* \* Query, what are the acting principles of this machine, and what success has it realized?

*French Censorship.*—(From the *Gazette de France*.) The Tribunal of Correctional Police having found that the *Sieur* Philguet Laupane, author of a work, entitled "*Manuel d'Instruction Morale*," caused it to be printed about the end of 1810, by the *Sieur* Egren, without having obtained the permission required by the law of February, 1810; that, after printing, a copy of the book was submitted to the examination of M. the Director-General, and the work itself afterwards announced in the journals, and exposed to sale before the author and printer had received permission to sell from the Director-General; and that there was thus an infraction of the law on the part of both author and printer: the tribunal therefore declares, that all the copies of the work which have been seized shall be confiscated, and the *Sieur* Philguet shall be made to account for the surplus of the copies that were printed.

*Sorcery.*—January, 25 1811, L. Rolassey, Jean Pairson, Etienne Morler, and Jean Dupen, of the Commune Joux, complained, that on the 6th of that month, Claude Griffe circulated a report, that on that day he had seen them dance round a fire and a table, on which were a quantity of bottles and glasses of wine, in the midst of which was placed a gilt chair, in which was the Devil, who presided over the dance. They complained that these reports injured their characters and commerce; that their children even dared not to go to the public schools, nor into the streets, being hooted and pelted by other children. The complainants conclude that Griffe should be required to contradict his assertion, and pay a certain sum to each of them by way of compensation. The tribunal of the Police of Ile-sur-le-Serein discharged the parties out of court, the charge of sorcery being too contemptible to occupy the attention of the court. The Procureur-General, Merlin, required, *ex officio*, the revocation of this decision. "Nothing, (said the magistrate) would be more proper than the judgment of the Tribunal of Ile-sur-le-Serein, if reason were the guide of the multitude—but it is not. That the people give easy credit to the charge of sorcery, is proved by numerous facts. Hence, to accuse an individual of sorcery, is to injure him in the opinion of the multitude—consequently it is committing a punishable offence."

The court being of opinion that the imputation of sorcery was a grievous injury done to the complainants; that, by its being credited, it might mislead the opinion of the people, disturb the public repose, and occasion fatal consequences; and, that by refusing to decide upon a demand of reparation, the Tribunal of Police of the Canton of Ile-sur-le-Serein had violated the 471st article of the penal Code, annul the said judgment.—*Gazette de France*, Sept. 12.

*Experiment: Indigo from Wood.*—Last spring a gentleman at Passy sowed for his amusement a space in his garden, of about three quarters of a rod, with grains of wood. He made three cuttings of the plants, and obtained from the produce twenty ounces of beautiful indigo, very light, of an even fracture, and of a brilliant blue, verging on copper-colour. He presented this as a specimen, for sale; it was deemed equal to the best Bengal Indigo, and very superior to that of Louisiana and of Carolina. It was valued at 12 to 14 francs per lb. This experiment was conducted without the assistance of any machinery, or of any chemical ingredients. The mode of obtaining the indigo, does not require greater skill than that of the simple husbandman;—it is less complicated and less delicate than the making of wine [or brewing]. Hitherto the manner of obtaining the indigo from Wood has been injudicious. The colouring matter, as chemistry informs us, resides in the *fecula*; and the extraction of this *fecula*, is easy, cheap, and not contrary to our customary domestic occupations. As to profit, an acre might produce a gross revenue of 1200 francs [say £50] all expenses paid the nett profit would be at least one half.

*Paris. Dispensaries.*—Since May 1803 when these were first instituted, to January 1811, they have medically treated 7,562 patients. If to these are added those who received advice, but not medicines, the number will be raised to more than 10,000. They have treated during 1810, patients to the number of 1,336. The average cost of each patient has been 16 fr. 26 cent.—in 1809 it was only 14 fr. 32 cent. The entire expense of the dispensaries for the whole year was 21,733 fr. 76 cent.

*Paris. The quantity of Soups distributed to the poor during the winter of 1810 was 205,644; of which 175,056 were given to cards bought by the Bureau de Bienfaisance, or subscribers; 30,578 were sold for money. These soups cost 19,514 fr. 96 c., those sold produced 10,215 fr., the difference is 9,299 fr. 8 c. This exceeding is produced by the difference of cost and of price of these soups: they cost 9½ c., and are sold for 5 c.—100 cards are allowed to each subscriber. The number of soups distributed since 1804*

amounts to 4,066,325. They have augmented year by year.

*Remarkable instances of clumsy French forgeries.*—Amsterdam, Nov. 6. The following is a copy of the certificate which England delivers to the soldiers of the Continent, when it dismisses them from its service. Nothing can display in a more satisfactory manner, the economy, gratitude, and humanity of the British Government:—

“We George III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. the bearer, Jacob Peisac, born at Astervitz, in Poland, aged 31 years, without profession, Catholic by religion, has served in the 6th regiment, 6th battalion, in England, during seven years, and has conducted himself like a good soldier in the regiment; he has even distinguished himself in every battle, and has done his duty like a brave man. We have therefore granted him, in consequence of his service, the sum of one pound eight shillings sterling, with permission to return home.

“We recommend him, besides, to all the Civil and Military Authorities in our dominions, and we request all foreign Governments to pass him freely, and furnish him with any succour that may be necessary. In proof of which, this certificate is given and registered in our General Chancery, for the inspection of the troops in our service.”

Paris, Nov. 6. We have had in Holland some new examples of the barbarity of the English, and of their disposition to sacrifice the welfare of nations to their own sordid interests. Some sailors of Westphalia and the neighbourhood, who had entered the English service, in the hope of obtaining more advantage than in their own country, having become useless by the stagnation of all public business in that kingdom, have been thrown on shore on barren sands, where many of them have not had strength to reach the towns. These unfortunate men were previously plundered of all their money and effects by the mariners, to whom this violation of every duty and law of humanity was committed.—Such are the benefits which those who abandon their states, and deliver themselves over to the enemies of their country and of Europe, are likely to derive.

#### GERMANY.

*Book with invisible Letters and Embellishments.*—Altona, July 25. Great doubts have been entertained as to the existence of a book for which it is affirmed the Emperor Rodolphus offered 11,000 ducats. *Liber Passionis Domini nostri Jesu Christi, cum figuris et caracteribus ex nullâ materia compositis.* “The Book of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, with figures and characters not made of any materials whatever.”

This book, it is recently ascertained, is in possession of the family of the Princes de Ligne.—It contains twenty four leaves of vellum, in 12mo. on which not the smallest trace is apparent on inspection; but when a leaf is strongly pressed against the blue paper with which the book is interleaved, the characters become visible, as also the outlines of the figures, which are executed with the most laborious finishing. This work is attributed to the time of Henry VII. between 1485 and 1509. A certificate of that age vouches for its authenticity.

*Transparent Leather.*—Nuremburgh, Sept. 27. The manufacturer Rosch at Weimar, has discovered a method of making leather transparent; and completely proof against humidity. This leather has greatly the appearance of horn.

*Two Harvests in One Year.*—Nordlingen, Sept. 25. At this moment in some of our most fertile districts, a phenomenon of fertility exceeds whatever is recollected by the oldest inhabitants. During the last harvest a quantity of ripe grains of corn fell from the ears which bore them; and have grown up so rapidly that they are now bearing flowers and ears themselves.

*Remarkable Custom, depending on extreme Lowness of the River Rhine.*—Oct. The rock which is in the midst of the Rhine, between Rudesheim and Bingen, is now actually discovered and dry. According to the chronicles of the country and to ancient popular tradition, this rock is visible only in such years, as prove uncommonly favourable to the vintage; when the wine is excellent; and this event is carefully engraved on the rock itself, while it is accessible. It thus becomes a register. This year the ancient custom has been very carefully continued. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood also collected themselves together, they killed an ox on the rock, also brought on it a cask of wine, and had a jolly carouse and a dance. It is a most joyful occasion, most solemnly observed; and every rite prescribed by ancient usage has been most punctually repeated.

*Fugitives from Conscription.*—Wurtzburgh, Oct. 13. The Regency has addressed to all the Authorities of Police, the following order:—

“In the name of his Serene Highness the Archduke Grand Duke, it is enjoined to all the Police Authorities of the of the Grand Duchy, to redouble their vigilance, in respect to subjects of the French Empire who may be found in the Grand Duchy, without having permission to travel in foreign countries, and who thus endeavour to avoid the military service, and to assist and conduct them, as directly as possible, to the Prefecture of Mayence.”



*Wine Two Hundred Years Old: Wine Cellar broken up.*—Hamburg. The wine cellar of this city one of the most ancient establishments of the kind, is at an end. On the 2d, 3d and 4th of October will be sold by auction the whole of its excellent wines, as well those of the Rhine, as of Stein, and the Moselle. The oldest wine that is ascertained to be in this cellar dates in A. D. 1620, consequently it is nearly two hundred years old.

## GREECE.

*Antiquities discovered.*—Accounts have been received from Mr. C. R. Cockerell, at Athens, of a recent discovery, in the Isle of Egina, when excavating the earth, to ascertain the Hypethral in the ancient temple of Jupiter Panhellenius: they consist of a great number of fragments of Parian marble of the most beautiful sculpture, the parts of which nearly complete sixteen statues, between five and six feet in height, many of them in powerful action, and described as not inferior to the celebrated sculptures of the Elgin collection.

## INDIES WEST.

*Theatricals.*—A splendid theatre has been erected at Barbadoes, under the direction of a committee of nine gentlemen. A company of performers have just sailed in a running ship, and expect to open before Christmas. Mr. Dykes, the manager, intends to perform eight months in the year at Barbadoes, and four at Antigua.

## ITALY.

*Antiquities recovered, or restored.*—Rome, Aug. 10. The removal of earth, &c. which obstructed the Arcades of the Coliseum, proceeds with activity: the light of the sun already penetrates where it has not been seen for ages: while it contributes to render those vast corridors less unhealthy, the succession of light and shade which the building acquires, give a new aspect to the picturesque and majestic ruins of this Colossal monument.

The ancient temple of Vesta is also relieved from the accumulations of soil around it, and from the modern wall, which, by uniting the columns that formed a circle within it, completely changed the character of the building. It is now an elegant circular temple.

*Preservative Cloak from Drowning.*—Florence, Sept. 16. Captain Ladorini who has invented a cloak with which a person may cross the most rapid rivers without incurring any real danger, made the experiment yesterday in the presence of the Grand Duchess and a great concourse of spectators. He several times passed and repassed the Arno, which is the broadest river of Tuscany; and ventured himself without fear in the deepest places of the river, although he cannot swim.

*Herculaneum Manuscripts.*—A foreign journal contains, under the head of Naples,

the following literary information:—"The unrolling and explanation of the manuscripts found in Herculaneum are pursued with much industry by Messrs. Rosini, Scotti, and Pessette. They have, under the patronage of the government, published lately some fragments of a Latin poem upon the war between Mark Antony and Augustus, and a considerable part of the second book of Epicurus upon Nature: the above gentlemen do not despair even yet of finding the whole treatise of that author. There has also been committed to the press a moral work of Pisistratus, the celebrated disciple of Epicurus; likewise some fragments of Colote upon the Lycidas of Plato, and of Caniscus upon friendship. The entire work of Philodemus upon rhetoric is at this moment in a state of forwardness."

\* \* Our countryman Mr. Hayter, has published a splendid volume, containing a history of his labours and efforts for the above purpose: of much of which the French are now reaping the benefit, as they are continuing the mode of proceeding which Mr. H. had begun.

## JAMAICA.

*Large Fish, Devil, caught.*—Kingston, Aug. 31. Mr. T. Hay, mate of the ship *Hamilton*, Reeves, harpooned in this harbour a fish, called a Devil. From the instant the harpoon pierced the animal, the boat was towed to windward for about thirty minutes, at the rate of six knots an hour, when several boats proceeded to the assistance of Mr. Hay, and by the aid of boarding-pikes, harpoons, &c. they succeeded in killing the fish, which measured from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, 12 feet; breadth from fin to fin, 15 feet; length of the tail, 5 feet 6 inches; circumference of the mouth, 6 feet; and the horns 2 feet 6 inches in length. [It is a flat fish, somewhat allied in form to the skate kind. Its fins project like immense wings on each side of the body.]

## PRUSSIA.

*Paper Securities fallen in Value.*—Berlin, Oct. 21. Our paper money, has lately fallen considerably, and many bold speculators have sustained great losses: they had not expected this sinking in price: for instance, the provincial securities on the Electoral March are fallen as low as 33.

## RUSSIA.

*Churches, demolished, and new.*—The ancient church of St. Peter at Casan, is now in a course of demolition. That which is built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, is almost completed. It is adorned with 56 columns of granite, the capitals of which are of bronze. Each column costs 8,000 rubles. The two principal doors are of bronze, and represent in half relief the whole history of



the Bible. The church is paved in marble of divers colours.

*Russian Generals: their Retreat, Situations, and Privacy.*—It is remarked that General Kutusow, now commanding the Russian army against the Turks is almost the only general employed in that army, who in any preceding war had a superior command. The greater part of the Russian generals, who rose to eminence, and acquired reputation in 1799, 1805, 1806, 1807, or in the war of Poland, and of Sweden, are retired from the service or reside in the interior of Russia. Gen. Benningsen who commanded the Russians at the end of 1806-1807; lives now in a private station on his estate near Wilna. Gen. Buxhowden has for some time past retired on his lordships near Petersburg: he is actually travelling in the south of Europe. Gen. Ostermann and Gen. Tolstoy live retired at Moscow; so does Gen. Tutshkoff. Gen. Knowing has quitted the service and lives private on his estate in Livonia. Prince Kortschakoff and Gen. Saken have commands in the interior; so has Gen. Doktorff. Death has removed Gen. Kamenskoi the son, who distinguished himself in the last campaign against the Turks: Prince Panerati (of Georgian origin) died last year, after having quitted the service. Gen. Suwarow Rimnisky was drowned in crossing a river in Moldavia. Gen. Barclay de Tolly who was greatly distinguished in the war against Sweden, has lately been appointed Minister of war. Gen. Steinheil formerly chief of the staff of Gen. Benningsen, is now employed with the army against Turkey.

*Commerce.*—Riga, Aug. 31. Our raw commodities still find few purchasers, which causes the prices to remain stationary. Hemp is from 24 to 25 rubles; flax from 30 to 33; tallow at 26; and linseed oil at 22 rubles. The price of grain is rising. Wheat is at 95 rubles, and 85 for ready money; rye at 40 to 42; barley and oats at 38 rubles. Colonial produce, particularly sugar and coffee, is in demand; coffee is from 27 to 40 rubles.

*Russian commerce with China over-land.*—Petersburgh, Sept. 25. In the course of the month of August there has left Asiatic Russia, by the way of the Siberian frontier, or the Irish, passing by the custom house of Bouchtarma for the frontier town of China, Koulgi, a caravan of merchandize, in value 30,200 rubles, laden on sixty-six horses. This lading was the property of M. Nerpin, a counsellor of commerce, and agent of the first guild at Tara. A second caravan is in preparation by the same merchant; it will travel in two divisions, one of the value of 4,000 rubles; the other 18,000.

This first commercial adventure is worthy of public attention; inasmuch as the traffic with China, which began in 1803, until

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1809 was conducted only by the way of the frontiers of the government of Tomsk, and the later conquests of the Chinese, formerly known under the name of the country of the Soongares or Eleuths; a people of Calmuck origin. That commerce was by barter only; and of no great value. The utmost amount in 1806 did not exceed 14,000 rubles; but in 1809 M. Nerpin, encouraged by government, sent his first adventure from the fortress of Bouchtarma beyond the frontiers to Koulgi: the amount of it was 5,000 rubles. The precautions taken by the government against the incursion of the Kirgises having secured the safety of the transit, M. Nerpin was induced, gradually to enlarge his speculations; other merchants have followed his example; and since the first day of January in the present year, to the date of departure of M. Nerpin's caravan, they have succeeded in carrying safely, though in small parcels, goods to the amount of 25,000 rubles.

The Chinese city of Koutscha, with some other Chinese forts and establishments, form a line at the foot of Mount Tarabagatay, which extends to little Buckharia, along the limits of the kingdom of Koutaischa, conquered by the emperor of China, about the middle of the last century.

#### OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*National Debt.*—An account of the reduction of the national debt from the 1st August, 1786, to the 1st Nov. 1811.

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund £184,503,382  
Transferred by Land Tax Redeemed 23,874,262  
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased 1,536,682

On Account of Great Britain £209,914,326  
Ditto of Ireland ..... 8,735,659  
Ditto of Imperial Loan' ..... 1,219,518  
Ditto of Loan to Portugal .... 92,534

Total..... £219,962,037

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £3,415,538 6s. 1d.—The Commissioners for liquidating the national debt lay out £75,260 16s. 10d. every transfer day this quarter, in the purchase of Consols or reduced; about £117,000 per day.

*Price of Gold.*—The nominal price of gold has advanced twice this month, viz. two shillings per ounce Nov. 1, and two shillings more Nov. 11.—Silver has risen a halfpenny per ounce. Prices of the London refiners are:

Pure virgin gold £5 10s. per oz.; Pure virgin silver 7s. per oz.; standard gold is £1 2s. 11½d. an ounce above the mint price; Sterling silver is 1s. 3¼d. ditto.

Silver is cheaper in proportion than gold, for by the mint regulation, an ounce of gold is equal to 150z. 1d. 10gr. of silver, but the present price of an ounce of gold will purchase 150z. 11d. 6gr. of silver.—B. S.

Value of the respective Debts of Great Britain and Ireland, Feb. 1, 1811 :—Redeeming £3 per-Cents. at 80 ; £4 per-Cents. at 90 ; and £5 per-Cents. at 108.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

|                                                          |             |                                                  |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Interest on Unredeemed Debt, exclusive of War Loan ..... |             | £17,867,700, amounting in 25 years and 10 months | £461,582,250 |
| Long Annuities .....                                     | 1,099,102,  | Do. in 49 years .....                            | 53,855,990   |
| Single Life Annuities .....                              | 101,495,    | Do. in 10 years .....                            | 1,014,950    |
| Tontine, and Joint ditto .....                           | 27,580,     | Do. in 16 years .....                            | 441,280      |
| Sinking Fund .....                                       | 10,431,900, | Do. in 25 years and 10 months                    | 269,490,750  |
| Interest on Unredeemed War Loan                          | 453,830,    | Do. in 12 years and 7 months                     | 5,710,694    |
| Sinking Fund . . . ditto ..                              | 740,000,    | Do. in . . . . . ditto .....                     | 9,311,666    |
|                                                          |             | £30,721,607                                      | £801,407,580 |

IRELAND.

|                              |            |                                                |              |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Interest on Unredeemed Debt  |            | £2,477,624, amounting in 27 years and 4 months | £67,721,722  |
| Long Annuities .....         | 104,083,   | Do. in 49 years .....                          | 5,100,067    |
| Annuities, 37 Geo. III. .... | 16,731,    | Do. in 54 years .....                          | 92,020       |
| Ditto Tontine .....          | 45,130,    | Do. in 16 years .....                          | 722,080      |
| Sinking Fund .....           | 1,296,016, | Do. in 27 years and 4 months..                 | 35,332,416   |
| British Currency.            |            | £3,939,584                                     | £108,968,305 |

Office Reduction, National Debt,  
June 14, 1811.

Value of the Funded Debt of Great Britain,  
(exclusive of Irish, Imperial, and Portuguese  
Loans) at the Current Prices, June 1, 1811 :—

|                                                  | £.                   | pr. ct. | £.             |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|
| 5-per-Cents. Navy ..                             | 85,144,000 at 97     | —       | 82,590,000     |
| Do. Loyalty ..                                   | 1,836,705 — 99 3-4   | —       | 1,832,111      |
| 4-per-Cents. ....                                | 58,060,921 — 79 3-4  | —       | 46,782,083     |
| 3-per-Cents. Consol. 308,218,121                 | — 64 1-2             | —       | 194,930,686    |
| Do. Reduced. . .                                 | 73,979,050 — 63 5-8  | —       | 47,069,108     |
| Do. South Sea ..                                 | 16,856,684 — 64      | —       | 10,782,977     |
| Do. Bank Ann. . .                                | 12,686,800 — 64      | —       | 8,199,552      |
| Loan 1807, 5-per-Cents. 1,278,000                | — 97                 | —       | 1,239,846      |
| Do. Consol. . . .                                | 6,636,649 — 64 1-2   | —       | 4,320,638      |
| Do. Reduced . . .                                | 6,571,256 — 63 5-8   | —       | 4,053,711      |
| Long Annuity. . . .                              | 1,069,102 — 16 15-16 | —       | 18,616,250     |
| Exchequer Annuities and<br>Single Life Ann. 1808 | 101,495 — 10         | —       | 1,014,950      |
| Single Life Tontine 1789,                        | —                    | —       | —              |
| & Joint Life Ann. 1808                           | 97,580 — 18          | —       | 441,280        |
|                                                  |                      |         | L. 402,592,554 |

Value of the Funded Debt of Ireland, at the  
Current Prices, June 1, 1811 :—

|                                               | £.                  | pr. ct. | £.            |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|
| 5-per-Cents. Dublin                           | 10,950,559 at 101   | —       | 10,355,065    |
| Do. London. . . .                             | 2,472,000 — 97      | —       | 2,397,840     |
| 4-per-Cents. Dublin                           | 910,083 — 81        | —       | 170,174       |
| Do. London. . . .                             | 5,034,375 — 79 3-4  | —       | 4,030,864     |
| 3-1-2 per-Cents. Dublin                       | 5,525,157 — 73 3-8  | —       | 4,054,083     |
| 3-per-Cents. Consol.                          | —                   | —       | —             |
| London . . . . .                              | 97,069,400 — 64 1-2 | —       | 17,450,768    |
| Do. Reduced ditto                             | 20,848,744 — 63 5-8 | —       | 13,285,038    |
| Long Annuity ditto                            | 104,083 — 16 15-16  | —       | 1,762,986     |
| Life Ann. Tontine, at<br>16 years . . . . .   | 45,130 — 18         | —       | 732,083       |
| Ann. for 19 years from<br>June 1797 . . . . . | 16,730 — 8          | —       | 85,630        |
| British Currency.                             |                     |         | L. 34,280,488 |

*Mode of Payment of Marine Officers on Foreign Service.*—A new regulation has taken place with regard to marine officers. Those who chuse, may draw bills, at ten days sight, on the Paymaster of the Royal Marines, for a certain proportion of their respective pay, during the time they are serving on board of ships employed on foreign stations, according to the following scale, viz. :—Captains, 8s. per diem ; 1st lieutenants, of seven years

standing and upwards, 6s. per diem ; 1st lieutenants, under seven years standing, 5s. per diem ; 2d lieutenants, 4s. per diem. The first bill every officer is permitted to draw is to be for three months pay in advance, to enable him to provide himself in his equipment for sea ; the same to commence from the period his pay shall cease on shore ; after which, every succeeding bill is to be drawn for two months pay in advance, which bills are to be approved by the captain, or commanding officer of the ship in which they may be embarked. Officers serving on shore on foreign stations, are to be allowed a similar privilege, subject to regulations of nearly the same nature.

*Volunteer Force, Alteration of.*—The alteration intended to be made with respect to the volunteer force of the metropolis, is, it is said, to be nearly as follows :—That there shall be only four volunteer regiments in London, viz. one to each district ; and that they shall be formed and conducted on such a principle as to insure such strong musters as to make them an efficient and formidable force. Each regiment will have two battalions of about seven hundred and fifty men each ; so that the four regiments will consist of six thousand effective men. Those gentlemen who compose the present corps will have the preference of joining the four new ones, before any other persons whatever. The local militia is to be placed on a most formidable footing.

*Caution to Merchants : Forged Bills.*—Merchants and others, who have transactions with the North of Europe, are recommended to examine carefully the bills and indorsements of bills drawn upon them, as several forgeries and alterations of names

have been discovered, owing to letters having been purloined.

*New Custom-house for the Port of London.*—An order has been received by the Commissioners of the Customs from the Treasury, to commence this work. The commissioners have required of all the heads of offices in this department, a statement in writing of every particular relative to their different offices, principally with a view to ascertain what space each office will require, so that hereafter no complaint may be made of a want of sufficient room. The plan of the building is at present under consideration. The intended site is the ground between the west end of the present Custom-house and Billingsgate, which latter place there is some idea of removing to the opposite shore.

*Persian Princes.*—Two young Persian Princes are now in London for education. They are brought over by Sir Harford Jones, to whose care they are entrusted. They are sons of the Prime Minister to the King of Persia; they are finely grown sensible youths, the eldest about eighteen; his brother sixteen years of age. They are accompanied by an Indian Preceptor. Government has taken for them the house in Half Moon-street, occupied by the late Gen. Fox, and has directed that every respect and attention be paid to these young and illustrious foreigners. They have been taken to Covent-garden Theatre; where a stage box was prepared for their reception. They seemed astonished and delighted at the spectacle of the stage, and the general magnificence of the theatre.

*Seizure of Royal Paraphernalia.*—The regalia, sword of state, arms, glasses, and other articles shipped for the Emperor of Hayti, were lately seized in the Port of London after the vessel had gone down the river, and they were all brought back. The sword of state gives a grand idea of the muscular power of the emperor: for it is near eight feet long. There are several other swords. The imperial crown is not found: there are several magnificent mirrors of immense size and great value, with a very fine Herschell telescope. The agent has made application to government, as the entry was merely an error, and is imputed to ignorance of the laws. There was a bond given for the shipping of *upholstery*; but the searchers followed the vessel, and upon examination found the articles did not agree with the description. They might have been all entered at the low duty of 4½ per cent.—For the export of these arms, a warrant from the ordnance was necessary.—Government has since restored them.

*University of Oxford, Numbers of.*—At a census taken, May 27, of the University of Oxford, the number of members actually resident amount to 1015.

*Fire at Emmanuel College.*—Cambridge,

Tuesday morning Oct. 15. A gentleman of that society, was awakened by the crackling of the fire in his outer room; it raged with such excessive fury, that he was considerably scorched before he could make his escape, which he effected by jumping out of his bedroom window into an adjoining garden. A pond near the principal court, and another in the adjoining garden, most fortunately supplied the engines with a great abundance of water, but the flames raged with such excessive fury that they were not entirely got under till nine o'clock, when the interior of that elegant edifice called the Founder's Range or Lord Westmoreland's Building, was utterly consumed, the stone front and part of the inside walls alone remaining. In the centre of this building the fire began; it contained three stair-cases with double sets of rooms, amounting in number to eighteen.—The rooms were inferior to none in the university, and were fitted up in the most handsome style; the greater part of their furniture was destroyed.—The loss of the college it is impossible at present to estimate; but it cannot be less than seven or eight thousand pounds. The insurance only amounted to £3,500.

*Ipswich New Market.*—The Corporation of Ipswich, in full regalia, lately proclaimed a new market, and likewise a new cattle market; the town-crier then delivered out, round the town, an abstract of the regulations that have been made at various periods for the better ordering of the sale of butchers' meat, poultry, &c. within their jurisdiction, giving notice that, in future, the market is to be held twice in every week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

*Wisbeach New Alms House.*—A maiden lady of the name of Miss Judith Mayer died lately at Wisbeach. In her will she left the following bequests:—£500 to build almshouses, to be called "Miss Judith Mayer's Asylum;" and the interest of £1,200, to be divided amongst the poor yearly for ever; £70 a year to buy coals for the poor people, inhabitants of the houses; and £10 to be given away yearly in bread, under the direction of the ten capital burgesses; 50s. yearly to the vicar of Wisbeach; and 50s. to the two churchwardens yearly, to see the provisions of her will executed.

*Canine Depredator.*—A large dog, which, in the course of his depredations for several weeks past, is supposed to have destroyed sheep upon the mountains of Ennerdale, in Cumberland, to the value of two hundred pounds, was, at length, shot, about a mile below Ennerdale-bridge, after being pursued in a circuitous direction for three hours, by the hounds of Mr. Westray, of Eskat. This destructive animal, which is between a mastiff and a greyhound, mea-

sured, from the head to the tail end, five feet eight inches, and weighed six stone.

*Easy Remedy for Bite of a Mad Dog.*—Common salt, a little wetted, rubbed on the wound occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, or any poisonous animal, will take off all bad effect; as the writer of this article has recently proved.

•• This easy method is always at hand; therefore deserves attention and may be instantly applied. But we do not advise any sufferer to trust to it.

*Mushrooms in abundance.*—The inundation from the sea last November is supposed to have caused the wonderful crops of mushrooms which the lands near Boston, in Lincolnshire, flooded at that time, have this year produced. It is imagined that there are in that neighbourhood ten times as many mushrooms this season as any body can recollect to have seen before.

*Particulars of a Patent Chain Foot-bridge,* invented by Mr. John Palmer of Shrewsbury, erected at the factory of Messrs. Marshall, Flutton, and Co. viz. width of bridge 5 feet, height 30 feet, span in the clear 37 feet. The chains are of wrought iron, and five in number, on these are laid 19 cast iron plates, forming the pathway. The balustrades are wrought iron, 3 feet 3 inches high. The materials having been prepared and brought to the spot, the bridge was erected by two men in 14 days: the total expense £80 8s.

*Fires from Squibs and Rockets.*—An alarming fire broke out at Andover, on Nov. 5, occasioned by the fall of a squib or rocket on a barn. At ten o'clock several buildings were entirely burnt down, and the flames raging with violence in eight or ten more. The foolish and dangerous practice of suffering fire-works to be thrown about in narrow streets, on the 5th of November, cannot be too much reprobated.—A shopkeeper in Bristol was fined £5 for selling fire-works, and seven persons 20s. each for letting off fire-works.

*Ancient Coin discovered.*—A man who was employed in getting stone out of a quarry at Cleeve Prior, near Evesham, lately discovered two large earthen pots, which, contained a quantity of coin. Having got possession of the idea that the Lord of the Manor would lay claim to the treasure, he refused to tell the quantity of pieces he had found: however, he has disposed of a few. They prove to be gold and silver coins. The gold coins are of the Emperors VALERIAN, one of the VALENTINIANS, GRATIAN and THEODOSIUS. It is scarcely possible to imagine their excellent state of preservation: they appear as if they had just been issued from the mint, not the minutest mark being obliterated, though from 14 to 1500 years

have elapsed since they were coined; and, what is interesting to the antiquarian, counterfeits were discovered among them, executed in a most excellent manner, being copper, plated with gold. The silver coins are of CONSTANTIUS, JULIAN, VALENTINIAN, GRATIAN, and THEODOSIUS: these were not in so good a state of preservation as the gold. The execution of these coins is not very good. The man has acknowledged that he found 100 of gold; the silver most probably greatly exceeded that number.

*Maiden Assizes.*—To the credit of the County of Westmoreland, no person has been executed in it since the year 1782, when Archibald Irving and Walter Grives suffered the sentence of the law, for the murder of R. Parker, at Hackthorpe; but both the delinquents were strangers in the county: so that there have been twenty-nine maiden assizes in succession.

*Frauds on the Excise.*—On Lady-day last a Commission was held at the Moot Hall, Ipswich, to enter into a further investigation of the defalcations in the Excise Duties in that town, when a sum amounting to £8,598 15s was levied upon one defaulter. Since that, two more Writs of Enquiry under the Excise, were held at the Angel Inn, Bury, when two persons near Stowmarket were found defaulters in the duties on malt, the one to the amount of £5,841. 9s. and the other £349. 18s. 4d.

*Frauds on the Revenue.*—A collector, three surveyors, and six clerks, belonging to the Excise, have, we understand, arrived at Plymouth, as a commission of enquiry respecting the management of manufactories subject to the duties of excise. The first object of their attention has naturally been directed to breweries: in these they are said to have discovered a great deduction of the national dues. One brewer is stated to have been assessed £30,000, another £19,000. It is apprehended, that the claims of the excise will amount on the two towns of Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, to no less than £80,000. After the brewers, the distillers, soapboilers, candle-makers, and carriers, will, it is supposed, be subjected to a similar investigation.—The commission first examines on oath, and next the books of the parties: if the duties have not amounted to the sum necessarily resulting from the quantity of articles sold, they assess fresh duties; on which it is usual for a compromise to take place.

#### WALES.

*Distressing Accident.*—The Welch Calvinistic Association was held at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th ult. Those who were there from Bristol, having, on their return home, arrived at Newport, they found a vessel was to sail for Bristol the next day, and

they all agreed to go in it. They sailed about twelve o'clock on the Friday, but, through the ignorance of the captain, not knowing the coast, the vessel was lost, and all met a watery grave, near the Spit—There were nine passengers on board, and three sailors, who all perished.

## SCOTLAND.

*Damages by Floods.*—On Friday night Nov. 1, the quantity of rain which fell in Edinburgh was immense. On Saturday morning, the *Meadows* presented, from the one end to the other, almost a complete sheet of water. Owing to the high tides and great fresh in the harbour of Leith, several houses on the shore were under water. The river Esk rose to a greater height than is remembered, and a number of articles were carried by the force of the water into the sea at Musselburgh; considerable injury is done to North Berwick harbour, and to several other places on both sides of the Forth. In the south of Scotland, the rains have also been excessive; and in the low part of the town of Dumfries, several of the houses have been inundated, and about *two hundred people*, in consequence, obliged to remove from their habitations. At the isle near Dalswinton, a farmer lost upwards of fifty sheep. The Clyde, near its source, it is said, flowed into the Tweed; and both rivers have overflowed their banks to a greater extent than has been known for thirty years back.

*Leven, Nov. 5.*—The late prevailing easterly wind, and the high tides, have done considerable damage on this side the Forth. From this town to Kinghorn, the devastation has been great.—At Kirkcaldy, the bulwarks which line the town are completely levelled; and, in some places, discover no trace of their former existence. When a breach was made in the timber-yard dykes, and the overbearing element had once found admission *every log of wood became a battering-ram*; and the work of destruction was terrible. Some houses suffered severely; one fine new building, which includes the custom-house, is so shattered at the base, that the inhabitants have left it, and fears are entertained that the whole will give way.—At Methill, a building containing a salt-pan and a dwelling-house, was entirely carried away; and the sea-dykes at Buckhaven are all driven down. At East Wemyss, a house, inhabited by a woman, a young man, and some children, was so suddenly inundated, that it was necessary to make a breach in the wall, before they could be extricated.—The young, bearing the old and infirm on their backs, fled for refuge from the terrible invasion; while some were awakened from their slumber by the noise of ducks and geese, exultingly *swimming round their beds*, and with great difficulty escaped drowning.

*Fire in the Exchequer, Edinburgh.*—Early on Sunday morning Nov. 10, the upper part of the Exchequer Chamber, south side of the Parliament-square, Edinburgh, was discovered to be on fire. On the first alarm, the engines repaired to the spot. At five in the morning, the conflagration presented an awful spectacle. The exertions of the firemen, were somewhat impeded by the height of the buildings; so that it was nearly seven o'clock before they were able to stem the fury of the flames. At that time the roof of that part of the building where the fire began gave way; and about nine o'clock, the fire was completely got under, without doing any injury to the surrounding buildings.—During the continuance of the fire, a number of people were employed in removing the books and papers from the different offices in the Exchequer, and lodging them in the old church. The cause of the accident is variously stated. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, &c. attended.

## IRELAND.

*Catholic Delegates.*—Nov. 16. The Court of King's Bench in Dublin admitted the objection taken by the Counsel for the Defendants, against some of the jury named to try the issue respecting the Catholic Delegates, six of whom had been indicted for unlawfully assembling:—these jurors were not returned as *freeholders*. The cause against Dr. Sheridan, the chairman, came on to be tried Nov. 21 and 22. After hearing the evidence for the crown, the counsel for the defendants called no witnesses in exculpation; but appealed with great effect to the minds of the jury. The Attorney and Solicitor General *replied*; [which is unusual, when no witnesses are called by the defendant.] The jury desired a copy of the indictment; and after deliberating, in their own room, about two hours, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

*Diving Bell.*—Rogers, a Welsh seaman, lately descended in a diving bell, to recover the cargo of a lighter, laden with iron, which some time since sunk at Passage, Cork. The bell had 11 cwt. of metal fastened round its circumference. A sloop was placed over the wreck, from the bowsprit of which the diver descended three times before he ascertained the precise situation of the wreck; and in the third attempt he was lowered into the hold of the vessel, from which he brought up a bar of iron in his hand. He expects in a few days to bring up the whole of the cargo, which amounted to about 30 tons of iron. This novel experiment attracted a great assemblage, including an admiral and several captains of the navy. The diver and his bell were at work again subsequently; and on each visit he succeeded in bringing up more of the iron.



## STATE OF THE WOOL TRADE.

BY THE RT. HON. LORD SHEFFIELD.

Notwithstanding the rapid and unprecedented increase in some branches of our manufactures, by means of which they are, for the present, enabled to shew an amount of value exceeding that of British Woollens, yet we apprehend there can be no doubt but what the ancient staple of this country will ever retain its important character. The raw material is produced within the British Islands, and we are independent of all foreign nations for the growth of it. The manipulations attending it are also all performed by our own people, and the export is clear gain to the nation. We cannot, therefore, be too well informed on the state of this branch of trade, from the grower to the merchant. We lately inserted a statement containing the best information at that time extant, and founded on the best authority. Since the publication of that account, so much *additional intelligence*, from various parts, has been received by the truly patriotic nobleman, whose Report was comprized in our article, that in compliance with the wishes of the most illustrious patrons of the Wool Trade, we are induced to reprint the whole together, complete, with those additions. This, we presume, will prove acceptable to the Public at large; and especially to that numerous description of our readers, who are personally interested in the state, condition, and prospects of this staple of the United Kingdom. The authenticity of the information will justify their confident dependence on its contents.

It will be recollected that this is partly reprinted from a former number of the Panorama. The dates of the original article are retained, as marking the occasion of it, although the information is in reality brought down to the 20th of November. That the troubles which affect the country whence we derived our supply of fine wool formerly, continue, is well known to the public; but it is not so well known, as it deserves to be, that France is assembling all the Merino sheep within its power, and drives them out of Spain to the Southern provinces of its own kingdom. The French government has allotted a district of open country, there, comprising many thousands of acres, on which huts and cantonments are erecting for the accommodation of the attendants.

The economists boast greatly that their country is even more fitted for preserving this breed in its purity, and value, than the Spanish provinces whence they are derived; and the thought of converting hills and mountains hitherto roamed by wild animals only, though abounding with rich herbage and *flowery* pastures fill their minds with anticipated enjoyments of the highest delight.

Lewes, July 29, 1811.

We had, on Friday, a most respectable assemblage of the principal wool-growers and wool-staplers. Every room at the Inn was filled: several of the staplers were from London, Yorkshire, &c. After dinner, the company from the different apartments, assembled in the principal room (as many as it could contain), and Lord Sheffield made his annual report from the chair, in the following terms:

The difficulties I experienced in forming the report on wool, and the woollen manufacture, which I had the honour of submitting to the meeting last year, are greatly increased, and I fear it will prove an arduous undertaking to present a satisfactory statement on the same subject for the present year.

The continued extravagant conduct of the enemy, infinitely more hurtful to the countries under his protection than it is to us, has greatly deranged trade and intercourse among nations; yet the distress which has fallen on this country, did not arise merely from the efforts of the enemy; much has been done through precipitate and mischievous speculations, as well as by the dissemination of notions, tending to destroy confidence, and to prejudice the credit of the country; for, notwithstanding the asserted decay of the woollen trade, in consequence of the war, I trust I shall be able to prove that the export of woollens has increased, and that the consumption at home must also be greater than ever it has been. It will be necessary to remark at some length on the enormous importations for several years past of foreign wool, which, not without reason, has occasioned a great degree of alarm among the wool-growers of the United Kingdom,

The total importation of foreign wool into England, in the year 1808, amounted to 2,353,725 lbs., being only one-fifth of the amount of the import in the preceding year. Most of it arrived before the close of the spring; and the French having possessed themselves, about that time, of the principal ports of exportation in Spain, it early became evident that further supplies would not arrive. The staplers and wool-factors immediately began to speculate upon this expectation, which ultimately proved to be correct. The speculators, some of whom already held considerable stocks, part of the extraordinary import of 1807, purchased every bag as it was offered for sale. Previously to those speculations, Spanish wool sold at the following prices; viz. Leonesas, 6s. 9d.; Segovias, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; and Sorias, 5s. to 5s. 9d., at a credit of eight months; but the prices were rapidly enhanced, and during the first six months of 1809, Leonesas were sold at 25s.; Segovias, 21s.; and Sorias, 18s. per lb. It is said that the foreign wools had cost the merchant 10s. per lb., and that they were, for the most part, in the hands of a few men of large capitals. Very many, who had imprudently engaged in the speculation, were ruined; whereas, immense profits were made by those who had purchased at the low rates of 1808, and contrived to sell the whole of their stock at very high prices, and then retired from the market.—Since that memorable speculation, Spanish wools have gradually de-

clined in price. The manufacturer having no disposition to buy a larger quantity than his immediate necessities required, which was less than usual, in consequence of a considerable suspension of the manufacture, during the latter part of 1809 and beginning of 1810; and the import of wool, in 1809, being 6,845,888 lbs., equal to an average importation, and in the early part of 1810, much greater than at any anterior correspondent period, Spanish wools were, at length, reduced to their former prices. The total quantity of foreign wool, imported in 1810, was 10,930,966 lbs., being about one-half more than an average import, and inferior only to the extraordinary import of 1807, when the Spaniards, under an apprehension of impending political convulsion, sent here all the wool they could collect, to preserve it from the hands of the French. This large importation, in 1810, and the embarrassed circumstances of commercial men, produced a still further reduction in the prices, and in January and February last they were very low.—Speculation then recommenced. The purchases of prime qualities, in the months of May and June last, have been very great; chiefly of last year's import, the spring importation, usually the season when the entries are most numerous, not being very considerable. Leonas have readily sold at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; but this advance in prime wools, has not much affected the inferior sorts, of which, it is said, there is fully two years' consumption on hand; the price asked for Segovias is 6s., and for Sorias, 5s. per lb. and not much is sold even at those prices. As the prime fleeces, however, are now taken out of the market, and in the hands of those who will not sell at low prices, the manufacturers of superfine cloths may resort to the next or inferior qualities, which will probably raise their price.

Prime English sorted wool, previously to 1809, was generally estimated at half the price of the finest Spanish wool; that is, when the latter was selling at 6s. 9d. per lb. the English wool was worth 3s. 4d.; but, in consequence of the late speculations, it sold at 6s. For some time after the great failures among the wool-staplers, comparatively little was sold; but considerable quantities have been disposed of lately, at prices, however, much reduced, and lower than they have been, during several years; prime South Down, in the fleece, at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. The principal growers of English wool, not having sold the growth of last year, there must be a large quantity on hand; there is very little, however, in the hands of the manufacturers, who seldom keep any large stock. Although many of the staplers of English wool are very wealthy, few of them, at present, have money unemployed; their capital is not at command; it is partly locked up in the estates of those who have suspended payment, or become bankrupts; consequently, they have not the means of increasing their stock, and the lack of money obliges many of them to sacrifice the stock they have. Nothing has tended more to cripple and distress this description of persons, as well as many others, than the general withdrawing of discounts by all banks, the result of the publication of the Bullion Committee's Re-

port; and the gloom which has prevailed among commercial men, has induced them to purchase much more sparingly than formerly.

When the prices of wool had been so extravagantly enhanced by speculation, the manufacturer, as usual, laid on his fabrics, double the amount of the rise in the cost of the material; and the speculations in wool were closely followed by speculations in cloths. Even 40s. and upwards per yard were demanded by the drapers for blue cloths, and for a considerable time, they obtained for them 34s. to 36s. per yard. But the high prices of Spanish wool, and of the cloth, after a few months checked the manufacture; there was more economy in the use of it, and inferior cloths were worn. Superfine blue cloths have since been reduced to their former prices, viz. about 24s. per yard. At this time, the manufacturers in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and their neighbourhoods, are in general employed, and as it is called, at fair work, on the finest Spanish wools. The consumption of superfine cloths, made of that wool, has been almost entirely by British subjects, and no considerable quantity has ever been exported to foreign countries. Superfine woollens are actually scarce, in consequence of the late suspension of the manufacture; and there can be no doubt that this branch of the manufacture will resume its former flourishing state, while Spanish wool is at its present moderate price. As to the state of the woollen trade in Yorkshire, I learn that the stock of unsold goods on hand was much greater than usual: that the best sorted English wool, which was lately sold at 5s. 5d. per lb. now sells at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. All the lower sorts have fallen in that district, but as their advance was less, their fall has been comparatively not so great. The best Spanish wool, which was once, in that part of the country, at 15s. and upwards, is now at 7s.; but Spanish fleeces by no means form a principal part of the wools worked up in Yorkshire.

The official value of woollen manufactures exported last year, viz. £5,773,214, exceeds the value of the exports of the year 1809, by £350,000, and those of that year considerably exceeded the exports of the preceding year.—The average exports of the last forty years, which includes the most flourishing period of our trade, is £4,662,523, considerably more than £1,000,000, below the exports of last year; but these, it should be observed, are the official, not the real values. They, however, answer the purpose of comparison. The real value would probably amount to nearly double. I learn, also, there is no diminution of the exports of woollen manufacture in the first quarter of this year. The exports of cloth to America, in the early part of the present year, were very great, probably in anticipation of the American prohibitions being again enforced; but cautious dealers detained their goods, which were not ready in time to reach America, before the 2d of February, and have them on hand, whilst those who ventured to ship in our ports till the 1st of February, succeeded in having them received. The East and West India demands for woollens are the same as usual, but very little business is doing with Germany, Hol-

land, and the North of Europe. It should be observed, that France at no time took a considerable part of our woollen exports.

The average importation of wool in 19 years ending 1715, was only 869,727lbs. and even at that time we considered woollens as our principal and most valuable manufacture. The average importation of eight years, ending 1789 (the commencement of the French revolution) was 2,660,828lbs. The average of eight years ending 1799 was 4,020lbs. and the average of eight years ending 1810 inclusive, was 7,729,929lbs. This immense increase since 1789, must of course greatly clash with the essential interests of the landed property of the United Kingdom; for although the prime foreign wools, *viz.* Leonesas, even at 6s. 9d. can hardly interfere with English fine wools at from 2s. to 3s.; yet, as a great proportion are the lower wools from Spain and Portugal, which, in consequence of the great failures, have often sold of late for less than the freights and insurance, they not only interfere with the first crosses of the Merino with British ewes, but also, with the prime clothing wools of English breeds, such as the Hereford and South Down; and the knowledge of the very extraordinary quantity imported, and of the stock of wool in the hands of the growers, has so much prejudiced the sale, that the growers seem entirely at the mercy of the buyers, and the latter are not averse to take advantage of circumstances which tend to keep down the value of wool.

The patriotic endeavours of his Majesty, and of several spirited individuals, to establish a permanent and adequate source of supply of fine wools in the United Kingdom, by the introduction of Spanish sheep, have succeeded more fully, and the object now seems likely to be more rapidly attained, than even the most sanguine had expected. There is every reason to believe that the Merino wool of British growth, such as his Majesty, Mr. Tallet, and other gentlemen have raised, if it were washed and sorted in the Spanish mode, might go to market in successful competition with the average of the Leonesas or best Spanish wools. The progress already made in the culture of wool of the Spanish breed, in England, is very encouraging. The fineness, and consequent value, of the fleece, compensates the deficiency of value in the carcase; but, if adequate prices be obtained for the wool, the growers will persevere in their exertions to improve the form and weight of the sheep, and it is probable that they would ultimately succeed, without deteriorating the excellence of the fleeces. These laudable exertions, however, to relieve the country from a great annual expenditure, for supplies of the materials of its staple manufacture, will prove unavailing, if the wool of every part of the world is to continue to be admitted duty free. The wool grower will of course soon cease to endeavour to improve the quality of his fleeces, when he finds his labours unrewarded by an adequate price, and his attention will be turned from an improvement of the quality to an increase of the quantity; and thus we shall relapse into our former indifference of the character of our wool. The mischievous tendency of an unrestrained importation of fo-

reign wools, is now so glaringly obvious, that it must be regarded as an instance of national folly, if we do not immediately interpose some controul upon the entry of inferior wools.

As it has been demonstrated that we can raise, in these islands, wools, as fine and as well adapted to our purposes, as those which we import, it is a highly unprincipled policy to continue to encourage an importation which costs us some millions sterling yearly: and, at a time when we are necessarily so greedy of revenue, a duty of one shilling per pound on foreign wools, (which would have produced, last year, the sum of £546,550), may be proposed as a very desirable measure, and would be supported by the best practical principles. While it would check the importation of wools of inferior quality, it would not, in any wise, prejudice the manufacture, or prevent the introduction of prime Spanish fleeces, such as we used to import. It might, perhaps, furnish a pretence to the manufacturer to increase the price of the finest cloths; but he could have no ground for complaint, as the sale of those prime fabrics, is almost wholly confined to the home market, where he is free from the competition of foreign manufactures, and would be amply indemnified, for any temporary advance of capital in payment of the duty, by the enhanced price which he could command for his commodity. But from the competition among speculators in foreign wool, and from the fluctuations in the market prices of that article being, as they must continue to be, during the present unsettled state of things, considerably greater than the amount of the proposed duty, it is probable that the manufacturer would be able to purchase the raw material as cheaply, as if it were not liable to the payment of the duty; and as only a small proportion of the fabrics manufactured from Spanish wool, goes to foreign markets, there can be no objection to the duty on the ground of injuring our export trade in woollens. It is a sufficient sacrifice of the landed to the manufacturing interest to suffer the prohibition of the exportation of any kind of agricultural produce; but, the free admission of sheep's wool of every quality, without subjecting it to the payment of any duties, to countervail the comparative cheapness of the countries from whence it is brought, to the great discouragement of the growth of wool in these kingdoms, is a sacrifice of essential interests in favour of foreigners, which cannot be supported by any principles of justice or sound policy. There can be no more doubt of the good policy of imposing a duty on foreign wool, though a raw material, than there is of the necessity of a duty on corn (the raw material of bread), when the price is reduced so low as to discourage its culture. It is not long since that we imported the greater part of the iron used in our manufactures; and there seemed to be a perfect dependency in respect to our ability to procure a supply from our own mines. However, the perseverance and skill of our iron masters, aided by a duty of £3. 7s. progressively increased to £5. 9s. 4d. and £6. 13s. 4d. per ton, have brought the manufacture of iron in Great Britain to such a high state of perfection, that in the course of 25 years, the quantity of foreign iron, imported for our use, has been re-

duced from 50,000 to about 16,000 tons, thereby saving to the country upwards of £800,000 yearly, notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the consumption of iron has taken place within the same period.

It has been speciously said that, by excluding the common wool of the continent, we should promote the manufacture of it abroad: but this argument is not entitled to any consideration; for, in fact, the proposed duty would merely affect the sale of those inferior wools which have found their way into our markets, only within the last four or five years, and not, by any means, the description of fine wools which alone were formerly imported: and if the foreign grower, when excluded from our markets, should find the manufactories suspended which used to consume his coarse wools, as is the case, he will of course convert his pastures to other objects of culture. The principal object of the proposed duty is to check the unusual introduction of inferior wools, and thereby to prevent the discouragement of the growth of our own country; and to enable our fine wools to sustain a competition with the fine wools of other countries until the growth shall be equal to the supply of our manufactures. It will not, surely be disputed that we ought not to expend our money in bringing a raw material from a foreign country, when we can raise it, with advantage, at home. But, wherever taxation is carried to a great and increasing height, and ultimately equalizes itself by attaching to the consumers, as in this country, the prices of commodities must, for the most part, progressively increase; and hence raw materials of manufacture, the produce of the soil, in countries not subject to the same degree of taxation, will be proportionably cheaper than in Great Britain. Unless, therefore, we prefer to abandon our agriculture altogether, and to trust to precarious supplies, from abroad, we must impose from time to time such duties upon products similar to our own, imported from foreign countries, as shall place the native cultivator upon an equal footing with the foreigner; for, the consumer will purchase at the cheapest price, and no man will long employ a capital in the production of an article which cannot afterwards be disposed of at a reasonable rate of profit. The validity of these principles cannot be refuted; and with respect to the particular subject of our consideration, it must be generally acknowledged that, under all the circumstances of the case, this is not only a proper moment, but the best, probably, which will occur, for carrying into execution a measure, the necessity for which is so clearly demonstrated by facts, and which comes recommended to us by the soundest principles of national policy.

But, to return to the causes of the dullness of the wool market; it may be imputed, not only to the overstock of foreign wool, but to the general distrust so diligently promoted; to mischievous speculations, and the difficulty in procuring discounts: these have produced many bankruptcies. The scarcity of gold is most erroneously attributed to particular operations of the enemy, to the war, and sometimes to the conduct, highly infatuated, of the American States; but it may in great measure be imputed to our own bad poli-

cy, the neglect of encouraging tillage, the suffering it to labour under great depressions, permitting the grain of countries comparatively untaxed, and untithed, to enter our ports, when the price of grain is too low to pay the farmer his expenses; the allowing millions of acres to lie waste, and, instead of assisting the improvements by premiums and bounties, permitting the money which might be most advantageously employed in the cultivation, to be swallowed up by lawyers, agents, and the clerks of both houses of Parliament, in soliciting and procuring separate acts of inclosure. Much waste land remains uninclosed and will remain so, solely on account of the great expence which must be incurred in obtaining inclosure acts. These causes prevent the growth of a sufficiency of grain; and they preclude us from maintaining our former export trade in that article, which sixty years ago was very great. It was the deficiency of grain in 1796, through the want of due encouragement of agriculture and of the cultivation of waste lands, far more than foreign subsidies, that drew from this country its gold, and brought on the Bank restriction in 1797; and from that time we have annually imported grain, on an average, to the amount of £7,000,000; which added to the large sums we have paid for foreign wool, accounts for upwards of ten millions sterling unnecessarily sent yearly out of this country. In the years 1800 and 1801, the value of grain imported amounted to the immense sum of nineteen millions sterling. Besides, we have, perhaps, too largely, run into the measure of importing various articles of foreign produced merchandize in much greater quantities than our home consumption required, or we can find a vent for, by re-exportation. The whole of them, indeed, may not be imported on British account; but the advantages of the warehousing system, by which the payment of duties is suspended until the goods are taken out for home consumption, and none levied when re-exported, have rendered our principal ports the entrepot of the commerce of great part of the world; and the profits of commission, &c. tempt individuals to make considerable advances of money to the owners, even long before they are enabled to dispose of the goods; whereby the demand for bullion and specie to send abroad has been increased, and bills of exchange on this country multiplied. These and the necessary supplies of our army and fleet, sufficiently account for the unfavourable state of exchange. The restoration of confidence is principally necessary to maintain a reasonable degree of commerce. But we may despond of that blessing, while we are liable to such mischievous suggestions,—as that the rental of England, and its commerce and manufactures, are dependent on, and must vary with the price of bullion on the continent and other foreign circumstances, a doctrine which can only tend to distress his majesty's government, and through it occasion great confusion and mischief to the country. Too many of us are apt to be misled by insinuations, though superficial, and scarcely plausible, and often mischievously intended. It is a false notion that this country till lately depended on the precious metals for its circulating medium. Our trade would have been much more limited, if we had not brought in aid a great paper currency; and if our



coin had not found its way to the continent, I do not know how we should have been able to pay for the immense quantities of grain, wool, and other articles we have imported, and also the freight, or how we could have supplied our armies abroad. The rate of exchange is not affected by the issue of Bank of England paper; and I have little hesitation in saying that, the depreciation of that paper will not take place as long as the immense revenue of this country is received in Bank of England paper at the exchequer. The deeming it a legal tender seemed to be the natural consequence of the restriction of cash payments.

I fear some of these details will appear superfluous, but they are necessary to justify and explain some general conclusions that I draw from them, and which I shall now briefly state:

That the scarcity of gold is not to be attributed, merely to the war, to the particular conduct of the enemy, nor to the hostile and unfriendly conduct of the American States; but, in a great degree, to bad policy in our interior management.

That large quantities of gold coin are not necessary to commerce: as has been amply proved in the instances of Holland and Scotland, which countries had but a very small quantity of coin in their most flourishing state.

That the demand for woollens for the home market is not diminished, but probably much increased, and that the export of them is also much increased.

That comparatively with the whole account of the manufacture, the demand for foreign countries with which we are now at war, was not considerable.

That speculations in foreign wools, and the extravagant variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article: but those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former state.

That there is no great quantity of prime Spanish wool in the market; but that there are very large stocks of inferior foreign wools, and that a large proportion of last year's clip of English fine wool is still on hand.

That it is not the decay of the manufacture or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money, and the great stock of wool in hand, that occasion the debasement in price.

That the staples of English fine wools have greatly suffered by speculations, by distrust arising from erroneous notions, and by the difficulties of obtaining discounts.

That the sale of fine English wools is greatly prejudiced by an immense importation of foreign wools, particularly of inferior sorts, and by the distressed state of the staplers.

The want of opportunity for enquiry and information often renders us liable to admit fallacious opinions and suggestions. If the positions I have stated for your consideration, should assist you in the investigation of subjects so very interesting to the country, it will afford me great satisfaction. My wish is, that we may not be led away by incorrect notions of the causes of the

difficulties that have occurred. If we see distinctly how they arise, it will prove less difficult to obviate them.

I now come to the most disagreeable part of my report; the statement of the low prices lately given for fine English wools.

Hereford fair, the first of this month, was very ill attended, and the several sorts of wool were sold at prices very considerably reduced; the finest wools sold from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4½. which is nearly one third less than the price of last year, but very little was sold. There was no demand for the inferior wools; sufficient business was not done to note the price, but every thing sold very ill at that fair.

At Ross fair, on the 20th instant, as in most other places, little has been done, the best Ryeland sold at from 2s. 4½. to 2s. 6½.; 3s. was refused for Anglo-Merino wool, which sold last year at 5s.; and at Coleford fair, remarkable for fine wool, the prices were greatly reduced from those of last years, and some was sold as low as 2s. 1d. per lb. It is the opinion, however, that wool will rise, as in Gloucester and other parts there is very little fine wool on hand, and at present, a great demand for fine cloths.

Shropshire wools are selling from 1s. 6d. to 2s. in the fleece; these are not much more than half the prices they sold for during the speculation.

In the neighbourhood of Bristol, in the beginning of this month, South Down sold from 2s. to 2s. 3d. Dorset, Devon, &c. 1s. to 1s. 6d. long wool 9d. and little was disposed of. These very low and discouraging prices of course, prevented the owners of the wool from selling; but Spanish wools are the great article for sale in that district, and its price has already been stated; some English Merino wool washed sold in Bristol, at the very low price of 4s.

At Dorchester fair in Oxfordshire, South Down wool, certainly of an indifferent quality, sold for 1s. 6d. per lb. the same as sold last year for 2s. 5d. The wools of Wilts. and Berks. from 1s. to 1s. 1d. one lot of coarse Leicester and Gloucester cross at 11½d. and some Spanish lambs' wool for 4s. Almost the whole of the wool offered for sale, notwithstanding the depreciation in price, was sold. The farmers being aware of the utility of the fair, are determined to support it.

In Suffolk only 1s. 6d. per lb. is talked of for Norfolk and South Down wools; but it is only little farmers, who have sold any. The great farmers consider the price so unsettled and the demand so trifling, that they do not sell at all.

In parts of Staffordshire where wool is grown, about the quality of untrinded Herefordshire, and fully as good as the South Down, some has been sold at 2s. to 2s. 1d. about a third less than last year.

I learn that the great sale for wool in Ireland was not to take place till the 23d, of which we could not yet have any account; but it was expected there would be a ready demand and good prices, at least for the best lots. The prices of the common clothing wools of an inferior quality have been from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; and from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. for wools of the first cross between Wicklow and South Down: so much



has the native breed increased by crossing with South Down rams.

I have confined myself principally to the fine clothing wools, but as to the low priced English wools, I understand they have been bought up in many parts of the country as freely as usual.

With a view to obtain the best information in my power, I have engaged in a very extensive correspondence, and I have collected a great number of the best documents that could be acquired; I have not made use of any information but that on which I was satisfied I might depend, and the authorities are as respectable as any possibly can be. I have examined with great care all the details, and I have made a selection of what appeared consistent, and what I conceived might be useful both to the buyer and the seller. The information I have received shews that so little business has been done, that no fixed price can be stated. In many parts, the dealers had not come into the country as usual, but the price is certainly rising, and considerably; and it is a general opinion that it must and will speedily rise higher, and that credit is in a considerable degree re-established. There is an expectation that some ports, which are now shut, will be open to us, and that when the check which has taken place in consequence of the late derangement is at an end, English wool will readily sell at its former prices. It is known that until very lately, no wool was sold except by the necessitous; that the wool staplers have supplied the manufacturers from their old stores, which must now be much exhausted; that the manufacturer draws his supplies monthly, and sometimes weekly, and seldom has any large stock in hand; and that the staplers have, at present, but little money at command.\* Under these circumstances, the growers of fine wools, in all the principal districts, have no expectation of a sale at present, the price being so inadequate to its value, and they seem to have concluded on keeping it, until a more regular demand shall arise. The fair at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, where inferior wools were sold, is the only exception that has come to my knowledge.

It is the opinion of many, that there is no more wool now in the hands of the growers than there used to be in those of the staplers; but I conceive it probable that the late good prices for fine wools, may have increased the growth of them considerably. If the legislature, however, should not give the country that protection to which it is entitled, by adequate duties on the import of foreign wools, it is certain that such immense importations must utterly put an end to the growth of fine wools in the United Kingdom.

As to the price that should be accepted for our wool, it is very difficult to give an opinion. I have stated all the facts that appeared to me worth the attention of the meeting, and notwithstanding the home consumption and the exports are both increased, perhaps in consideration of the embarrassed state of the money market and the redundancy of foreign wools,

\* The wool growers usually contract with the staplers for prompt payment; the proceeds of their wool being generally applied to the payment of their rents at Michaelmas.

it may be advisable to take from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for the best South Down; and this reduction I am sure is full as much as the times require.

The meeting appeared very much satisfied with the Report. Lord Chichester proposed the health of Lord Sheffield, and the thanks of the company, for the useful information he had given, and the comprehensive view he had taken of the subject; observing that without the advantage of the information Lord S. had yearly communicated to the meeting, they would have been under great difficulty to form a conjecture of the real value of their wool, and of the state of the trade. The wool buyers acknowledged the fairness and correctness of the statement; they said they had suffered so much, that the trade could not afford even the reduced prices proposed by his Lordship; and they alluded to the non-importation law of the American States.—Lord Sheffield insisted that the home consumption and the export trade being both increased, there was no ground for a reduction of the price given of late years for the South Down wool, except that of the market being overstocked with foreign wools: that the reduction he proposed was from 10d. to 1s. per lb. nearly a third; and that previously to the late speculation, the best had sold at 3s. 3½d. per lb.; that the manufacture had been raised upwards of a third per yard, but that the average between the low and the high prices did not justify a rise of more than 1s. 8d. per yard. He was satisfied, if the American States should, through a partiality to France, or the wrong-headedness of a party there unfavourable to Great Britain, again enact a Non-Intercourse Law, it would not be generally observed. The people of that country will not go naked, from affection to the French, or enmity to this country; and whatever they can pay for will find its way to them, and what they do not take from us this, they will another year, and thus, it has always been found they have taken on an average nearly the same quantity. It does not appear that they can get clothing from any other country at present, nor will it be possible for them, for a long time, to manufacture sufficiently for themselves; and this is most certain, that they cannot dispose of their produce or merchandise but through this country, and that the United Kingdom can get every article of the produce of the American States, fully as good and as cheap from other countries. Lord Sheffield added, that at all events, it would be advisable to keep the wool, if they could not get 2s. 3d. for the best lots.

The evening passed in great harmony; the buyers and sellers seemed well satisfied with one another, but very little business was done. A very considerable quantity had been sold before the fair at 2s., and for some lots 2s. 3d. has been given.

The same backwardness to purchase which took place at Lewes, prevailed at the other wool fairs.

The Thetford fair was numerously attended, little business was done in the room, but there was an evident desire in the buyers to purchase privately, the best wool at from 20d. to 25d.

Some were sold at those prices, but a rise was expected, and the farmers shewed little disposition to sell at these low rates.

At Ashford fair in Kent, (not long established) there was nothing done in South Down or fine English wools. The demand increasing and value rising considerably.

At Colchester only 21d. per lb. was offered for the best samples of Norfolk and South Down wools, and pretty good wools sold at 19d. The wool growers seem disposed to take nearly one third less of the prices of late years, but the wool buyer, very unreasonably requires a greater reduction.

The demand for woollen manufactures has lately been considerable; they find their way to Russia, and large assortments are in hand for the Spring shipments to America. It would also appear that, the superfine clothing trade is particularly brisk; in Gloucestershire, the manufacturers are very actively employed, and several establishments are mentioned as now breaking 20 packs of wool a week, each. It may, however, be remarked, that the prejudices of the manufacturer are such, that he is now daily buying inferior Spanish wools, by no means equal to fine English wools, at very superior prices to what he will give for the English.

Principal persons concerned in the import of foreign wools, say, that notwithstanding the importation in the half year ending 5th July last, has been 3,140,676lbs. scarcely a bag has been received which would, three years ago, have been esteemed of prime quality; and but comparatively a small quantity of superior seconds.—Nevertheless, foreign wools, as above observed, when compared with British fine wools, obtain high prices; though they do not yield more than a fair average profit to the importers.

A gentleman who has just returned from Spain, whither he went last Autumn, for the purpose of inspecting the flocks, and contracting for fine fleeces, says, that if the country were immediately relieved from the destructive warfare in which it is at present plunged, many years must elapse before the flocks would recover their former state of perfection. There is now scarcely a pure flock in the country, and from the impossibility of obtaining the usual succession of pasture and other causes, the fleeces are generally very much deteriorated in quality. He accounts for the importation of wools this year, by the fact that it has been composed chiefly of the inferior wools which Spain was accustomed to retain for the consumption of her own manufactures, very few of which have been able to continue at work. It is acknowledged, that formerly the greater part of these wools would not have found a market here.

The current prices of Spanish wools have risen considerably within the last three weeks, but in comparing these prices with what have been obtained in the course of the last three or four years, reference should always be had to the circumstances above stated, as at least 25 per cent. should be added to them.—Thus for instance, a parcel having the prime Leonesa marks was sold last week at 8s. 3d. but the fleeces were very foul, and when brought into the state in which wools of the same marks used to come, they will

have cost the purchaser about 11s. 6d. or 12s. and even then they will not be equal in quality, on account of the commixture of fleeces. Very large quantities of Sorias have, in like manner, been sold as low as at 2s. 3d. and 3s. per lb.

The sheeps' wool imported into Great Britain on an average of four years ending 5th January 1811, was 7,865,567lbs. and the quantity imported in the half year ending 5th July 1811, distinguishing the countries whence imported, was as follows.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Germany and North of Europe | 41,594    |
| Portugal                    | 872,681   |
| Spain and Gibraltar         | 2,147,696 |
| Malta and Levant            | 49,654    |
| Ireland and Isle of Man     | 3,690     |
| Cape of Good Hope           | 4,318     |
| States of America           | 7,103     |
| Brazils                     | 12,741    |
| Prize                       | 1,193     |

Total lbs. 3,140,679

of which 1,727,000lbs. were imported in the first quarter of the year, ending 5th April last. It is difficult to ascertain what proportion of these wools came from France; but it is known that a considerable quantity was brought here, in neutral vessels, indirectly from that country.

The quantity of wool disposed of by auction, at the annual sale in Ireland on the 24th and 25th of July last exceeded the sale of the preceding year by 1505 fleeces, and has increased since the first institution in 1806 from 100 to 5249 fleeces.—The late speculations and derangements in trade do not seem to have affected the wool trade in Ireland, nor has it suffered by the combinations of the jobbers.

Lord Clermont's 171 fleeces of s. d.  
South Down sold at..... 6 8 per lb.  
amounting to 15s. per fleece

Mr. Crichtley's sold at..... 6 7  
Mr. Owen Wynne's ..... 5 9  
329 fleeces, average 16s. 3d. per  
fleece, at..... }  
Sir John Sebright's at ..... 3 8  
His fleece weight 5lbs. amounted to 18s. 4d.

The average price of the whole of the South Down wool there sold was 3s. 4d. per lb.

Dr. Butler's 91 fleeces of Merino sold at 12s. 3d. per lb. Several other lots of Merino sold at 7s. 8s. 9s. and 10s. per lb. Mr. George Evan sold seven Merino fleeces for £15, viz. at 7s. 6d. per lb.

Lord Meath's South Down on Wicklow sold at 4s.

The Farming Society of Ireland reports that the introduction of the Merino breed into that country has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the manufacturers, and promised amply to repay the expence of the import of Spanish sheep; the avidity of the buyers to purchase the wool, must account for prices evidently beyond the intrinsic value of unscoured wool. The parcel that sold highest was shorn from a portion of the flock imported into Cork last summer, and was considered equal to any that Spain could produce. The manufacturers were perfectly satisfied with the manner in which it was made up, though merely river washed upon the sheep's back. In every instance where the soap washing

had been injured by washing, river water alone would have been sufficient.

The quality of the wool, not only in the case of the above, but in every instance, was excellent.

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had been used, the appearance of the wool was injured, and it was the general opinion that washing carefully upon the sheep's back in pure river water, was the safest and best method to adopt.

The extraordinary advantages resulting from the cross of Merino on South Down, appeared not only in the parcels of wool of that description, but by the high prices at which they sold; exceeding the rate of pure Merino in many instances.

The Farming Society pay a just tribute to the spirited exertions of Dr. Parry, who presented the Society with a ram from which, on the South Down ewes of Mr. Grierson, the wool of some sheep of one year old attained the extraordinary price of 9s. 9d. per lb. unscoured.

The Report farther says that the South Down wool and the crosses of the South Down on Wicklow Mountain sheep, did not bring the extravagant prices of the last year, but sold in general very well, and would have sold much better, but for the inferiority of many parcels, from having been badly made up, and from the want of judicious selection by some of the breeders.

At Rathdrum shew of cattle in Ireland the 5th of this month, Mr. Owen Byrne obtained the first premium for ewe lambs of the cross of South Down on Native Wicklow Mountain, and his wool was much approved and bore a high price, being the first cross of South Down, the progeny of which are found to possess all the hardness of the native breed, but the Merino wools were the favorites, and the general opinion was, that a cross from the Merino and South Down, if generally established, would be productive of a superior growth of fine wool.

Ignorance and prejudice, however, here in England keep down the price of British grown Spanish wool; yet the spirited introducers of the Spanish breed should not be discouraged. The produce of Lord Castlereagh's Merino flock this year, averaged 5 lb. 15 oz. per fleece of wool washed on the sheep's back. Some of the ewe tegs clip 7 lb. 8 oz., it is deemed worth 8s. per lb. at which price the fleeces on an average of the flock are worth 43s. each. A very considerably smaller profit would compensate for a deficiency of weight in the carcase. The intelligence of our breeders will soon by crossing, bring the sheep to such form, as we deem more perfect; and it seems proved that the wool of the Spanish, crossed on Ryeland and South Down is fully equal to the whole breed of Spain. If the constitution of the sheep that first arrived from that country, does not completely resist our climate, their descendants bred in England will acquire sufficient hardness, and even by degrees brought to bear the fold, if it should be required, as well as our own sheep; and the closeness of the wool and the crust of a waxy matter which peculiarly belongs to the breed, ought to preserve them better from the inclemency of the weather, than the slighter fleeces of the English fine woolled sheep. The foot-rot, to which the Spanish sheep seem liable, might be avoided by attention and care.

## POETRY.

Prologue to the Entertainments of Recitation and Dancing, which were given in a temporary Apartment prepared for the purpose in the Play-Ground at Mr. Eardley's Academy, Walthamstow, July 1st, 1811.

*Written by Mr. B. H. Smart. Spoken by Master Edward Paulin.*

To agitate our anxious hearts with fear,  
What crowds, thus rang'd around, are gather'd  
here!

My young companions, trembling out of sight,  
Quite conscious of the duties of to-night,  
Though sure to meet with friends, and not with  
foes,

Yet dread to face these formidable rows.  
Full well we know on us devolves the care,  
Mere unpretending school-boys as we are,  
To entertain you all;—what must we do,  
What chance to entertain such folks as you;  
You who so oft, the critics of the day,  
See Angiolini dance and Siddons play?  
How shall our awkward steps and accents weak,  
Provoke your smile when we shall dance and  
speak

No talents to command applause are ours;  
Our wills are great, but very small our pow'rs.  
Ah, would ye on this spot, which, many a day,  
Has been the scene of many a game of play;  
Would you but make a hand at trap and ball,  
At marbles, hop-scotch, leap-frog, hide and call,  
At cricket, nag-tail, or at blind-man's-buff,  
Then, then, dear friends, you should have sport  
enough.

What say you?—'twixt ourselves I know before,  
You'll find these speeches a most horrid bore,  
So be advis'd by me:—What, are there none  
Ready to start the votaries of fun?  
Alas! then no alternative is near,  
But we are doom'd to speak, and you to hear.

However, be forewarn'd!—we neither aim  
To reach the actor's, nor the dancer's fame;  
To bend the pliant tongue to force and ease,  
To form the carriage and the gait that please,  
To read expressively the Poet's page,  
And stamp the manners for a riper age;  
These are our only views. Our friends we ask  
To smile indulgent on the well-meant task;  
Your fostering care will make our scions shoot,  
And warm the backward blossoms into fruit.

## LA CHUTE DES FEUILLES.

De la dépouille de nos bois  
 L'Automne avoit jonché la terre ;  
 Le bocage étoit sans mystère ;  
 Le rossignol étoit sans voix.  
 Triste, et mourant à son aurore,  
 Un jeune malade, à pas lents,  
 Parcouroit une fois encore  
 Le bois cher à ses premiers ans :  
 " Bois que j'aime ! adieu.... je succombe :  
 Votre deuil me prédit mon sort ;  
 Et dans chaque feuille qui tombe,  
 Je vois un présage de mort.  
 Fatal oracle d'Epidaure,  
 Tu m'as dit : " Les feuilles des bois  
 " A tes yeux jauniront encore,  
 " Mais c'est pour la dernière fois.  
 " L'éternel cyprès t'environne :  
 " Plus pâle que la pâle Automne,  
 " Tu t'inclines vers le tombeau.  
 " Ta jeunesse sera flétrie  
 " Avant l'herbe de la prairie,  
 " Avant les pampres du côteau."  
 Et je meurs ! De leur froide haleine  
 M'ont touché les sombres Autans :  
 Et j'ai vu comme une ombre vaine  
 S'évanouir mon beau Printemps.  
 Tombe, tombe, feuille éphémère !  
 Voile aux yeux ce triste chemin :  
 Cache au désespoir de ma mère  
 La place où je serai demain.  
 Mais, vers la solitaire allée,  
 Si mon amante échevelée  
 Venoit pleurer, quand le jour fuit,  
 Eveille par ton léger bruit,  
 Mon ombre un instant consolée."

Il dit, s'éloigne.... et sans retour !  
 La dernière feuille qui tombe  
 A signalé son dernier jour.  
 Sous le chêne on creusa sa tombe....  
 Mais son amante ne vint pas  
 Visiter la pierre isolée ;  
 Et le pâtre de la vallée  
 Troubla seul, du bruit de ses pas,  
 Le silence du mausolée.

## THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

(Translated from the above.)

With the spoils of the leaf, from yon beauteous  
 wood,  
 Cruel Autumn had cover'd the ground :  
 Unshelter'd for lovers, the faded grove stood ;  
 Far departed, the nightingale's sound.

Consumptive, declining, in life's sturdy morn,  
 With steps, far more slow than his tears ;  
 Once more, Strephon, wandered, disorder'd, for-  
 lorn,  
 O'er the scenes of his juvenile years.  
 " Ye woods that I love !—fare ye well !—I must  
 " die !  
 " Your mourning foretels my last breath :—  
 " Each leaf, I see falling, and withering lie,  
 " Is an awful memento of death !  
 " Like the oracle, Epidaurean, you say—  
 " Once more see our verdure decline :  
 " But, to thee sets for ever, this autumnal day ;  
 " Gloomy cypress, thy temples entwine !  
 " Far more pale, than pale autumn's faint sha-  
 " dowing light,  
 " To the tomb, thou art sinking, apace :—  
 " Creeping death, thy sapp'd vigour, shall bury  
 " in night,  
 " Ere the meadow-herbs fade from their place !  
 " Ere a blade of yon grass suffer similar death,  
 " Or a leaf on yon vine have decayed !"—  
 " I die ! then :—I feel, by the pestilent breath  
 " Of chill Boreas, my progress is stayed.  
 " As vanishing shadows, that, tracklessly, stray,  
 " Thy spring, once so promising, flies !—  
 " Fall ! fall ! leaf ephemeral !—cover the way !  
 " Hide it, quick, from my sickening eyes !  
 " Yet, conceal from a fond weeping mother, the  
 " spot,  
 " Wherein, I, to morrow, must sleep :—  
 " But, at eve, should Matilda, lamenting my  
 " lot,  
 " Drop a tear, at my grave, should she weep !  
 " At the gentle alarm, my glad shade shall  
 " awake ;  
 " Consolation, one instant, shall know."—  
 Thus he spoke :—then departed ; ne'er more to  
 partake  
 Of the sun's cheering influence, below !  
 The last, lingering leaf, the bleak winds stoop'd  
 to wave,  
 Was the signal for Strephon's last day :  
 'Neath yon towering oak, see him sunk in the  
 grave ;  
 —There, his relics, still sleeping, must lay ;  
 For his fair-one, less constant, ne'er visits the  
 stone,  
 Where Strephon, expecting her, rests :  
 The rude step of the valley-bred herdsman, alone,  
 His tomb's solemn silence, molests.

T. W. D.

Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 10, 1811.

## THE GATHERER

No. XXX.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—*Wooton.*

*Nature, Policy, and Religion.*

No man can live conveniently, unless he propounds something to himself that may bound the whole course of his actions. There must be something for him to fly to, beyond the reach of his cavilling senses, and corrupted reason; otherwise, he will waver in his ways, and ever be in a doubtful unsettledness. If he takes policy, that is both endless and uncertain; and oftentimes depends more upon circumstances, than upon the main act. What to-day is good, is to-morrow unsavoury: what benefits one, may be the undoing of another. Besides, policy is not a flower which grows in every man's garden. All the world is not made up of wit and stratagem. If it were, policy would then be but a fight of wit, a brain-war: and in all wars, how doubtful, and how unsure is victory! The cunning of *Ædipus* in resolving the Sphinx's riddle, only betrayed him into the fatal marriage of his mother. Though *Palamedes* discovered the feigned madness of *Ulysses*; yet *Ulysses* afterwards, by hidden gold and forged letters, found means to have him stoned, even while he pretended to defend him. No man has an exclusive monopoly of craft. Again craft in private individuals is infinitely limited both in respect of means and lawfulness. Even those who have allowed deceit to be lawful in princes, have yet condemned it as sinful in private persons. And if a man takes nature for his guide, she is obscure and inefficient; nor, if she were sufficient, could we have her pure. Custom hath so mingled her with art, that we can hardly separate the one from the other. Nature and policy are but sinking floors, which will fail us when our weight is on them. Reason is contradicting, and so is nature; and so is religion, if we measure it by either of these: but faith, being the rule of it, places it above the cavils of imagination, and so subjects both the others to it. This being above all, is that only, which, setting limits to all our actions, can confine us to a settled rest. Policy governs the world; nature, policy; but religion, all. The two first I may use as counsellors, hear what they say, and weigh it; but the last must be my sovereign. They are to religion, what the *Apocrypha* is to the Bible; they are good things, and may be bound up, and read with it; but must be rejected, when they cross the canonical text. God is the summit of man's happiness; and religion is the way to it. Till we arrive at Him, we are but vapours, tossed about by inconstant winds.

O. Felltham.

*Cure of King's Evil.*

An account of persons touched by His Sacred Majesty, King Charles the Second, for the cure of the King's Evil, from May 1660; from a register kept by Thomas Haynes, Esq., Serjeant of his Majesty's Chappel Royal:

|           |      |           |      |
|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1660..... | 6725 | 1663..... | 4667 |
| 1661..... | 4619 | 1664..... | 3335 |
| 1662..... | 4271 |           |      |

Register kept by Mr. Thomas Donklev, Keeper of His Majesty's Closet, from May 1667 to May 1682.

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 1667..... | 3073 |
| 1681..... | 6007 |
| 1682..... | 8477 |

The whole is above ninety-two thousand!

*Improper Interruptions in Poetry.*

Gentle reader, you have often read the *Midsummer Night's Dream*—do you recollect this passage?

*Lys. Hermia*, for ought that ever I could read,

Could ever hear by tale or history,  
The course of true love never did run smooth;  
But, either it was different in blood—

*Her. O cross! too high, to be enthral'd to low!*

*Lys. Or else misgrated in respect of years—*

*Her. O spite! too old, to be engag'd to young!*

*Lys. Or else it stood upon the choice of friends—*

*Her. O hell! to chuse love by another's eye!*

*Lys. Or if there were a sympathy in choice—*

War, death, or sickness did lay siege to it. Read it without *Hermia's* interruptions and it becomes one of the finest parts of the author—but it is miserably mangled as it stands.

*Familiar Superstitions not banished.*

Though superstition is pretty well laughed away, yet there are some points in which we can never get the better of it. The wedding ring in coffee grounds—the coffin in the candle—the stranger in the fire, are marked by none but vulgar and foolish eyes. You see salt spilt, hear death-watches—owls hoot—dogs howl, and despise the omen—you are above it. But let me ask you, an enlightened philosopher—Whether you are above choice of seats at whist? Whether you have not really believed that your chance for winning was much bettered by your taking the fortunate chairs, and of course obliging your adversaries to sit, not in those of the scornful, but of the losers? When you quit the game on a run of ill luck, what is it but declaring your belief that the games already played



have an influence upon those which are to come?

Each ticket in a lottery has an equal chance—do you think so? Number 1000 got the great prize in the last lottery—now, confess honestly that you feel something within that tells you the same number can never win the great prize again—you would prefer every other number to it—and yet reason says, that all the tickets have an equal probability of success. In these instances and many others, superstition, even in cultivated minds, will be always more than a match for truth.

A gentleman coming a passenger in a vessel from the West-Indies, finding it more inconvenient to be shaved than to wear his beard, chose the latter—but he was not suffered to have his choice long—it was the unanimous opinion of the sailors, and indeed of the captain as well, that there was not the least probability of a wind as long as this ominous beard was suffered to grow. They petitioned—they remonstrated, and at last prepared to cut the fatal hairs by violence. Now, as there is no operation at which it is so much the patient's interest to consent, as that of the barber—the gentleman quietly submitted—nor could the wind resist the potent spell which instantly filled all their sails, and "waited them merrily away."

You see we have only got rid of general superstition, we still retain that which belongs to our particular profession or pursuits.

#### Porter Brewery.

The present sight of a great London brew-house exhibits a magnificence unspeakable. The vessels evince the extent of the trade. Mr. Meux, of Liquorpond-street, can shew twenty-four tuns; containing, in all, thirty-five thousand barrels; one alone holds four thousand five hundred barrels of wholesome liquor; which enables the London porter-drinker to undergo tasks that ten gin-drinkers would sink under.

#### Remarkable Custom in Old Time at St. Paul's Church.

On the day of the conversion of St. Paul, the charities were prodigious, first to the souls, when an indulgence of forty days pardon was given, *vere paenitentibus, contritis et confertis*; and, by order of Henry III. fifteen hundred tapers were placed in the church, and fifteen thousand poor people fed in the church yard.

But the most singular offering was that of a fat doe in winter, and a buck in summer, made at the high altar, on the day of the commemoration of the saint, by Sir William de Baude and his family, and then to be distributed among the canons resident. This

was in lieu of twenty-two acres of land in Essex, which did belong to the canons of this church. Till queen Elizabeth's days, the doe or buck was received solemnly, at the steps of the high altar, by the dean and chapter, attired in their sacred vestments, and crowned with garlands of roses. "They sent the body of the bucke to baking, (says Mr. Warton in his History of Poetry) and had the head, fixed on a pole, borne before the crosse in the procession, untill they issued out of the west doore, where the keeper that brought it blowed the deathe of the bucke, and then the horners, that were about the citie, presently answered him in like manner; for which paiues they had each man, of the deane and chapter, four pence in money, and their dinner; and the keeper that brought it was allowed, during his abode there, for his service, meate, drinke, and lodging, and five shillings in money at his going away, together with a loafe of breade having the picture of St. Paul upon it."

#### POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Nov. 28, 1811.

On a misty morning when the sun's first beams enlighten the earth, behold from some eminence, the floating fogs which overspread the lower ground, image the vast ocean, with its bays, harbours, creeks, islets, rocks, rivers, and promontories. The deluded eye traces on the shore, fields, towns, villages, cities, whatever of rich and rare imagination can assemble! the deception is complete—but it is silent: it is motionless: no ships indicating colonies and commerce, sail in conscious majesty o'er the turbid wave: no labourer enlivens the solitude with his cheerful hum or active bounds: the scene has no heart; and soon the splendid orb of day rises in glowing brilliancy, dispels the vapours, and the vision vanishes. Such are the delusions of ambition: the *Fata Morgana* of political heroes: the unreal mockery of would-be-greatness. The ambitious flatter themselves into a persuasion that all they survey is substantial: that all will subserve their good fortune; that the beginning of their career bears no proportion to the progress of it, in importance, in dignity, in glory. Little do they reflect on the calamities they and their adherents must undergo ere their plans are mature,—of the afflictions they are spreading among the sons of men, and the multiplied sufferings which from them as from a centre circulate throughout the whole extent of their influence. They behold villages consumed by fire, towns sacked and destroyed, cities reduced to heaps of ruins, with no more compunction or regret than the philosophic observer whose eye has wandered

awhile over the rolling mists, sees the whole phantom evaporate.

These are the heroes of their race! these are the great of the earth! these suppose their name shall go down to posterity, with distinction!—yes, as blasts are distinguished which desolate many countries; or pestilence, when thousands and hundreds of thousands fall before it. We have an undeniable instance of this in our own day;—the Corsican stalks from province to province, from kingdom to kingdom, insatiate, insatiable. His approach is terrific as that of the angel of death; it is watched for as the red Simoom of Arabia, which flashes along the desert; it is hailed with forced acclamations, hollow, reserved, melancholy, miserable! tones of anguish!—echoes of despair!

In plain terms Buonaparte is returned to Paris from his tour along the coast; convinced, that had no orders been issued, not a single token of respect would have been paid him; that the hearts of the people who have beheld him were totally adverse to his dominion; and that mere curiosity drew together assemblies, which would have been incalculably greater, had his scaffold announced the last moment of his life. He has found his boasted preparation not yet prepared: his "peal of thunder" rolls not yet; his enmity is implacable, but his means are limited; he intends, but his intentions are restricted.

Let no remission of vigilance favour him with an advantage: though disappointed, he is not defeated; though dejected, he is not humbled. His anger allows no relaxation of defence, his ferocity suffers no forbearance of opposition— whoever lets down his guard is his victim. May the energies of the British nation never be let down: self-defence is our paramount duty: the preservation of Britain is, more than ever, the preservation of the world.

France continues her attempt for the subjugation of Spain:—it deludes the eye of the Corsican as the mists of the morning delude the eye of the traveller. It was our singular felicity to possess the means of foretelling that the struggle would be long and arduous: that the Spaniards would resist, determinately. France has recently obtained a victory; but the Spaniards are learning to conquer: they are becoming soldiers: their day of probation draws to a close: they are almost inured to arms; and the officers—the soul of the army,—are increasing in number and experience equal to those of whom French finesse deprived that treacherously insulted nation. Amidst all the carnage which afflicts that country, we remark that not a town has voluntarily declared for Buonaparte: that it is Spanish, before the French enter it, and Spanish after they leave it. No native remains in it to welcome them: not a soul

quits it to accompany them. The conflict is far from over: perhaps it is increasing in fierceness.

Lord Wellington in Portugal finds occupation for three French armies on the Frontiers:—this is great merit in a general commanding *les bêtes Angloises*.

While political events are thus embarrassed in the South, and all Europe is waiting the result of the conflict on the Peninsula, the north enjoys a sort of quiet which we conjecture has no solid foundation nor any great length of time to run. The present King of Sweden, though expected to die almost daily, has not justified that expectation, but lives amidst the infirmities of age, and contrary to the wishes and expectations of his successor. Rumour affirms that his resignation is at hand.

That event will deeply affect Russia, already exhausted as she is, by her unwisely prolonged conflict with the Ottoman. The north will demand that strength which is now spending in the south: the Danube and the Black Sea are great *wastels*, and this Russia feels in part: she will feel it more. Our conjectures as to the temporizing policy she would adopt have been completely sanctioned by events. We apprehend that her repentance is inevitable; but whether a little sooner, or a little later, it will prove bitter:—may it also prove salutary!

Prussia it is supposed still thinks of playing a part on the theatre of Europe. We have too few data from which to infer the energy of that part.

Austria is recovering in some degree from her agonies. To prescribe restoratives for her debility, is easy enough at this distance; but to judge properly of her malacies, is not easy to her ministers. The general want of the precious metals is altogether adverse to her speedy recovery; but every coin that is brought into circulation, is an assistance. Physicians have a saying, that, "when nature and disease are equal, a grain weight turns the scale." Austria may find a few golden grains prove specific: and time may assist in restoring her to a passable state of health.

By the proclamations issued against those who travel in Germany, &c. without protecting passports; and against pilgrimages to visit the shrines, &c. of saints, it is evident that all who can flee from the oppressive conscriptions, endeavour to do so, though at the hazard of being expatriated.

Italy is still subservient to France: to reckon her among the powers of Europe would be ridiculous. The Pope is not dead; but awaits his dismissal. The circumstances of the catholic church have led some to expect a general council. We are far from crediting the feasibility of such an assembly.

Turkey has waited long for the appearance of a vigorous and active leader. Whether the grand vizier, at present endeavouring to dissipate the somnolency of his country, be that leader, we cannot affirm; but if he is, then Russia will feel the weight of the advice long ago given her, to beware of the fate of gamblers against whom fortune turns—ruinously turns—are the *long* game be over.

Britain has interfered but little in those distant concerns. At the state of Sicily we have repeatedly hinted; and it becomes more critical than ever. The governing power—the queen—has had a stroke of apoplexy: the issue is not easily anticipated. She may recover, or she may gradually decline and become a mere cypher: who will then become the leading figure, we know not. We recommend prudence and consideration to our countrymen; though it is but repeating advice already given.

Our home concerns are little changed from what they were. Till parliament meets we anticipate no material alteration. His Majesty is much as before. Parliament has been adjourned at different times: to meet for business Jan. 7, 1812.

In Ireland the Catholics are pursuing measures, which will certainly increase the number of their decided enemies. Their motives for urging their claims at this moment, may be excellent, but common prudence and common sense is at a loss to discern their excellence. Some think they are rolling a stone up hill, which hereafter may roll down again with augmented velocity. Their numbers may be out numbered.

The trade and importance of our North American possessions continue to increase.

We have heretofore hinted at the delicate situation of our West-India islands. If we may credit our public journals, the black emperor of Hayti has sent his emissaries to Jamaica; and they have been commissioned to sound the disposition of the negroes. Such at least are the contents of a paper said to have been found on an agent of Christophe. The following is a copy of it.

*Instructions from the Emperor of Hayti to Jean Marie Piquerre, Envoy to Jamaica.*

“1. To proceed to Jamaica under pretence of having come from the island of Martinique on commercial concerns.—2. To make diligent inquiry into the state of the slaves in Jamaica, and to discover as much as possible their disposition to revolt or otherwise.—3. To ascertain the military condition of the colony, that is to say, the number and discipline of the regular troops, and of the volunteers, as well as to examine into the attachment of the black regiments in the service of Great Britain, and the quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. in the island.—

4. To promise protection to such as may be disposed to shake of the yoke off Great Britain, and to espouse the cause of liberty and of the Emperor Henry First.—Of course in making those inquiries M. Piquerre will proceed with the utmost caution, and will by every opportunity transmit such information as he may collect. In case of arrest or suspicion, these instructions, as well as any other documents relating to his mission, must be destroyed. M. Piquerre will be provided with necessary papers, in order to prove that he has arrived in Jamaica from Martinique, for purposes of trade.”

These agents were suspected soon after their arrival: whether they have eluded the vigilance of the government entirely, we cannot say; but we fear that this to-be-expected movement of King Henry, is but a prelude to others to be attempted in due time.

Spanish America is a scene of confusion, and, in many places, of blood also. The end, we fear, is to be preceded by continued calamities: from which, painful as the avowal is, we confess, that we see no way of relief, or of remedy. These convulsions are some of the *belles choses* which Voltaire foretold would be seen by his disciples.

North America is, happily, not so circumstanced: a war of words arising from difference of opinion, is all the war she is likely to sustain, unless something should occur, which foresight cannot prevent, or forbearance remedy.

India abounds so greatly with silver and gold coin at this moment, that it is with difficulty, if at all, remittances can be made to England by means of Company's bills. This is very different from its condition a few years ago, when the money paid to the servants of the Company was borrowed back again from them, at exorbitant interest, to save the Company's credit. We hope to see the native productions of India, supply opportunities of remittance, that will vex Buonaparte to his very heart and soul. Why should we take that from France which our own subjects in India can supply?

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex*.—So warm has the weather been that the plants of wheat make a great show; and it is expected they are so strongly rooted, that little injury is likely to ensue from the slug, or any other insect. The mild season also has produced a great quantity of autumn feed. Winter tares are full plants, and in a very thriving state. In consequence of the constant showers, the fallowed lands laid up for the winter are so coated with weeds, that they nearly represent pasture: but this obstacle will be easily removed when plowed in the spring.

Fat meat is very plentiful; although the wet is rather against the grazier. What few turnips are grown here are good indeed.

**Warwickshire.**—The excess of wet which fell during the close of the last month, and to the middle of the present, has naturally affected the sheep, which already shew symptoms of rot; but we hope the complaint will be partial. Lands drained some twenty years ago, where the soughs were cut deep (which was generally the case) from the density of the surface effected by time, do not find a drain for the top water, which, in conjunction with the unusual mild weather, it is presumed have caused the complaint. The young wheat never looked better; the early sown in particular, completely covering the ground. The present year's crop does not rise so well to the flail as might be wished; but is remarkably dry, at the same time it must be observed that the produce of last season is much of it in the straw.

Barley yields but an indifferent sample; though nothing deficient in quantity. Oats turn out well; and the produce is of a heavy quality. Peas and beans are scarce and very inferior. Cattle decline in price. Wool is stationary. Trade at a stand still, nothing but paper and silver tokens; neither of any intrinsic value.

**Suffolk.**—We have got our wheats into the ground remarkably well: their is a good plant and they look healthy, especially those got in early, although we have had such wet weather. Turnips look well, and are in abundance; they yield plentiful feed. Rye, clover, and cole-worts are fine plants and strong; never did land plough up better than now. The stubbles plough up like gardens, all mould.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Nov. 20, 1811.*

We have the pleasure to state, that in return for our permitting vessels from France, to enter our ports with cargoes of wine, brandy, &c. such ships so loaded, are allowed to take back West-India produce, as coffee, sugars, &c. to France, in return; thereby opening markets for the sale of considerable quantities of our colonial produce; and already those articles have considerably advanced in price, they are likely to get higher. The distilling from *raw-sugar* having commenced, large quantities are daily purchased for that purpose. Rum has got a further advance in price, and large quantities of Irish whiskey have arrived at Lisbon and Oporto to good markets; this article having been found (*after having been rectified*), to answer all the purposes of brandy in making

up the port wines for exportation. A large fleet of ships are now in readiness to proceed to the West-Indies with convoy; and will sail about the 30th instant. The considerable rise in West-India produce will be, no doubt, welcome news to the planters, after their long suffering by the reduced prices hitherto obtained. Wines have rather declined in price, owing to the substitute for brandies being at length found out, and we sincerely wish it may continue without prejudice to the *quality of the wines*. The markets of Lisbon and Oporto are overstocked with every description of British manufactures; insomuch so, that large quantities must come back for want of sale there. At Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and all over Lancashire, business is very dull; and sundry considerable failures take place. From the above circumstances, the articles of cotton wool, dye stuffs, &c. have lowered in price; and in fact, are in no demand at present. Large speculations have recently taken place in the purchasing up of tobacco; and the prices are advanced. We apprehend this is owing to existing differences between America and this country; however, we much hope, that all such will soon be adjusted, as both countries must feel the good result of peace and commercial intercourse.

The increase of silver tokens now in circulation throughout the country (at not half their nominal value), we trust will at the next meeting of parliament be put a total stop to.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, BETWEEN THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, AND 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1811.

##### BIRTHS.

**Of Sons.**—At Hammersmith, the lady of James Scott, esq.—At Dean's Lodge, near Blandford, Lady Charlotte Lemon.—In Grafton-street, Viscountess, Hinchbrook, son and heir.—In Wimpole-street, Rt. Hon. Lady St. John, son and heir.—In Grosvenor-square, the lady of G. H. Rose, esq. M. P.—In Upper Seymour-street, Mrs. Mackenzie.—In Merion-square, Dublin, the lady of Sir T. Chapman.—Mrs. J. A. Twining.  
**Of Daughters.**—At Walton, Warwickshire, Lady Mordaunt. At Parson's-green, Fulham, the lady of John Bayford, esq.—At Highbury-place, the lady of Joseph Huddart, esq.—At Bighton, the lady of Jam. A. Perry, esq.—At Painswick-lodge, Gloucestershire, Lady Charlotte Gould.

##### MARRIAGES.

Robert Crawford, esq. of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miss Eloy, of Chelsfield Court-lodge, Kent.—At Walthamstow, John Weir, esq. of St. Paul's church-yard, to Mary Janet, second daughter of John Sims, esq. of Walthamstow.—John Golding, esq. of Bridport, to Eliza, second daughter of William Forbes, esq. of Camberwell.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, James Potter Lockhart, esq. of his Majesty's council in the island of Dominica, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Windle, esq. John-street, Bedford-row.—At Brighton, Rev. Wm. Beaulieu Robinson, of Aldershot, Hanpts, to Harriet, third daughter of W. Wigney, esq. Brighton.—*Re-marrried*, Viscount and Lady Deeshurst.—the ceremony had been performed some time ago in Scotland.—At Smyrna, on the 2d of September, Mr. Thomas Barga, eldest son of Mr. John Barga, of

London, to Miss de Cramer, only daughter of the late Mr. — de Cramer, Austrian consul at the above place.—**Hon.** Plydell Bouverie, to Miss Maria A-Court, daughter of Sir William A-Court, of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, bart.—**At** Beetham, by Lord Bishop of Landaff, Lieut. Col. Smyth, second son of rt. hon. John Smyth, of Heath, county of York to Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel Wilson, esq. of Dallam Tower, Westmoreland.—**R. C. Kidd**, esq. of Kew, to Miss P. Ramus, of St. James's-palace.—**By special licence**, on the 25th inst. at St. George's church, Hanover-square, by the lord bishop of Derry, James Ogilby, esq. second son of John Ogilby, esq. of Ardnamoy, county of Londonderry, to Miss Rush, daughter of the late George Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire.

#### DEATHS.

**At Malvern Wells** (where she went for the recovery of her health) Lady Louisa Hartley, wife of W. W. Hartley, esq. and sister to the late Earl of Scarborough.—**At Exeter** Mrs. Harward relict of the late Dean of Exeter.—**At Point Pleasant Wandsworth**—Mr. Joseph Gatty, aged 82.—**In Dublin**, Joseph P. Clarke, esq. father-in-law to Earl of Ormond.—**G. H. Paul**, esq.—**M. A. Barrister at Law** and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.—**In Sion-square**, aged 70, Lieut. Col. Waterhouse, of First Royal Surrey Militia, after 50 years service in that regiment.—**On the 5th inst.** at the Rectory House, at Houghton, in the county of Durham, aged 87, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, last surviving brother of William, the late Lord Byron, and father of Capt. Byron, of the royal navy.—**At Cople**, in Bedfordshire, the rt. hon. Augustus, Earl of Ludlow. His lordship was in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and is succeeded in the title by his brother, the hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Ludlow, K.B.—**On Friday evening**, at Newcastle, in Hertfordshire, after a long illness, the hon. James Peacley, eldest son of the rt. hon. Lord Selkirk.—**On the 6th inst.** at Stamford-Hill, Mrs. Burton, wife of Wm. Burton, esq. of Tusham Hall, near Selby, Yorkshire.—**At Perry Hill**, Sydenham, J. J. Bernal, esq. late of Fitzroy-square, and of the Island of Jamaica.—**At Cork**, in the 67th year of his age, Sir R. Warren, bart.—**Thomas Dowdeswell**, esq. of Bull-court, in the county of Worcester.—**In Sackville-street**, Dublin, in the 34th year of his age, Lieut.-Col. Blake, son of late Joseph Blake, esq. of Ardrey, county of Galway, and brother of the Countess Dowager of Erroll, and of the late Lord Walscourt.—**At May Park**, in the County of Waterford, the residence of his son, Humphrey May, esq., Sir James May, bart. nephew to the first Earl of Beaulieu, and grandfather to the Marchioness of Donegal.—**At Sevenoaks**, John Kemp, esq. Purveyor to the Forces.—**At Heavitree**, near Exeter, Mr. Lobb, sen. of Chesapeake, aged 69.—**John Thomlinson**, esq. of Brito Hill, near Carlisle, Cumberland.—**Near Shrewsbury**, aged 80, Mrs. Slaney, widow of Phoebe Slaney, esq. of Hatton, in Shropshire.—**At Theobald's**, near Waltham-cross, Herts, aged 74 years, Gen. Lawrence Nilson.—**On Saturday last**, at his house, in Guildford-street, Thomas Linley, esq. aged 65, many years chief clerk to Mr. Justice Grease.—**At Edinburgh**, hon. Mrs. Dalrymple, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, of the royals.—**At Montrose**, David Duthie, at the advanced age of 85. He was blind for many years previous to his death, but what is remarkable he perfectly recovered his sight, the day before his dissolution.—**At Seringapatana**, on the 9th of March last, Lieut. Thomas Foster Dawson, of his majesty's 23d reg. of foot, second son of the late Thomas Dawson, esq. of Edwardston, Suffolk.—**Thermuthes**, daughter of Stanes Chamberlayne, esq. of Eves, Essex, aged 27.—**At his seat** near Barnes Common, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, bart. member for Shrewsbury.—**At the family seat**, Lockam House, Wilts, Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Rev. Richard Smyth, rector of Great Warley.

### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

Professor Christian commenced his lectures on the Constitution and the laws of England, on Monday, the 4th of November.—His royal highness the chancellor of this university having determined that a third gold medal should be annually given for the encouragement of English poetry, to a resident undergraduate, who shall compose the best ode, or the best poem in heroic verse: the vice-chancellor has given notice, that the subject for the present year is: the installation of the Duke of Gloucester. The following examiners are appointed by his royal highness to de-

termine the prizes of all the candidates for the Chancellor's three medals:—1. The vice-chancellor, 2. the master of Trinity college, 3. the master of St. John's, 4. the provost of King's, 5. the master of Peter-house, 6. the master of Clare hall, 7. the master of Christ-college, 8. the senior resident fellow of Trinity who has gained a medal, 9. the public orator, 10. the Greek professor, 11. the professor of modern history. Thomas Willata, esq. B.A. of Trinity college, was on Wednesday last elected fellow of Downing-college. The Rev. Thomas Browne, D. D. master of Christ-college, was on Monday last unanimously elected vice-chancellor of this university for the ensuing year.

#### OXFORD.

**November 2.**—On Tuesday last the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—Doctor in civil law, W. C. Casamajor, of All Souls' college.—Master of Arts, Mr. Wm. Hasall, of Brasenose college.—Bachelor of Arts, Mr. J. Hawtayne, of Exeter college.—Mr. Henry Lee was on Thursday elected Fellow of New college.

### Bankrupts and Certificates, between October 20 and November 29, 1811, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Allen, W. jun. Worcester, glove-manufacturer. *Att.* Becke, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.  
Acton, J. C. Kingsland, victualer. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.  
Atkins, S. Bridgewater-square, watchcase-maker. *Att.* Coleman, Furnival's-Inn.  
Aylett, W. New Broad-street, upholsterer. *Att.* Harrison, Lambeth-road, Surrey.  
Avenell, C. Pettsca, watchmaker. *Att.* Howard, Portsea.  
Boze, J. G. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
Beland, J. F. Rood-lane, merchant. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury-square.  
Brown, J. Salford, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
Berry, C. jun. Norwich, bookseller. *Att.* Simpson and Co. Chancery-lane.  
Bromley, W. Broad-street-buildings, merchant. *Att.* Howard and Co. Jewry-street, Aldgate.  
Brough, H. Camberwell, mariner. *Att.* Jones and Co. Size-lane.  
Blyth, J. Chelmsford, merchant. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton-Garden.  
Beaton, K. and M. Briggs, Margaret-street, milliners. *Att.* Highmoor and Co. Cannon-street.  
Barnet, M. New-road, St. George's, watchmaker. *Att.* Goode, York-street.  
Ball, J. Newcastle-under-line, grocer. *Att.* Walthall and Co. Newcastle.  
Bartley, W. Skinner-street, broker. *Att.* Jukes, Belvidere-place, St. George's.  
Bidgood, J. Swallow-street, Oxford-street, cork-cutter. *Att.* Haynes, Fenchurch-street.  
Birch, W. and J. Lucas, Fleet-street, paper-stainers. *Att.* North Clement's-inn.  
Brandlight, C. jun. Lime-street, merchant. *Att.* Harrison, Salters'-hall-court.  
Blythe, J. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.  
Bagby, J. Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, coal-merchant. *Att.* Bagby, Symond's-inn.  
Bell, J. Limehouse, boat-builder. *Att.* Lang, America-square.  
By, W. and J. Sands, Fenchurch-street, ship and insurance-brokers. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.  
Brownridge, S. Leeds, merchant. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New-inn.  
Berry, W. Alphington, Exeter, tanner. *Att.* Jennings and Co. Carey-street.  
Bidgood, J. and R. P. Edwards, Swallow-street, cork-cutters. *Att.* Haynes, Fenchurch-street.  
Boissonade, J. Charing-cross, jeweller. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.  
Barr, W. Temple-hall, Leicester, miller. *Att.* Battye, Chancery-lane.  
Bentz, C. F. Mull, taylor. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's-inn square.  
Bevan, W. Commercial-road, plumber. *Att.* Fitzgerald, Lemon-street, Goolman's-fields.  
Brassington, S. Burslem, Stafford, glazier. *Att.* Wilson, Temple.



Cockburn, W. Cheltenham, upholsterer. *Att.* Alexander, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Cooper, J. Sheffield, linen-draper. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.  
 Clark, W. Putney, stock-broker. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-west.  
 Crouch, P. W. Somerset, music-dealer. *Att.* Coleman, Fumival's inn.  
 Corran, W. Liverpool, liquor-merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Casheer, J. Rupert-street, Whitechapel, cooper. *Att.* Rivers, Garlick-hill.  
 Cotton, T. Bishopsgate-street, insurance-broker. *Att.* Wild and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.  
 Clough, J. H. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Collins, J. Lewisham-road, schoolmaster. *Att.* Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.  
 Cay, C. J. Bishop-wearmouth, Durham, coalfitter. *Att.* Wharton and Co. Temple.  
 Dupuy, F. I. Watford, draper. *Att.* Lowellin, Foster-lane, Cheapside.  
 D'Aguilar, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Dobson, E. Brompton-mills, Huntingdon, miller. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.  
 Dechamps, W. W. Lawrence-pountney-lane, merchant. *Att.* Harvey and Co. St. Helen's-place.  
 Dawson, W. Benwick-upon-Tweed, draper. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow-lane.  
 Elliot, D. Checkington, Bucks, butcher. *Att.* Eyles, St. Georges in the East.  
 Evans, W. P. Fulbrieth, Carnarvan, draper. *Att.* Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings.  
 Edwards, D. Hambrook, Gloucester, miller. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.  
 Furlong, M. Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant. *Att.* Pastmore, Warrford-court.  
 Foster, J. Foster-lane, Cheapside, silversmith. *Att.* Watkins, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Forster, J. Wigan, Lancashire, grocer. *Att.* Windle, John-street.  
 Field, R. Yalding, Kent, dealer. *Att.* Newcombe, Vine-street, Piccadilly.  
 France, W. and J. Bennett, Shoreditch, tallow-chandlers. *Att.* Annesley and Co. Tokenhouse-yard.  
 Foulkes, R. Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, linen-draper. *Att.* Dimes, Friday-street.  
 Fryer, C. Little Chisica, builder. *Att.* Willoughby, Clifford's-inn.  
 Franck, J. C. Poland street, tailor. *Att.* Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.  
 Friedberg, M. Portsmouth, ship-agent. *Att.* Isaacs, St. Mary-Axe.  
 Fields, T. Hackney, stockbroker. *Att.* Shearman, Hart-street, Broomfield.  
 Fotherley, T. and R. White, jun. Gosport, ship-chandlers. *Att.* Cruickshank, Gosport.  
 Gould, J. Plymouth, builder. *Att.* Follet, Temple.  
 Ganton, J. Earl-street, Blackfriars, victualler. *Att.* Burnett, Inner Temple-lane.  
 Goodfellow, H. Anthony-street, St. Georges in the East, mariner. *Att.* Denton, Gray's-inn.  
 Greenwood, C. and J. Marsden, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Greenwood, C. Bradley-Mill, Lancaster, cottontwist-spinners. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Serjeant's-inn.  
 Graham, C. Oxford, inn-holder. *Att.* Walsh, Oxford.  
 Goldfinch, E. Canterbury, chemist. *Att.* Nethersole and Co. Essex-street.  
 Gould, J. Brixton-Causeway, Lambeth, stone-mason. *Att.* Try, Stockwell.  
 Hyde, W. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Cunliffe, Manchester.  
 Higginson, H. Finsbury-square, merchant. *Att.* Murray, Birchin-lane.  
 Hunt, R. Whitecross-street, victualler. *Att.* Taylor, Old street-road.  
 Harris, E. St. Catherine's, dealer. *Att.* Templer, Burr-street, East Smithfield.  
 Hart, T. Hart-street, Grosvenor-square, coachmaker. *Att.* Lowledge, Gray's-inn-lane.  
 Harris, C. Shoreditch, baker. *Att.* Dalston, Took's-court, Cursitor-street.  
 Hitchcock, G. Butt-stairs, Surrey, boat-builder. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas's-street.  
 Holmes, F. Vere-street, Oxford-street, merchant. *Att.* Pastmore, Warrford-court.  
 Hughes, T. Clerkenwell, builder. *Att.* Selby, Clerkenwell.  
 Harrison, N. R. Tadcaster, inn-holder. *Att.* Barber, Gray's-inn.  
 Hawes, W. Hammersmith, soap-maker. *Att.* Jennings and Co. Carey-street.  
 Hancock, J. Rotherhithe, mast-maker. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton-street.

Holmes, S. St. Anne's, Limehouse, soap-maker. *Att.* Watkins, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Hunt, P. Nottingham, grocer. *Att.* Berridge, Hatton-Garden.  
 Hill, J. Park-street, Mary-le-bonne, plasterer. *Att.* Greenwell and Co. Bentinck-street.  
 Jones, J. J. B. Lither and W. P. Birks, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Gray's inn.  
 Johnson, J. Great Alic-street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Nettelfield, Aldgate.  
 Johnston, W. P. Kingsgate, Holborn, painter. *Att.* Castle, Cursitor-street.  
 Janaway, E. Ludgate-street, toy-warehouse-keeper. *Att.* Abbott, Abchurch-yard.  
 King, C. Albany, Piccadilly, bill-broker. *Att.* Wilkinson and Co. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.  
 Kendal, J. Exeter, statuary. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes-street, Bedford-row.  
 Knight, T. D. Grove-place, City-road, insurance-broker. *Att.* Lamb, Smith's-lane.  
 Knowles, T. Sun-street, Walworth, carpenter. *Att.* Watson, Clifford's-inn.  
 Kelly, M. Pall-Mall, music-seller. *Att.* White and Co. Tokenhouse-yard.  
 Lockwood, J. Stroud, Kent, money-scrivener. *Att.* Watts and Co. Symond's-inn.  
 Le Mesurier, F. Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant. *Att.* Dann and Co. Broad-street.  
 Luscombe, P. Gravesend, taylor. *Att.* Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.  
 Lowe, T. B. Tolph-lane, oilman. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Surrey.  
 Lonsdale, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Chambre, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.  
 Laing, C. Wapping, ship-chandler. *Att.* Hackett, Old Bethlem.  
 Lindon, R. Bristol, timber-merchant. *Att.* James, Gray's inn-square.  
 Lee, H. jun. Hull, grocer. *Att.* Edmund's, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Matthews, S. Manchester, shopkeeper. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Matthews, G. Hythe, Kent, hatter. *Att.* North, Clement's inn.  
 Macke, P. Paternoster-row, Spitalfields. *Att.* Phipps, Gutter-lane, Cheapside.  
 Moffat, J. Sutton-Valence, Kent, saddler. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.  
 Mugge, J. Carlisle-place, Lambeth, dealer. *Att.* Popkin, Dean-street.  
 Muggeridge, J. Kennington, builder. *Att.* Wasborough, sun-court, Cornhill.  
 Moore, J. Colchester, chinaman. *Att.* Cutting, Bartlett's buildings.  
 Moore, G. jun. Colchester, seedsman. *Att.* Cutting, Bartlett's buildings.  
 Morgan, T. All Saints, Worcester, malater. *Att.* Cardale and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Mound, D. Newcastle-under-Line, brushmaker. *Att.* Wilson, Temple.  
 Needham, R. Old Broad-street, auctioneer. *Att.* Few and Co. Covent-Garden.  
 Norcross, T. Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Serjeant's-inn.  
 Norris, J. Holborn, woollen-draper. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Cophall-court.  
 Oakman, F. Castle street, Long Acre, bedstead-maker. *Att.* Courtene, Walbrook.  
 Oghun, H. Crown-street, Finsbury, fringe-maker. *Att.* Richardson, New-inn.  
 Peet, R. Crickdale, Wilts, dealer. *Att.* Hughes, Dean-str.  
 Pearks, J. Little St. Martin's-lane, victualler. *Att.* Rhodes and Co. St. James's-walk.  
 Poulson, G. Stoke-upon-Trent, potter. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.  
 Powell, C. Wapping, woollen-draper. *Att.* Pollen, Fore-street.  
 Prince, W. Pontefract, York, grocer. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.  
 Pearce, E. Evesham, Worcester, shopkeeper. *Att.* Smart, Staple-inn.  
 Pickering, R. Liverpool, wine-merchant. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Popiton, J. Bilston, Staffordshire, iron-dealer. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn-square.  
 Parker and Hepworth, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Bixley and Co. Fumival's-inn.  
 Parker, J. Mortimer-street, goldsmith. *Att.* Bland, Racket-court, Fleet-street.  
 Pritchard, G. Paul's church-yard, chinaman. *Att.* Mayhew, Symond's-inn.  
 Phillips, J. County-terrace, Kent-road, dealer. *Att.* Bower, Clifford's-inn.  
 Peacock, R. Liverpool, coachmaker. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Pearson, J. East-chap, wine-merchant. *Att.* Alcock and Co. St. Thomas's-street, Borough.

- Potter, T. Walworth, victualler. *Att.* Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street.  
 Politt, J. and J. Bennett, Manchester, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Edge, Manchester.  
 Platten, T. jun. King's Lynn, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.  
 Ross, J. Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, silversmith. *Att.* Day, Temple.  
 Royston, W. E. West Leigh, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Ezley and Co. Farnham's-inn.  
 Royley, J. Bolton-le-Moor, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.  
 Richardson, J. Bethnal-Green, merchant. *Att.* Hellyer, Adam-street, Adelphi.  
 Ross, J. Liverpool, baker. *Att.* Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Slavert, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.  
 Shuter, J. New Sarum, linen-draper. *Att.* Blake and Son, Cook's-court, Carey-street.  
 Slade, G. Riverhead, Kent, brandy-merchant. *Att.* Boothe, Queen-street, Bloomsbury.  
 Sisley, T. Isle of Thanet, Kent, merchant. *Att.* Austin, Holborn-court.  
 Sellers, G. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings.  
 Simmons, E. Deal, grocer. *Att.* Egan and Co. Essex-street, Strand.  
 Sees, J. Pennington-street, cooper. *Att.* Finchett, Great Prescott-street.  
 Saxelby, G. Ludgate-hill, boot and shoemaker. *Att.* Willett and Co. Finsbury-square.  
 Sark, A. Buckingham-street, York-buildings, tailor. *Att.* Price, Fd and-street.  
 Shepherd, T. Great Mary-le-bonne-street, linen-draper. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon street.  
 Simmons, G. Stangate-street, Westminster, dealer. *Att.* Eyre, Gray's-inn-square.  
 Smyth, J. G. East stone-house, Devon, merchant. *Att.* Alexander, Lincoln's-inn New-square.  
 Shaw, E. Lambeth-Walk, victualler. *Att.* Kiss, Printer-street, Blackfriars.  
 Shuffbottom, T. Dunstable, shopkeeper. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.  
 Smith, T. Tipton, Birmingham, edge-tool-maker. *Att.* Hughes, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.  
 Tempest, W. H. Vauxhall, haberdasher. *Att.* Burn, Auction Mart.  
 Toller, E. Godmanchester, corn-dealer. *Att.* Clennell, Staples-inn.  
 Todd, I. and G. Liverpool, woollen-draper. *Att.* Chamber, Chapel street, Bedford-row.  
 Thornton, R. Liverpool, timber-merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Tadhunter, J. Hythe, Kent, saddler. *Att.* Carter, Staple-inn.  
 Turnell, W. Bristol, cornfactor. *Att.* Whitcomb and Co. Scrimm's-inn.  
 Valentine, J. H. Old Jewry, insurance-broker. *Att.* Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings.  
 Wilkes, J. S. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Wood, H. Worthington, grocer. *Att.* Pearson, Staple-inn.  
 Wynn, T. Princes-street, Hanover-square, milliner. *Att.* King, Castle-street, Holborn.  
 Wilson, W. Shakespear-walk, Shadwell, master-mariner. *Att.* Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street.  
 Watson, J. York, linen-draper. *Att.* Evans, Hatton-Garden.  
 Willoughby, S. Bread-street-hill, coal-merchant. *Att.* Jesse, Farnival's-inn.  
 Walker and Sunderland, Halifax, dyers. *Att.* Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.  
 Wilkinson, T. and S. Nottingham, hosiers. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Wiles, J. Melton Mowbray, painter. *Att.* Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.  
 Yalden, J. Winchester, miller. *Att.* Allen, Clifford's-inn.  
 Beckett, J. Aldermanbury, lighterman.  
 Browne, E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier.  
 Burgess, W. Broughton, Lancaster, cotton-spinner.  
 Cooke, J. Houghton-Drayton, Southampton, miller.  
 Clegg, A. Failsworth, Lancaster, machine-maker.  
 Clayton, T. Manchester, grocer.  
 Carritt, J. Great Grimsby, merchant.  
 Cooper, J. Chester, woollen-draper.  
 Creswell and Barnes, Worcester, carriers.  
 Cotching, T. Southcoat, Bucks, cow-dealer.  
 Dean, A. Old street-road, coachmaker.  
 Dyson, G. Dob-mill, York, clothier.  
 Dawson, R. Oxford-street, linen-draper.  
 Dirks, H. St. Catherine's-square, shopkeeper.  
 Edwards, W. Burton, blacksmith.  
 Eginton, W. R. Handsworth, Stafford, glass-painter.  
 Every, S. Bethnal-green, merchant.  
 Fleming, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer.  
 Fawcett, W. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Fry, W. Beech-street, linen-draper.  
 Fort, J. Buckingham-place, New-road, builder.  
 Goodwin, J. Ray-street, Clerkenwell, baker.  
 Gazeley, J. S. Great Queen-street, merchant.  
 Hamilton, J. Broad-street, merchant.  
 Highbett, J. Trimsaran, Carmathen, coal-merchant.  
 Hodgkinson, J. Shoreditch, scavenger.  
 Home, T. Liverpool, house-builder.  
 Halliday, T. Old South Sea-House, Broad-street, merchant.  
 Holland, S. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Hamper, J. High-street, Borough, hosier.  
 Hodgetts, G. Kingston, Surrey, corn-dealer.  
 Harrison, G. Manchester, merchant.  
 Howard, R. Mitcham, calico-printer.  
 Howell, J. Liverpool, dealer.  
 Hard, R. Skipton, York, shopkeeper.  
 Jennings, C. Portsea, grocer.  
 Jackson, W. Sherborn-lane, merchant.  
 Jones, S. Duke-street, Aldgate, draper.  
 Keen, A. Bath, stationer.  
 King, S. West-Lexham, money-scrivener.  
 Laldow, W. A. Andover, merchant.  
 Lara, A. Minorities, haberdasher.  
 Lucas, W. Bishop-castle, Salop, currier.  
 Leigh, J. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Lees, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner.  
 Lee, W. Hythe, Kent, stationer.  
 Lloyd, J. Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, corn-factor.  
 Linford, T. Cheap-side, silversmith.  
 Mewburn, H. jun. Lloyd's Coffee-house, under-writer.  
 Mettam, J. Old Bailey, dealer.  
 Marker, P. Manchester, machine-maker.  
 Momi, C. Sackville-street, vintner.  
 Martin, S. and W. Loughborough, grocers.  
 Main, B. Greenwich, floor-cloth manufacturer.  
 Naylor, J. Aberford, flax spinner.  
 Ogden, J. Pendleton, bleacher.  
 Oustin, J. Sculcoates, York, grocer.  
 Philipson, H. Cottingham, York, nurseryman.  
 Polley, J. New Bond-street, furniture-printer.  
 Patton, J. Walthamstow, merchant.  
 Pollitt, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner.  
 Prattin, C. Bristol, shoemaker.  
 Porry, T. Salford, cotton-spinner.  
 Picher, G. Hythe, Kent, spirit-merchant.  
 Ragg, R. Hull, merchant.  
 Riddale, C. Liverpool, shoemaker.  
 Reddish, R. St. James's-street, wine-merchant.  
 Rugely, A. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper.  
 Siga, W. Cardiff, cabinet-maker.  
 Rainhorn, J. Greenwich, carpenter.  
 Rivers, J. Mitcham, calico-printer.  
 Smithson, J. and J. B. Bishop-wearmouth, coal-fitters.  
 Stroud, B. Poole, linen draper.  
 Smithson, J. Blackfriars-road, grocer.  
 Sear, S. St. James's-street, confectioner.  
 Shaw, J. Newark-street, hatter.  
 Shattock, M. Borough-market, horse-dealer.  
 Skurray, J. G. Swinfin's-lane, merchant.  
 Stracy, W. Fleet-street, silk-mercer.  
 Scott and Barchard, Fenchurch-street, insurance-brokers.  
 Spearing, J. Brighton, cabinet-maker.  
 Taylor, W. White horse-lane, Stepney, broker.  
 Taylor, R. Leicester-square, hosier.  
 Webb, J. C. Bath, money-scrivener.  
 Williams, D. Cardigan, shopkeeper.  
 Welsh, J. and J. Sexton, Compton-street, calico-glaziers.  
 Warren and Smith, Austinfriars, merchants.  
 Welch, J. Birmingham, brass-founder.  
 Whitwell, W. Bethnal-green, soap-manufacturer.  
 Whitaker, J. Salford, cotton-twist-dealer.  
 Warren, L. Austinfriars, merchant.  
 Wainwright, H. Liverpool, soap-builder.  
 Wood, W. Lambeth, cooper.  
 White, T. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Wilkinson, T. jun. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Wilson, J. Manchester, grocer.

## CERTIFICATES.

- Allen, W. Radpole, Dorset, inn-holder.  
 Abernethie, J. and B. College-hill, merchants.  
 Baker, W. York, confectioner.  
 Butler, E. Buckingham, plumber.  
 Bunn, T. Norwich, corn-merchant.  
 Brown, J. Princes-street, Gwendish-square, haberdasher.  
 Bird, J. Houndsditch, hatter.  
 Barnett, S. Long Alley, Moorfields, victualler.  
 Bayley, A. Kennington, merchant.  
 Bowen, B. Harrow, apothecary.  
 Beaumont, W. Union-street, Bishopsgate, money-scrivener.  
 Fletcher, M. St. Martin's-le-Grand, victualler.  
 Bennett, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner.  
 Egan, W. Nottingham, hosier.  
 Bath, R. Anderton, Cornwall, rope-maker.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

| 1811.   | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Oct. 26 | 5 2   | 5 2     | 6 8   | 7 0   | 0 0   |
| Nov. 2  | 5 4   | 5 6     | 6 8   | 6 10  | 0 0   |
| 9       | 5 8   | 6 0     | 6 8   | 6 2   | 0 0   |
| 16      | 5 8   | 6 0     | 6 6   | 6 4   | 0 0   |

MEAT.\*

Newgate and Ledenhall, by the carcase.

|         |      |      |     |      |     |
|---------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| Oct. 26 | 4 10 | 4 8  | 6 0 | 6 10 | 0 0 |
| Nov. 2  | 4 8  | 4 10 | 6 0 | 6 6  | 0 0 |
| 9       | 4 8  | 5 2  | 6 0 | 5 10 | 0 0 |
| 16      | 4 6  | 5 4  | 6 2 | 6 0  | 0 0 |

| St. James's.* |          | Whitechapel.* |          |
|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Hay.          | Straw.   | Hay.          | Straw.   |
| £. s. d.      | £. s. d. | £. s. d.      | £. s. d. |
| Oct. 26       | 7 15 0   | 4 0 0         | 7 10 0   |
| Nov. 2        | 7 18 0   | 4 0 0         | 7 10 0   |
| 9             | 8 5 0    | 3 18 0        | 7 15 0   |
| 16            | 8 2 6    | 4 0 0         | 7 15 0   |

LEATHER.\*

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23d. | Flat Ordinary — 18d.    |
| Dressing Hides 21       | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. |
| Crop Hides for cut. 22  | per dozen — 36          |
|                         | Ditto, 50 to 70—42      |

TALLOW.\* London Average per stone 8lbs. 3s. 7½d  
Soap, yellow, 80s. 0d; mottled, 95s. 0d; curd, 100s.  
Candles, per dozen, 11s. 6d; moulds, 12s. 6d.

WHEAT.

|         |                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| Oct. 26 | 10,155 quarters. Average 108s. 0d. |
| Nov. 2  | 6,079 — — — 103 2½                 |
| 9       | 8,150 — — — 103 2½                 |
| 16      | 9,230 — — — 103 2                  |

FLOUR.

|         |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| Oct. 26 | 12,599 sacks. Average 99s. 1½d. |
| Nov. 2  | 25,052 — — — 99 0½              |
| 9       | 16,840 — — — 99 0               |
| 16      | 18,650 — — — 99 0               |

BREAD.

| Peck Loaf. |     | Half Peck. |      | Quatern. |     |
|------------|-----|------------|------|----------|-----|
| 5s.        | 8d. | 2s.        | 10d. | 1s.      | 5d. |
| Oct. 26    | 5 8 | 2 10       | 1 5  |          |     |
| Nov. 2     | 5 8 | 2 10       | 1 5  |          |     |
| 9          | 5 8 | 2 10       | 1 5  |          |     |
| 16         | 5 8 | 2 10       | 1 5  |          |     |

\* The highest price of the market.

Prices Current, November 20th, 1811.

|                            |         |           |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 1 6 0   | to 1 15 0 |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 1 10 0  | 2 5 0     |
| Barilla .....              | 1 1 0   | 1 15 0    |
| Brandy, Coniac ....gal.    | 1 11 6  | 2 1 0     |
| Camphire, refined...lb.    | 0 5 0   | 0 5 3     |
| Ditto unrefined...cwt.     | 18 0 0  | 20 10 0   |
| Cochineal, garbled...lb.   | 1 10 0  | 1 12 0    |
| Ditto, East-India.....     | 0 5 3   | 0 7 0     |
| Coffee, fine.....cwt.      | 2 11 0  | 3 0 0     |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 1 5 0   | 1 15 0    |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0 1 4   | 0 1 6     |
| Ditto Jamaica....          | 0 0 10  | 0 1 1     |
| Ditto Smyrna....           | 0 0 10  | 0 1 0     |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 0 9   | 0 2 0     |
| Curants, Zant ....cwt.     | 3 0 10  | 4 5 0     |
| Elephants' Teeth .....     | 9 10 0  | 25 0 0    |
| Scrivelloes .....          | 8 5 0   | 12 0 0    |
| Flax, Riga.....ton         | 80 0 0  | 87 0 0    |
| Ditto Petersburg....       | 72 0 0  | 74 0 0    |
| Galls, Turkey....cwt.      | 5 10 0  | 7 10 0    |
| Geneva, Hollands ..gal.    | 1 11 0  | 1 12 0    |
| Ditto English.....         | 0 12 0  | 0 13 6    |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.    | 4 5 0   | 7 0 0     |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton         | 78 0 0  | 80 0 0    |
| Ditto Petersburg....       | 80 0 0  | 82 0 0    |
| Hops .....                 | 4 10 0  | 6 0 0     |
| Indigo, Caracca .....      | 0 9 6   | 0 10 6    |
| Ditto East-India .....     | 0 3 0   | 0 10 0    |
| Iron, British bars, ..ton  | 16 10 0 | 17 10 0   |
| Ditto Swedish.....         | 21 0 0  | 23 0 0    |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 24 0 0  | 25 0 0    |
| Lead in pigs.....fod.      | 28 0 0  | 29 0 0    |
| Ditto red .....            | 29 0 0  | 30 0 0    |

| COALS.* |                      | Sunderland.          |  | Newcastle. |  |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--|------------|--|
| Oct. 26 | 42s. 6d. to 46s. 0d. | 42s. 0d. to 56s. 0d. |  |            |  |
| Nov. 2  | 42 0 46 6            | 42 0 56 0            |  |            |  |
| 9       | 42 6 48 0            | 42 6 58 0            |  |            |  |
| 16      | 43 0 48 6            | 43 0 60 0            |  |            |  |

\* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|         |    | 8 o'clock Morning. |    | 11 o'clock Noon. |    | 1 o'clock Night. |    | Height of barom. in inches. | Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom. |
|---------|----|--------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|         |    | Oct. 21            | 22 | 23               | 24 | 25               | 26 |                             |                             |
| Oct. 21 | 55 | 62                 | 60 | 58               | 54 | 52               | 50 | 29.82                       | 27 Fair                     |
| 22      | 60 | 64                 | 54 | 52               | 50 | 48               | 46 | 26 Cloudy                   |                             |
| 23      | 52 | 59                 | 52 | 47               | 48 | 46               | 44 | 29 Fair                     |                             |
| 24      | 51 | 52                 | 47 | 48               | 46 | 44               | 42 | 0 Rain                      |                             |
| 25      | 46 | 56                 | 46 | 46               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 18 Fair                     |                             |
| 26      | 48 | 56                 | 46 | 46               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 0 Stormy                    |                             |
| 27      | 47 | 55                 | 44 | 44               | 42 | 40               | 38 | 15 Cloudy                   |                             |
| 28      | 44 | 55                 | 47 | 47               | 46 | 44               | 42 | 5 Stormy                    |                             |
| 29      | 45 | 55                 | 46 | 46               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 6 Stormy                    |                             |
| 30      | 46 | 56                 | 45 | 45               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 10 Cloudy                   |                             |
| Nov. 1  | 47 | 59                 | 57 | 57               | 56 | 54               | 52 | 18 Fair                     |                             |
| 2       | 57 | 62                 | 61 | 61               | 60 | 58               | 56 | 0 Rain                      |                             |
| 3       | 62 | 63                 | 52 | 52               | 50 | 48               | 46 | 6 Showery                   |                             |
| 4       | 50 | 57                 | 58 | 58               | 56 | 54               | 52 | 10 Fair                     |                             |
| 5       | 51 | 55                 | 46 | 46               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 0 Showery                   |                             |
| 6       | 52 | 57                 | 47 | 47               | 46 | 44               | 42 | 0 Rain                      |                             |
| 7       | 48 | 56                 | 50 | 50               | 48 | 46               | 44 | 0 Rain                      |                             |
| 8       | 49 | 52                 | 51 | 51               | 50 | 48               | 46 | 10 Fair                     |                             |
| 9       | 49 | 51                 | 50 | 50               | 48 | 46               | 44 | 0 Rain                      |                             |
| 10      | 50 | 53                 | 50 | 50               | 48 | 46               | 44 | 12 Fair                     |                             |
| 11      | 50 | 53                 | 46 | 46               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 0 Stormy                    |                             |
| 12      | 43 | 53                 | 43 | 43               | 42 | 40               | 38 | 9 Fair                      |                             |
| 13      | 39 | 49                 | 46 | 46               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 32 Fair                     |                             |
| 14      | 49 | 51                 | 45 | 45               | 44 | 42               | 40 | 0 Rain                      |                             |
| 15      | 47 | 52                 | 44 | 44               | 42 | 40               | 38 | 0 Showery                   |                             |
| 16      | 43 | 47                 | 36 | 36               | 34 | 32               | 30 | 26 Fair                     |                             |
| 17      | 42 | 48                 | 38 | 38               | 36 | 34               | 32 | 0 Rain                      |                             |
| 18      | 40 | 49                 | 43 | 43               | 42 | 40               | 38 | 30 Fair                     |                             |
| 19      | 44 | 51                 | 47 | 47               | 46 | 44               | 42 | 0 Sm. Rain                  |                             |
| 20      | 47 | 52                 | 41 | 41               | 40 | 38               | 36 | 10 Showery                  |                             |
|         | 36 | 45                 | 34 | 34               | 32 | 30               | 28 | 15 Fair                     |                             |

|                             |         |           |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Lead, white.....ton         | 40 0 0  | to 41 0 0 |
| Logwood chips.....ton       | 13 0 0  | 15 0 0    |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt.     | 5 12 0  | 6 8 0     |
| Mahogany .....              | 0 1 5   | 0 2 6     |
| Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar   | 12 0 0  | 16 0 0    |
| Ditto spermaceti...ton      | 108 0 0 | 110 0 0   |
| Ditto whale .....           | 36 0 0  | 40 0 0    |
| Ditto Florence, ¼ chest     | 2 12 0  | 2 16 0    |
| Pitch, Stockholm, ...cwt.   | 1 2 0   | 1 3 0     |
| Raisins, bloom ....cwt.     | 5 10 0  | 6 5 0     |
| Rice, Carolina.....         | 1 5 0   | 1 10 0    |
| Rum, Jamaica....gal.        | 0 4 1   | 0 5 6     |
| Ditto Leeward Island        | 0 3 8   | 0 4 2     |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 3 10 0  | 3 16 0    |
| Silk, thrown, Italian...lb. | 2 10 0  | 2 13 0    |
| Silk, raw, Ditto....        | 1 11 0  | 2 8 0     |
| Tallow, English....cwt.     | 3 14 6  | 0 0 0     |
| Ditto, Russia, white..      | 3 12 0  | 0 0 0     |
| Ditto—, yellow..            | 3 8 0   | 0 0 0     |
| Tar, Stockholm ....bar.     | 2 0 0   | 0 0 0     |
| Tin in blocks .....         | 7 13 0  | 0 0 0     |
| Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.      | 0 0 6   | 0 1 1     |
| Ditto Virginia.....         | 0 0 5½  | 0 0 7     |
| Wax, Guinea.....cwt.        | 7 10 0  | 8 8 0     |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.   | 78 0 0  | 85 0 0    |
| Wine, Red Port....pipe      | 95 0 0  | 120 0 0   |
| Ditto Lisbon .....          | 90 0 0  | 115 0 0   |
| Ditto Madeira.....          | 78 0 0  | 128 0 0   |
| Ditto Vidonia.....          | 75 0 0  | 90 0 0    |
| Ditto Calceavella.....      | 95 0 0  | 110 0 0   |
| Ditto Sherry.....butt.      | 75 0 0  | 115 0 0   |
| Ditto Mountain.....         | 67 0 0  | 95 0 0    |
| Ditto Claret.....hogs.      | 45 0 0  | 108 0 0   |

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th OCTOBER, to 20th NOVEMBER, 1811.

| 1811.   | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Cent. Consols. 1790. | Navy 3 p. Cent. | Long Annuities. | Omnium. | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | Exch. 34. | £ s. d. | Lottery Tickets. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Omnium. | Irish 3 p. Cent. |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------|---------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Oct. 21 | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96              | —               | Id      | —                   | 57 6             | —            | 14 15p       | —          | —              | —          | 3 4 5     | 19 19 0 | —                | 64                | —             | —                |
| 22      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78 96½                    | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 23      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 24      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 25      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 26      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 27      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 28      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 29      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 30      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 78½                       | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 31      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64                  | 79                        | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| Nov. 1  | —           | 63½        | 63½                 | 65                  | 79                        | 96½             | —               | Id      | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 2       | 6233        | 63½        | 63½                 | —                   | —                         | —               | —               | —       | —                   | —                | 183          | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 3       | 7233        | 63½        | 63½                 | —                   | —                         | —               | —               | —       | —                   | —                | —            | do           | —          | —              | —          | do        | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 4       | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | par     | —                   | —                | —            | 17 18        | —          | —              | —          | 5 3 4     | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 5       | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 6       | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 3       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 7       | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 8       | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 9       | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 3       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 10      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 11      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 12      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 13      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 14      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 15      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 16      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 17      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 18      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 19      | —           | 63         | 63                  | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |
| 20      | —           | 63½        | 63½                 | 64½                 | 79                        | 97              | —               | do      | —                   | —                | —            | 17           | —          | —              | —          | 5 4       | —       | —                | 64½               | —             | —                |

**London Premiums of Insurance, November 20th, 1811.**  
 (Brit. ships), ret. 5l.—Jamaica to U. S. of America, return 6l.—To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East-Indies, out and home. —East-Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, M. ntrial, &c.  
 At 20 g. Southern Whale-fishery.  
 At 25 g. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

**London**  
 At 13 g. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 2 g. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.  
 At 3 g. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.  
 —Bengal, Madras, or China.  
 At 4 g. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, —Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in November, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Darnant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1150. exclusive of the last Half Yearly dividend of £22. 10s. per Share clear. £1100. £1135.—Oxford, £590, ex Dividend and Bonus £31 per Share.—Warwick and Napton, £280, dividing £12.—Neath, £300, ex dividend £20.—Swansea, £175 to £180, ex dividend £10.—Grand Junction, £214. £210. £205. £200, with Dividend £3.—Grand Junction New Subscription, £18 per Share Premium. On £180.—Kennet and Avon, £31.—Monmouth, £103.—Rochdale, £52. Ex dividend of £1.—Union, £80.—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, £24. 10s.—New Ditto, £6. 10s. premium.—Dudley, £53, ex dividend £1.—London Dock Stock, £121.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, £150, to £160, with New Share attached.—Rock, 9s. to 10s. premium.—East-London Water-Works, £90. £93.—York-Buildings Ditto, £104.—Grand Junction Water-Works, £4. 10s. premium. £4.—London Flour Company, £10.—Strand Bridge, £24 per cent. discount.—London Institution, £63.—Albion Assurance, £51. 15s.—Globe, £114.—Uxbridge Turnpike Bonds, £83 per cent.



## REGISTER OF EVENTS,

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC:

*From Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1811, inclusive.*

## JANUARY.

1. The decree for uniting the Valais under the name of the department of the Simplon to the French empire, executed, after much bloodshed.

8. By accounts received from Teneriffe it appears that the fever had made dreadful ravages at Santa Cruz, upwards of 1200 persons having died.

The Western part of Florida has been peaceably given up to the United States.

8. A daring attempt made by a party of country people at Clonderlaw Bay, Ireland, to take possession of the American ship, *Romulus*:—they amounted to 300: the vessel defended herself with her crew, and a guard of yeomen.

11. Antonio Cardoza, a Portuguese, Mary Rogers and Sarah Browne tried for the murder of J. Davis, by stabbing him with a knife. Mary Rogers was acquitted, Sarah Browne was found guilty of manslaughter, and Cardoza guilty of murder.—He was executed on the 14th.

13. The ship *Cumberland*, Barret Master, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, having this morning sustained a gallant contest with four French lugger privateers between Dover and Folkestone. Two of them boarded the *Cumberland* four different times; but each party was defeated in its turn. The enemy is supposed to have lost 60 men. The crew of the *Cumberland* was only 26, those of the privateers 270. The Lords of the Admiralty have granted the crew of the *Cumberland* protection from impress during three years. Their loss was only two killed.

27. The Prince of Wales, Earl Moira, Lords Dundas and Keith, attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, which was performed as when his Majesty is present. The sacrament was administered to H. R. H. and the three Lords, with the same form as to the king.

## FEBRUARY.

*Letters between H. R. H. the Regent and Mr. Perceval.*

*Carlton House, Feb. 4, 1811.*

The Prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived, which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him, in the administration of the Executive Government of the country, according to the powers vested in him by the Bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the Great Seal.

VOL. X. [Lit. Pan. Dec. 1811.]

The Prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this precise juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those which he finds there, as his Majesty's official servants. At the same time the Prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, whom, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted Father leads him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery.

This consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour, the Prince has only to add, that, among the many blessings to be derived from his Majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his Royal Functions, it will not, in the Prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, ill-calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the United Kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British Constitution.

## MR. PERCEVAL'S ANSWER.

*Downing-street, Feb. 5, 1811.*

"Mr. Perceval presents his humble duty to your Royal Highness, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of last night, which reached him this morning.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to express his humble thanks to your Royal Highness, for the frankness with which your Royal Highness has condescended explicitly to communicate the motives which have induced your Royal Highness to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their services, in the stations entrusted to them by the King. And Mr. Perceval begs leave to assure your Royal Highness, that in the expression of your Royal Highness's sentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the King, and of anxiety for the restoration of his Majesty's health, Mr. Perceval can see nothing but additional motives for their most anxious exertions to give satisfaction to your Royal Highness, in the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your Royal Highness's views for the security and happiness of the country.

Mr. Perceval has never failed to regret the impression of your Royal Highness, with regard to the provisions of the Regency Bill, which his Majesty's servants felt it to be their



duty to recommend to Parliament. But, he ventures to submit to your Royal Highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create in the administration of the Executive Government, your Royal Highness will not find them in any degree increased by the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the Royal Prerogative, which has been introduced by Parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and that whatever Ministers your Royal Highness might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your Royal Highness's commands, they would feel confident, they would continue to enjoy, ample and sufficient means to enable your Royal Highness effectually to maintain the great and important interests of the United Kingdom.

And Mr. Perceval humbly trusts, that whatever doubts your Royal Highness may entertain with respect to the Constitutional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your Royal Highness will feel assured, that they could not have been recommended by his Majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by Parliament, but upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous, conviction, that they in no degree trench upon the true principles and spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your Royal Highness, and to receive any commands with which your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honour him."

5. Bank Stock suddenly experienced a rise of 9 per cent. The reason assigned for this rise is the probable continuance of the present ministers in office, who, it is supposed, will endeavour to support the existing restrictions upon the issue of specie.

6. Installation of H. R. H. the Prince Regent took place at Carlton House.

7. The Lisbon gazettes contain a dispensation from Pius VII. to allow the Portuguese army, during the present year, *to eat flesh on fast days*, and by a decree of the Prince Regent this ecclesiastical indulgence is confirmed.

8. The demurrer in the cause Sir F. Burdett against Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, argued at large by Mr. Holroyd, on the part of Sir F. B.—reply postponed.

— On Friday afternoon, the King was considered so much recovered by his physicians attending him, that they allowed the Queen and Princess Augusta to have an interview with him. The meeting was, of course, very interesting. It being also the opinion of the physicians that his Majesty might have interviews with all his family by degrees, he Duke of York left town on Sa-

turday morning, for the purpose of seeing his Royal Father, as did also the Duke of Cumberland.

On Saturday his Majesty appeared in public for the first time since the commencement of his indisposition. The weather proving very mild and fine, his Majesty came out of Windsor Castle about twelve o'clock, attended by three of the physicians, who accompanied him to the east walk of the terrace, so as to be in full view of the park; they continued walking there till one o'clock, when the King returned to the Castle to dinner. His Majesty appeared in very good health, not having lost much flesh, and in high spirits; conversing with the medical gentlemen the whole time. Crowds resorted to the park to see him.

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor arrived at Windsor Castle, and had an audience of the King for a considerable time.

11. A marine of the name of John Horne, executed on board the *Namur*, at the Nore, for a detestable offence. His mother died broken hearted a few days afterwards.

— Circular Letter of the Committee of the Catholics of Ireland.

"SIR,—I am directed by the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland to solicit your particular attention on the present occasion.

"The Committee being entrusted with the petition of the Catholic body, feel it incumbent on them to state to you their conviction of the imperative necessity of an increase of their numbers, so that there may be managers of the petition connected with every part of Ireland. It is highly desirable that the Committee should become the depository of the collective wisdom of the Catholic body, that it should be able to ascertain, in order to obey, the wishes, and clearly understand the wants of all their Catholic fellow-subjects. This is the more requisite at the present moment, when there appears to be so near a prospect of complete emancipation; and the Committee are convinced that their emancipation can now be retarded only by criminal apathy or neglect amongst the Catholics themselves.

"They beg leave to suggest to you the propriety of appointing ten managers of the petition in your county. There are now three survivors of the persons who were Delegates in the year 1793. These persons are already constituent members of the Committee, and as such, managers of the petition; so that you have to appoint only seven additional managers.

"The Committee desire to add, that by the law, as it now stands, no species of delegation or representation can be suffered to take place; nor can any person, without a gross violation of the law, be a Representative

or Delegate, or act under any name as a Representative or Delegate. Engaged, as we are, in a struggle for legal and constitutional rights, it is our duty, as well as our inclination and decided determination, not to violate the spirit, nor even the letter of the law. It is, at the same time, to be observed, that the law to which we allude does not interfere with the subject's undoubted right to petition parliament—nor, of course, with the only method by which so large a body as the Catholics of Ireland could concur in forwarding a petition; namely, by leaving the management of it in the hands of a few persons, who deserve and possess their confidence.

"And the Committee cannot refrain on this occasion, from calling to your recollection the words of that celebrated champion of loyalty and religion, Edmund Burke, relative to the Irish Catholics, 'Your enemies are embodied; what becomes of you, if you are only individuals?'"

"The Committee does not presume to interfere with the mode in which you shall think fit to nominate those managers of the petition, *save that it must not be by any election or appointment to represent any person or persons, or any district or place whatsoever.* They moreover beg leave to suggest the propriety of expedition, and request that you will have the goodness to reply to this letter, and to state your sentiments on this subject; adding, if it shall so please you, the names of seven persons whom you conceive most fit to manage the petition in your county.

"In appointing those managers, the Committee respectfully solicit your particular attention to the many advantages to be derived from naming managers whose avocations require, or leisure permits their permanent or occasional residence in Dublin, where the ultimate arrangements, as to the petition, can best be made. I have further to observe to you, that all the Noble Lords who constitute the Catholic peerage are already managers of the petition."

— One of the Martello Towers on the coast of Essex, near St. Osyth, gave way. Its first inclination was several feet one way; in order to restore it to its situation, the ground was excavated on the other side, and it has now gone back with an inclination in nearly the same proportion the other way. What is very singular, though the fabric must have sustained a great degree of percussion, no crack or fissure appears in the brick-work.

12. At an early hour a considerable number of female convicts took leave of Newgate, for one of the out-ports; they are to be immediately shipped for Botany Bay.

— Circular Letter to the Sheriffs and Chief Magistrates in all the counties of Ireland.

"*Dublin Castle, Feb. 12, 1811.*"

"**SIR,**—It being reported that the Roman Catholics in the county of

are to be called together, or have been called together, to nominate or appoint persons as Representatives, Delegates, or Managers, to act on their behalf as members of an unlawful assembly, sitting in Dublin, and calling itself the Catholic Committee, you are required, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Thirty-third of the King, chap. 29, to cause to be arrested, and commit to prison (unless bail shall be given) all persons within your jurisdiction, who shall be guilty of giving, or having given, or of publishing, or having published, or of causing, or having caused to be given or published, any written or other notice of the election and appointment, in any manner, of such representative, delegate, or manager as aforesaid; or of attending, voting, or acting, or of having attended, voted, or acted in any manner, in the choice or appointment of such representative, delegate, or manager. And you are to communicate these directions, as far as lies in your power, forthwith to the several magistrates of the said county of

"N. B. Sheriffs are to act under the warrant of Magistrates, in cases where the crime has been committed.

"By command of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

To ———, "W. W. POLE."

14. Address of the Corporation of London to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, delivered and received with all state and honour.

16. Meeting at Hertford of the friends of Parliamentary Reform.

22. The Recorder of London attended the Council and made his report to H. R. H. of the twenty-six convicts, capitally convicted at the last October Sessions, when

Trueman, for robbing a woman of her watch near Smithfield, and who, at his apprehension, made a desperate resistance, in which the officers were wounded, and the traces of the coach which conveyed the prisoner were cut;

An old man, well known by the name of Old Dasher, for a rape upon a woman, under aggravated circumstances, between Teddington and Hounslow;

Cope for coining; and

Fraser, for horse-stealing; were ordered for execution.

23. The meeting of Catholic Committee in Dublin, interrupted by Alderman Darley: and obliged to adjourn.

— Arrived a ship from the coast of Africa, with a valuable cargo. By this opportunity, Mr. Salt has returned to this country, from his mission to the king of Abyssinia.

#### MARCH.

1. As general a massacre at Cairo, of the Mameluke Beys in Egypt, as it was in the power of the Turkish Governor to accomplish.

The Beys who perished were:—

Sclaim Bey Elfi; Achmet Bey; Murad Bey; Ichia Bey; Noman Bey; Emin Bey; Hussein Bey, the elder; Hussein Bey, the younger, of the house of Elfi; Suliman Bey; Roschwan Bey; Ibrahim Bey; Achmet Bey, of the house of Elbuab; Jussuf Bey Abudjab; Marzuc Bey, son of Ibrahim the Great; Ali Bey el Fajumi; Achmet Bey Cherengi; with five or six other Beys of less note.

Emin Bey Elfi, and Achmet Bey Elfi (two who accompanied Elfi Bey to England), were reported to have escaped. It was said, that, on seeing the inner gates of the citadel closed, they immediately suspected treachery, and, being in the rear of the Mamaluke procession, had time to turn round and escape before the outer gate was closed upon them. It is not probable, however, that they were thus fortunate, as the Officers of the Pacha asserted that their heads were amongst the number of those sent to Constantinople. The principal Beys who remained in March last in command in Upper Egypt were, Ibrahim Bey the Great, Osman Bey Hassan, Selim Bey Machrami, Achmet Bey Mamfauch, Ali Bey Ajub.

2. The funeral of the Duke of Albuquerque, late ambassador extraordinary from Spain to this country, conducted with great pomp to Westminster Abbey.

6. The remains of the late Queen of France, consort of Louis XVIII. removed from Westminster Abbey, and put on board a vessel in the river, to be conveyed to Sardinia for interment.

— Agreeably to the predictions of a French philosopher, the tide rose, at Leith, to an unusual height on Sunday week; the depth of water, on the bar, was 16 feet 5 inches, to which may be added, two feet and a half of dead water in the harbour, making the total rise of the tide 18 feet 11 inches: had the wind been in the north-west, it would have probably risen two feet more. A vast crowd of spectators were on the pier, among whom were several eminent literary characters. The depth of water on Monday was 15 feet and a half.

8. John Smith, who was convicted last sessions for extorting money from different coal-dealers (under pretence of not laying informations against them, for not exposing a bushel measure in their coal waggons according to act of Parliament), stood in the pillory, in Smithfield, agreeably to his sentence, for two hours. This man, with his accomplices, made it a practice to watch the coal waggons, and all whom they found neglectful of their bushel measure, instead of giving information against them, according to law, they went to and collected a guinea or two from each; to some of whom Smith had given receipts for

these unlawful collections, which were produced upon his trial.

— An aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Dublin to vote an address to the Prince Regent: it was further

“Resolved, That a petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an immediate inquiry to be instituted respecting the evidence on which Mr. Pole issued the circular letter; and if it shall appear that no grounds existed for the measure, that his Royal Highness would be pleased to remove Charles, Duke of Richmond, and Wm. Pole, from the government of Ireland.”

Upwards of 2000 persons were present. All the counties in Ireland were invited to concur in the first address to the Prince of Wales.

9. A forgery of £1000 committed upon a banking-house of the city, and the offender to this moment remains undiscovered. He drew a check for £1000, which being presented, was duly paid. Two days after, he sent for the cash-book of the person whose name he had forged, which was delivered without the least suspicion. Upon receiving the book with the checks that had been paid, he withdrew from them the forged one, and sent back the book with the other papers.

— His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in stepping into his carriage, slipped his foot on an orange peel, and turned his ankle; one of the small bones is broken.

12. His Majesty is now so much recovered, that all the medical attendants in the interior have been withdrawn from their day attendance, and the King's pages have resumed their accustomed situations.

18. The general Committee of Irish Catholics met, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Sub-Committee, appointed to prepare a petition to the Prince Regent for the removal of the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Pole; but the petition which the latter had prepared was rejected, and another, which had been written in a spirit of *greater moderation*, was adopted by a large majority.

— A meeting was held in Palace Yard, Westminster, of the inhabitants of Westminster. It was convened by the High Bailiff. Resolutions passed in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

— Official orders are now given for assembling the local militia in Great Britain for 14 days' training and exercising, exclusive of the day of marching. All the men who have not been trained in any preceding year, are to be assembled for seven extra days preceding the assembly of the rest of the corps. No corps to be permitted to assemble before the 1st of April, or subsequently to the 1st of October. The exercise to be performed at one period. Every corps to be assembled at

its own head-quarters, or as near to them as circumstances will permit.

19. A rise of *ten per cent.* in the current value of the stamped dollars in circulation takes place this day. The increase in the price of silver has become so great, that the dollars or *tokens* issued by the bank sell for more as bullion than they are current at.

— By accounts from the island of Saint Domingo, it appears that a third candidate for supreme power has started up in the person of General Rigaud. At a meeting of several persons, assuming the titles of Deputies of the People; Rigaud, towards the middle of November, was appointed Commander in Chief of the South quarter, with very extensive powers both as to civil and military affairs. In fact, the authority with which this concealed agent of Buonaparte is invested is as absolute as that exercised by the latter in France.

22. A refractory spirit manifested by the Hamburg city guard, on being ordered to assume the French cockade. They were afterwards marched out of the town; and 150 of them were brought back *chained together two by two*. Ten of the guards, in crossing from Hamburg to Harburgh, threw themselves into the river, and were drowned.

— A quarterly meeting of Bank proprietors held, at which the Governor (Mr. Pearse) presided. The dividend declared to be 5 per cent. for the half year; the Bank paying the income tax.

The Governor begged to state, that every necessary precaution was diligently observed by the Directors; and that during the whole of the last year, and down to the present hour, the unpaid bills did not exceed £400,000; for the ultimate payment of which the Directors still had many good securities by endorsements and otherwise.

27. A regulation has been made by the Commander in Chief, which commenced on Sunday last, with respect to the guards attending divine service. A part go to church on Sunday in the morning, another in the evening, which is a great accommodation.

31. At the Stafford assizes, the long depending issue of the property of the late Mr. Barber, who died in the East-Indies, came on for trial, by direction of the Court of Chancery. The question was, whether Peter Shore, Hannah, the wife of James Richman, and John Shore, were the next of kin on the part of the father to Charles Barber deceased. *Twenty* of the relatives, who have obtained verdicts in their favour as being *first cousins* of the deceased, on the side of the father and mother, defended the cause; and the jury returned a verdict *for the defendants*. In consequence of which, the property, amounting to £150,000, besides an accumulation of

interest, is dividable among the defendants in equal moieties.

31. Three cartels arrived at Plymouth, on Sunday, from Morlaix. One of them has brought home two ladies, and their female attendants, who had been *eight years* detained in France.

#### APRIL.

1. The following is extracted from an Irish newspaper:—

“ I have received, for the family of the late Dennis Hearn, who was murdered by the Caravats, the following sums: £.

From his Grace the Lord Lieutenant . 100  
From the Grand Jury of the County of Waterford . . . . . 100

And which I have apportioned in the following manner:— £.

To the Widow . . . . . 50  
For the only Son (two years old) . . 50  
For the four Daughters (all young children) . . . . . 100

“ *Tramore Lodge, April 1, 1811.* £200

“ EDWARD LEE.

— Cadiz. In the night of the 27th and 28th of March a storm arose, of a description and duration of which nothing equal is known on this coast. The ships lost amount to about *fifty*. Three hundred persons have suffered on this melancholy occasion.

— A few nights since the house of Mr. John Purcell, of High-Fort, near Mallow, Ireland, was broken into by several armed ruffians, who knowing Mr. Purcell to be possessed of money, immediately proceeded to his chamber, where he was in bed alone, and unassisted. It so happened, that there was a case-knife in one of the windows of the room, with which Mr. Purcell attacked the intruders, wounded three or four of them desperately, and completely overthrew the design of these miscreants. One of the gang was found dead the next morning in an adjacent field, and a second, some days after, at Newcastle, in the county of Limerick; and a third is supposed to have died that night of his wounds. Mr. Purcell is a gentleman considerably advanced in years.

— The Vestry of St. Martin's parish preferred seven bills of indictment, which have all been found, against keepers of houses of ill-fame in Oxendon-street, Whitcomb-st., &c.

— A number of retail shopkeepers are hoarding the old penny-pieces issued in 1797, under a belief that their intrinsic value is 1½d. and that in order to keep them in circulation they will shortly be made current at that price, which would be equal to a rise of 25 per cent.

— Many tradesmen believe that another rise of 10 per cent. upon dollars will take place; and under this impression are withholding them from circulation.

3. A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bart. was sworn into the command of the Company's forces in India, and a Member of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal; the General afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

18. A respectable number of Portuguese residents in London, and other gentlemen, met at the City of London Tavern, in order to adopt measures for affording relief to the Portuguese who have suffered from the atrocities perpetrated by the French, during their invasion of and retreat from Portugal.

The Portuguese Consul was called to the chair; after deliberation it was determined to call a meeting, including Englishmen as well as Portuguese. The Governor of the Bank to preside.

20. On Saturday, between the hours of two and three in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Goullee's pork-shop, corner of Half Moon-street, Bishopsgate-street. The moment the flames burst forth in the lower apartments, the alarm of fire was given from without by some passengers; but such progress had the fire made, that it was too late to save the lives of most of the inhabitants. The family consisted of Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, the nurse, a maid-servant, shop-boy, and a waiter of the London-tavern, and his wife, who were lodgers in the first-floor. The two latter only were awakened by the noise, and they had the good fortune to escape with their bed to the window of the first-floor, which they threw on the pavement, for the purpose of throwing themselves upon it. The wife made a leap, and falling on the bed did not receive the slightest injury; her husband, who instantly followed, was not so fortunate; he came in contact with a hook, which tore his leg in a dreadful manner. The floor giving way, the whole of Mr. G.'s unfortunate family perished in the ruins.

22. An aged woman was defrauded, on Tuesday, of a dividend which she had just received at the bank, by a fellow running up to her and persuading her that he was a clerk in the bank, and that she had received her dividend short. She gave him her notes to be exchanged; but saw no more of him.

27. The Portuguese Ambassador's house was illuminated for three successive nights. The inscriptions were, over the arms of Portugal, "*Joannes Lusitanæ Princeps*;" motto, "*patriæ memor gloriæ*;" under the arms, in large letters, "*Wellington, the allied army, and all the Portuguese people*."

30. A number of mock notes, for a penny, fabricated obviously in imitation of the one pound notes of the Bank of England, are at present in circulation. After the words "for

the Governor and Company of the," the words "*King's Bench and Fleet*" are inserted in an upper line, in very small characters; and the remainder of the sentence concludes "*Bank in (instead of of) England*." The hackney-coachmen are the principal *putters off* of these notes. A person who asks change of a two pound note from one of these gentry, particularly at night, rarely escapes being cheated.

#### MAY.

1. A numerous and respectable meeting held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of co-operating with the measures adopted in the City, for assisting the Portuguese sufferers.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York was called to the chair.

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed, that this meeting was called for the purpose of aiding the subscription which had been so honourably commenced in the City of London; and however respectable they were who had commenced that subscription, yet it would be the best kind of respect which the gentlemen present could think of paying them, not to concede to them a monopoly of feeling on such an occasion. There was no kind of feeling which did not strongly interest the inhabitants of this country in the cause of the Portuguese. The conduct of the enemy had in this instance greatly exceeded the ordinary barbarities with which war had been too generally conducted: in a political point of view, the generous aid of this country, united with that ancient alliance which had subsisted between the two nations, and now so lately cemented by the common blood which both had shed in the defence of the independence of Portugal, will be received with a respect, and excite feelings of attachment, productive of still more effectual co-operation in the common cause.

A numerous committee was formed.

Distinguished persons who attended the meeting: Duke of Portland, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Stafford, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Bridgewater, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Besborough, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Spencer, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl Courtoun, Earl Rivers, Lord Rolle, Earl of Waldegrave, Lord De Dunstanville, Lord Bruce, Lord Castlereagh, Sir W. Scott, Mr. C. Long, and others.

8. America.—The following causes are stated as the grounds of the political separation between Mr. Smith, late Secretary of State, and President Madison:—

"1st. The three measures, which were commonly called Macon's Bill, No. 1; Macon's Bill, No. 2; and the Non-Intercourse Act of last Session.

"2d. The practice of recommending measures in secret, and individually, to certain members of Congress, instead of the fair,



clear, unembarrassed, and open course of public recommendation, wisely prescribed by the Constitution.

"3d. A transaction of a pecuniary nature in the concerns of a certain public agent."

These were the public ostensible grounds of the rupture; but there were others latent, but well understood.

9. At a Common Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London:

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, for the consummate ability, fortitude, and perseverance, displayed by him in the command of the allied British and Portuguese forces, by which the kingdom of Portugal has been successfully defended, and the most signal and important services rendered to his King and Country.

Resolved unanimously, That the Freedom of this City, with a sword of the value of 200 guineas, be presented to Lord Viscount Wellington, in testimony of the high sense which this court entertains of his public services.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court doth gratefully acknowledge the eminent and meritorious services uniformly performed by the General Officers, Commissioned Officers, and soldiers under command of Lord W.

The same to the Portuguese army, under the immediate command of Field Marshall Sir William Beresford.

16. In consequence of the additional penny on carriages, and halfpenny on horses, to commence on the 7th of June next, the Commissioners of Hyde-park turnpike, by public auction, on Monday last, let their tolls to the former lessees, for 17,000l. per ann.

— Engagement between the American frigate *President*, Commodore Rogers, and the British sloop *Little Belt*, Captain Bingham.

17. *Burdett v. Abbott*, Speaker of the House of Commons. The Attorney General in reply to Mr. Holroyd. Answer by Mr. Holroyd. Decided against Sir Francis.

— About two o'clock, the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Recorder, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Alderman Sir William Plomer and Goodbehere, and the City Remembrancer, went to Carlton House, as a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London. Where the Recorder read to his Royal Highness the Address of the Corporation, voting his Royal Highness the *Freedom of the City*, and praying to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

His Royal Highness, after acknowledging his sense of the honour intended to be conferred upon him, and his attachment to the Corporation, expressed his regret that the spirit of the Constitution prevented him from receiving it, owing to the office he held of

Prince Regent. They were all most graciously received, and were invited by his Royal Highness to partake of a cold collation.

19. His Majesty went to the Queen's apartments, in Windsor Castle, last Sunday, for the first time since his indisposition, for the purpose of congratulating the Queen upon the return of her birth day; at which time he was surrounded by the whole of his family, the Prince Regent and the Royal Dukes being assembled to dine with their Royal Mother on the occasion.

— A meeting of Dissenters took place at the London Tavern, at which a resolution of thanks to Ministers for having declined to support Lord Sidmouth's Bill, was moved and carried, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Alderman Wood and others.

— The Judges met in the Court of Exchequer Chamber to hear the arguments of Counsel in the adjourned case of the King *v.* Wright, for purchasing guineas. The matter is to stand over to next Term, when the question would be further argued in the case of *De Yonge*, by the Attorney-General and Mr. Marryatt.

20. Late on Sunday night it was rumoured about Windsor, that His Majesty was so much recovered that the Physicians would allow him, after that day, to appear in public, and that he was to ride on horseback the next day. On Monday morning about a quarter past twelve o'clock, His Majesty's grooms made their appearance in the castle-yard, with his Majesty's favorite horse *Aonis*. All was anxiety then for the appearance of the King. His Majesty soon after came out of the castle, accompanied by the princesses Augusta and Sophia, with whom he appeared in cheerful conversation. They were attended by General Gwynne, Colonel Taylor, and Lady Collyer. His Majesty mounted his horse with apparent ease, and proceeded through the little park into the great park, where the royal party continued till half past one o'clock, when they returned.

As soon as his majesty had mounted his horse, a signal was given, and the bells of the Parish Church and Cathedral struck up; the Royal Stafford Regiment, and the Windsor volunteers, which had been drawn out upon the occasion, fired a *feu de joie*.

22. Motion in the common council of the city of London, made by Mr. Quin for allowing the use of Guildhall to Sir John Throckmorton, Major Cartwright, Sir F. Burdett, &c. &c., for the purpose of holding a public meeting of the friends of parliamentary reform, on Monday, June 3. (Whitmonday.) On a division, Ayes 80—Noes 45.—Majority 35.

23. Dinner at the Crown and Anchor by the Friends of Parliamentary Reform, &c., to

celebrate the "Triumph of Westminster in the Election of Sir Francis Burdett."

28. Above 500 Noblemen and Gentlemen (including all his Majesty's Ministers, except Mr. Yorke) dined together at Merchant Taylor's Hall, to commemorate the birth of Mr. Pitt; Mr. Henry Lascelles in the chair.—"The Immortal Memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt" drank in silence.

29. This day an especial Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, "to consider the propriety of allowing an assembly of persons from all parts of the kingdom, to be holden in the Guildhall, for discussing political measures; the proposed assembly not forming any part of the legally constituted authorities of the city."

Resolutions adopted, *inter al.*

Resolved,—That no popular Meetings have hitherto been called together in the Guildhall of the City of London of any other persons than the Citizens of London, under the authority, in the presence, and with the superintendence of their own chartered Magistrates.

Resolved,—That the Magistrates of London contemplate as dangerous to the tranquillity of this great City, a proposed assemblage of persons from all parts of the kingdom, having notice of municipal connection with its Citizens, congregating themselves in immense numbers in the heart of the City, and having possession of its Guildhall, for the discussion of political measures.

Resolved,—That their apprehensions for the violation of the peace of this City receive still stronger confirmation from the studious selection of Whit-Monday for this unprecedented public meeting; a day when the streets are necessarily thronged with all classes of its inhabitants, naturally drawn to any scene of novelty, and but too prone to join in disturbance.

Resolved,—That we the Magistrates of London, do therefore most solemnly protest against any such assembly being permitted to meet in the Guildhall of this City; and we do hereby solemnly call on the Lord Mayor, to use his utmost endeavours to prevent any such proposed assembly in the Guildhall, and do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to afford him our most steadfast and cordial co-operation in every effort for that purpose.

30. A Meeting of the Common Council of the City of London was held, to take into consideration a late vote of that Body, for granting the use of the Guildhall to certain friends of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from upwards of 1600 of the Livery of London, praying that the Common Council would reconsider and rescind their late grant, &c. He also moved to the same effect.

The Lord Mayor also presented the Reso-

lutions come to by the Court of Aldermen, in opposition to the said grant.

The Resolutions of the Common Hall in approval of the grant were then brought up.

Mr. Waithman said, that he held in his hand a Memorial from Sir John Throckmorton and other Gentlemen who had made the original application:—the accidental circumstance of the day fixed on for the meeting being Whit-Monday, had never entered into the conception of any of them.

After a debate, there appeared on a division:—

For Mr. Brown's Resolution.....119

Against it ..... 80

Majority—39

#### JUNE.

1. The Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, Sir John Eamer, many merchants of eminence, R. H. Marten, Esq. Chairman, and the Committee of Management, laid, in Mincing-lane, the foundation-stone, of the London Commercial Sale-rooms.

4. The King completed his 73d year. His Majesty's birth-day, during his long reign, has never been omitted to be celebrated as a grand Court and National Festival, till this day, when all public rejoicings, so far as respected the Government and Court, were suspended, except the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

So far as related to individuals and public bodies, however, the day was celebrated in nearly the usual manner.

The day was kept at Windsor by the Queen and Royal Family privately.

5. A destructive fire broke out at Red-Lion-wharf; damage computed at £80,000.

7. The Earl of Moira appointed to the vacant office of one of the Governors of the Charter-house. The Archbishop of York and Earl Camden were both candidates for this honorary office, and the votes for each being equal (7 for each), the right of nomination devolved, by the statutes of the Institution, on the Prince Regent, who nominated the Earl of Moira.

10. Smyrna. A most dreadful fire: in five hours it consumed all our bazars: 20 khans, 5 mosques, 12 chapels, 300 houses, 7 konaks, 6,000 shops, 80 coffee-houses, 100 fire-proof warehouses, and a large stock of goods.

The damage is incalculable, and the void it has made is very extensive.

11. The meeting of Friends of Parliamentary Reform, took place at the Free-Masons Tavern. Sir John Throckmorton in the Chair.

18. At about a quarter past eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil warehouse of Mr. Jones, in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, and in a very short time every part of his extensive premises were in a blaze: not a particle of

his property could be saved. The houses on each side were involved in the conflagration, as was the Commercial Academy on the opposite side of the street; and before ten, the fire reached the fine mansion occupied by the High Priest of the Jews, which also was soon reduced to a heap of ruins: it was with difficulty that the female part of his family escaped. His library, in which were many valuable manuscripts, was also consumed. A full third of Bury-street on both sides, is levelled with the ground.

19. Trial at Bar before the whole Court of King's Bench; Sir F. Burdett v. Colman, *Seijeant at Arms of the House of Commons, for breaking open his door, &c. under a warrant from the Speaker of the House.* The Jury, without hesitation, found a Verdict for the Defendant.

The record of the cause *Burdett v. Lord Moira* was then called on, and dismissed for want of a Jury.

20. A serious insurrection took place among the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Malmoe in Sweden, on account of the conscription: forty of the peasants were killed, and 130 wounded, besides 200 taken prisoners. Similar acts of insubordination have occurred in other parts.

27. A seizure took place by the Sheriffs and proper Officers, of the plates and notes, at the Fleet prison, issued in imitation of the notes of the Bank of England.

28. Magnificent Gala at Carleton House.

#### JULY.

6. Copy of a letter recently sent by Lord King to his tenants.

By lease, dated 1802, you have agreed to pay the annual rent of—, in good and lawful money of Great Britain. In consequence of the late depreciation of paper-money, I can no longer accept of any Bank notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract. I must, therefore, desire you to provide for the payment of your rent in the legal coin of the realm; at the same time having no other object than to receive payment of the real intrinsic value of the sum stipulated by agreement, and being desirous to avoid giving you unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following, according to your option:—

1st. By payment in guineas.

2d. If guineas cannot be procured, by a payment in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the number of guineas requisite to discharge the debt.

3d. By a payment in Bank-paper of a sum sufficient to purchase (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of paper-money is estimated in this manner.

The price of gold in 1802, the year of your agreement, was £4 per ounce; the present market-price is £4 4s. arising from the diminished value of paper—in that proportion an addition of £17 10s. per cent. in paper-money will be required as the equivalent for the payment of rent in paper.

(Signed) KING.

N.B. A power of re-entry and ejectment is reserved by deed in case of non-payment of rent due.—No draft will be received.

11. Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Fuller, apothecary, Piccadilly, obtained a verdict of £7,400 against Sir James Montgomery, Bart. Edward B. Douglas, and Mm. Murray, Esqs. Executors of the late Duke of Queensbury, for his attendance on his Grace for seven years and an half, during which time he had made him 9,340 visits. The Court was much crowded.

12. Sir Samuel Romilly stated the petition of several persons, praying the Lord Chancellor's attention to the abuses in Christ's Hospital; by which, boys not born of poor parents, were admitted to the advantages of that Institution. He adverted particularly to the instance of Rev. Mr. Warren, vicar of Edmonton, whose income he said, was £1,200 per annum. He named also several others.—After various hearings, Mr. Warren withdrew his son from the Hospital, as did many other gentlemen.

18. Fifty tons of silver were lodged in the Bank, recently arrived from Lima.

24. Parliament prorogued by Commission.

28. H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived at Cambridge preparatory to the ceremony of the Installation; which took place on the following days.

— The sentence of the Court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 102d regiment, upon charges brought against him by Governor Bligh.

*Horse Guards, July 2, 1811.*

"That Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnstone, Major as aforesaid, did on or about the 26th day of January, 1808, at Sidney, in the Colony of New South Wales, begin, excite, cause, and join in a mutiny, by putting himself at the head of the New South Wales Corps, then under his command, and doing duty in the colony, and seizing and causing to be seized and arrested, and imprisoning and causing to be imprisoned, by means of the above mentioned military force, the person of William Bligh, Esq. then Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over the territory of New South Wales."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having duly and maturely

"weighed and considered" the whole of the "evidence adduced on the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone is guilty of the Act of Mutiny as described in the charge, and do therefore sentence him to be cashiered." H. R. 11. the Prince Regent has confirmed the sentence.

29. Lord Kenyon was, called to the Bar, by the Honorable Society of Benchers of the Middle Temple. He had not as is usual, kept his Terms and Commons, but his admission was a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Lord Kenyon, formerly Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. There were two remonstrances on the subject, signed by 12 barristers and 18 students. It was considered, that to call a Peer to the bar, was a proceeding so anomalous, that it ought not to be adopted; for if he pleaded at the bar, which he would be entitled to do, it might happen that he would have to argue a demurrer in a cause, which upon an appeal to the House of Lords, he would have ultimately to decide, as one of the hereditary judges of the High Court of Parliament. The remonstrances, however, had no effect against a precedent which was precisely to the point. In the year 1661, the Duke of York and the Duke of Buckingham were admitted students of the Inner Temple. Neither of them kept their Terms. The Duke of Buckingham was not called; but the Duke of York, who was heir-apparent to the Crown, was called to the Bar.

## AUGUST.

8. Advice by the Anholt mail state, that a most destructive fire had taken place at Archangel, which had consumed a number of warehouses, containing Russian produce to a vast amount.

— 45 Male convicts were sent from the Hulks, at Woolwich, on board the ship Guildford; 55 more are to be embarked in her from Sheerness, and 100 from the Hulks at Portsmouth: she then proceeds to New South Wales. Supplies of agricultural and other useful implements and materials are now in readiness to be sent out.

— An Imperial Eagle is just brought home, which was found in the Alava river. The Eagle-bearer was shot in the month of March last, and fell into the Alava, when the enemy, under Massena, precipitately passed that river, closely pursued by our troops.

— Upwards of eight hundred Dutch fishermen have recently made application to the British Government to be taken under its protection, and have solicited to be allowed to settle on the east coast of Scotland.

9. The Conventional Constituents, or Members who were present at the Election in Liffey-street Chapel, were this morning

apprehended by the magistrates of the Head Police Office. Their names are:—

Doctor John Joseph Bourke, of Granby-row; Doctor Breen, of Abbey-street; Henry Edmund Taaffe, Esq. banker, of Lord French's Bank, in Dominick-street; Gregory Scurlog, Esq. merchant of Dominick-street; and Thomas Kirwan, Esq. merchant, of Abbey-street.

These five gentlemen were brought before the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, on the charge of being either elected delegates, or in aiding the election; they entered into bail.

28. The Common Council of London directed that £5 should be given to every freeman of the City liberated by the late Insolvent Act.

## SEPTEMBER.

3. Louis Buonaparte, the *ci-devant* King of Holland, continues to reside in retirement at Gratz, in Styria.

7. A destructive fire broke out in the rick-yard of Mr. Coulton, a farmer, at East-end, near Shottlesbrook, Oxfordshire, occasioned by the descent of a *fire-bulloon* on a wheat-rick. The balloon had been sent up in the neighbourhood of Marlow, nearly twenty miles from where it descended.

11. It was discovered, by a female servant to Her Majesty, that the several presses in Buckingham-house, which contained Her Majesty's court and other most valuable dresses, had been opened, and the contents, amounting in value to £2,000, had been stolen therefrom. Her Majesty's wardrobe had been kept in St. James's-palace previously to the late fire, at which time it was removed to Buckingham-house. It was usual for the female domestic who had the care of the contents of the presses to inspect them once a year; but from the King's illness they had not been wanted, and consequently they were not opened until last Wednesday, when it was found the dresses were gone; but the papers which contained them were left, and a baize which covered the whole was carefully placed over the papers, &c. There had been no injury done to the locks; and no one could have committed the robbery without being well acquainted with the premises. A reward of £200 was afterwards offered for the detection of the offender.

20. Gen. Rigaud, understood to be an emissary of Buonaparte, died at Aux Cayes; supposed by poison.

26. The locks of the desks, besides others, in the Treasury, have lately been broke open, and various articles, consisting principally of books and stationary, stolen.

30. In consequence of the unexpected arrival of Lord W. Bentinck from Sicily, all the Ministers were summoned to attend a Cabinet Council. His Lordship's sudden

arrival was occasioned by the state in which he found affairs on the island of Sicily, to which he was appointed ambassador; he staid on shore but three days, and returned.

— Letters of acknowledgement and gratitude received, and many of them published, from the bishops and higher clergy of Portugal, describing the benefits conferred by the donations, parliamentary and by individual subscriptions, of the British nation, to the most afflicted sufferers in Portugal, from the barbarities and cruelties of the French army under Marshal Massena. The writers are: —the Bishop of Leiria—the Bishop of Pinhel—the Bishop of Lamego—the Bishop of Guarda—the Bishop of Castello Branco—the Prelate of Thomar—the Vicar-general of Obidos, &c. &c.

## OCTOBER.

1. A conflagration in Greenwich Hospital: it consumed the infirmary, a large square building, the sides of which contained three different tiers of wards or corridors, besides the residences, in the rear, of the physician and surgeon, thickly covered with lead. The fire began about one o'clock in the morning, in the north-west corner of the upper corridore, in one of the rooms belonging to the assistant-surgeon. Every person in the infirmary was brought out in safety. This was, however, a perilous effort, as the roof had begun to burn, and the lead, as it melted, poured down the partitions. The iron bedsteads, red-hot with the surrounding fire, gave a kind of deepened colour to the flame.

— Price of the Quartern Loaf, London, 1s. 5d.—Edinburgh, 1s. 2½d.—Dublin, 11d.

— The immense piers (or breakwater) which will render Plymouth not only the safest, but the best harbour in the world, are about to be commenced. The stupendous rock near the flying bridge (seven acres in extent), has been purchased of Lord Boringdon, and every preparation made for sinking the first masses of stone in April next. It is calculated that this stupendous undertaking will occupy nearly six years; and cost, independent of the labour of the convicts that are to be employed on it, nearly two millions sterling. One of the piers will run out from the Mewstone Rock, and the other from Penlee Point, each extending a mile and a half into the water.

— The Privy-Council Office was broken open. The robbers decamped without stealing any thing, on the office-keeper stirring.

19. First meeting of the new general committee, or Delegates, of the Catholics of Ireland, in the Theatre, Fishamble Street, Dublin. The Earl of Fingal in the chair. Petition produced and read. Two magistrates attended the meeting; which after sitting twenty minutes dispersed.

23. The comet nearest the earth: its distance about 108 millions of English miles.

## NOVEMBER.

7. Trial of Henry White the elder, in the Court of King's Bench, for a libel. The defendant being in Dorchester jail at the time when the offence was committed, and the paper being conducted by *his son*, the jury found for the defendant. Subscriptions were afterwards raised for Mr. White.

9. The usual procession and festivities of Lord Mayor's Day having been interrupted last year, on account of His Majesty's illness, were resumed this year, with two knights in steel armour, and one in brass armour; each attended by two esquires, &c.

— Motion in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, that copies of the *information* be given to the Catholic Delegates. Motion refused as contrary to custom.

13. The Prince Regent unfortunately sprained his ankle, in leading a dance with the Princess Charlotte of Wales at Oatlands, at a ball given by the Duchess of York, so severely, that he could scarcely put his foot to the ground for many days.

16. In the Court of King's Bench, the demurrer of the Catholic Delegates to the Jury allowed; it being held, that the Attorney-general ought to have proved that these persons were freemen of the City of Dublin; or *probi et legales* (freeholders) in the county.

21. Trial of Dr. Sheridan, one of the Catholic Delegates. Of 33 jurors 22 were objected to by the crown.—Adjourned to the next day; when the Dr. was acquitted, the evidence being defective.

— Yesterday morning, as the Chief Justice was stepping into his carriage, on his way to the Four Courts, he was served with five writs of *habeas corpus*, at the suit of the Catholic gentlemen arrested under his warrant in August last. The damages, in each action, are laid at £5,000.

23. The Attorney-general moved the court to quash the present indictments against the Catholic Delegates, to amend the record, words having been omitted by the clerk. Motion not opposed.

23. A meeting, presided by the Spanish Ambassador, for raising a subscription for the army of Gen. Ballasteros, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. About £1,500 subscribed.

## DECEMBER.

8. Mr. Marr and his family murdered in Ratcliffe Highway.

13. The execution of four mutineers and murderers belonging to the *Diana* and *Growler*, sentenced by a court-martial, on 13th; on board the *Diana* frigate, in Plymouth Sound. The boats from all the fleet were ordered



alongside the Diana, for their crews to witness the awful scene.

13. The Caroline frigate, which brought the dispatches from Batavia, was only 94 days under sail; seven of which she was in a calm, and seven in a gale of contrary wind. Excepting the Medusa, which came in 84 days from Bengal (averaging 160 miles a day), perhaps it is the shortest voyage ever made.

In addition to the reward of £500 by Government, there is £100 by the Prince Regent, £50 by the Overseers of St. George's in the East, £20 by the Thames Police; and the Hon. Mr. Thomas Bowes has also offered a farther sum of £52 10s. which make a total of £722 10s. already advertised for the detection of Mr. Marr's murderers.

19. Mr. Williamson and family murdered, in Old Gravel Lane, near Ratcliffe Highway. A reward of One Hundred Guineas has been offered by the overseers of Shadwell parish for detecting the perpetrators.

23. The meeting of Catholic Delegates, in the Theatre, Fishamble Street, Dublin, dispersed by the magistracy.

26. Catholic Delegates met again and came to sundry resolutions in opposition to the magistracy and government.

#### OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1811, inclusive.

##### JANUARY.

5. Capture of the Chasseur French privateer cutter, of 16 guns, by the Pandora sloop, Capt. Ferguson.

14. Lord Wellington writes from Cartaxo, Dec. 22, 1810, that the French continued in their position at Santarem, that they had thrown bridges over the Zezere, and were collecting boats.

Also from Cartaxo, Dec. 29, that the enemy had advanced a body of troops, about 17,000 men, to reinforce Massena, by the way of Celorico and Thomar.

— A gallant action was performed by H. M. cutter *Entreprenante*, Dec. 12, 1810, in beating off four French vessels, by which she was attacked, after a long fight, and three attempts to board. She was commanded by Lieut. Williams.

15. French privateer the *Cesar* of 4 guns, taken by the boats of the Blossom sloop, Capt. Stewart, by boarding.

— Capt. Ayscough, of the Success, relates the destruction, Oct. 4 and 6, of two gun-boats, and 34 troop vessels, on the coast of Naples, by the boats of the Success.

— Capt. Waldegrave, of the Thames, with the boats of that ship and of the *Eclair* sloop, brought out ten transports from near Agrioli, in the gulf of Salerno, Oct. 5.

15. Capt. Tobin, of the Princess Charlotte, captured at sea, Oct. 9, the French privateer *L'Amiable Flore*, of 14 six-pounders.

29. Lord Wellington notices some movements made by the enemy on the Mondego, and, the advance of troops to assist Massena. The number that joined him is estimated at more than 8,000. The remainder posted at Guarda.

##### FEBRUARY.

3. The lugger privateer *Le Braconnier* of 10 guns, taken in the Channel, by capt. Dowrie, of H. M. S. *Royalist*.

— Merchant brig cut out from Dieppe by the boats of the Theban, Capt. Digby.

— French national armed vessel, taken by the Locust, lieut. Gedge.

7. *Extraordinary*.—At the Court at Carlton House, the 6th of Feb. 1811, present, His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

His Royal Highness the Duke of York,  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent,  
His Royal High. the Duke of Cumberland,  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

[Then follow the names of ninety other Privy Counsellors.]

This day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by virtue of an act passed in the present session of parliament, intituled, "an act to provide for the administration of the royal authority; and for the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness; and for the resumption of the exercise of the royal authority by his Majesty," was, at his first coming into the Council, pleased to declare, that understanding that the law required that he should take and subscribe certain oaths and declarations, he was now ready to do so; his Royal Highness accordingly took and subscribed the oaths and declarations required by the said act; after which all the members present of his Majesty's most honorable privy council had the honor of kissing his Royal Highness's hand.

9. *Official*.—Lord Viscount Wellington writes from Cartaxo, Jan. 26, 1811.

My Lord,—The enemy has continued the blockade of Olivenza, and obtained possession of that place on the 22d or 23d inst. .... I am concerned to have to report to your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana died in this town on the 23d instant, after a short illness. His talents, his virtues, and his patriotism, were well known to his Majesty's government. In him the Spanish army have lost their brightest ornament; his country their most upright patriot; and the

world the most strenuous and zealous defender of the cause in which we are engaged; and I shall always acknowledge with gratitude the assistance which I received from him, as well by his operations as by his counsel, since he had been joined with this army.

— Capt. Rogers, of H. M. S. the Kent, gives an account of a very gallant action performed to destroy a convoy and vessels lying at Palamos on the coast of Catalonia. They were a very fine new national ketch, mounting 14 guns, with 60 men, two xebecs of three guns each, and 30 men, and there were eight merchant vessels under their convoy, all laden with provisions for Barcelona; they were protected by two 24-pounders, one in a battery which stood high over the mole, and the other with a 13-inch mortar in a battery, on a very commanding height; there were 250 soldiers in the town. The service was accomplished; but in returning, a party of the British, including capt. Fame, of the Cambrian, by mistaking the nearest way to the boats, were made prisoners. The loss of the British was, total—33 killed, 89 wounded, 86 missing, 1 deserted.

12. Vice Admiral Bertie writes from the isle of Bourbon, Oct. 13, 1810, an account of the temporary superiority obtained by the French navy over the British squadron that was blockading the Mauritius; but regained by capt. Rowley of H. M. S. Boadicea.

Sept. 12, capt. Rowley sailed from St. Paul's bay, with the Otter sloop, and Staunch gun-brig, to attack two French frigates, the Astrea and Iphigenia, then in the offing. He was joined by the Africaine; the superior sailing of that ship brought her up with the French and she was taken, owing to a shift of the wind, before the Boadicea could join her. Capt. Corbett of the Africaine killed.

Sept. 18, capt. Rowley saw in the offing the Venus, French 44 gun frigate with an English ship in tow [which proved to be H. M. S. Ceylon, capt. Gordon, with Gen. Abercromby, and his staff, taken that morning; bound for the isle of Bourbon] the Venus was taken after a short but close action; while the Otter secured the Ceylon.

The Venus was commanded by Commodore Hamelin, senior French officer in India.

The history of the capture of the Ceylon is given in the same Gazette. The action was long and well contested: one British frigate against two French, the Venus of the largest class; the Victor of 20 guns.

Thus has a momentary superiority obtained by the French, been reduced, and their principal force captured by a single British frigate.

— Capture of the Victoire lugger privateer of 16 guns, and 68 men, by the Zephyr, sloop, capt. Dickinson.

13. *Extraordinary*. — The Hon. Major Gen. Abercromby, gives the following ac-

count of the capture of the island of Mauritius: dated Port Louis, Dec. 7, 1810.

Early on the morning of Jan. 22d, Vice-admiral Bertie received a communication from capt. Broughton, of his Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, announcing his arrival off the island of Bourbon with the expected convoy from Bengal. The fleet weighed at day-light, as had been originally arranged, and in the course of that day a junction having been formed with this division, the whole fleet bore up for the Isle of France.

The greatest obstacles opposed to an attack on this island, with a considerable force, have invariably been considered to depend on the difficulty of effecting a landing, from the reefs which surround every part of the coast, and the supposed impossibility of being enabled to find anchorage for a fleet of transports.

These difficulties were fortunately removed by the indefatigable exertions of Commodore Rowley, assisted by Lieut. Street, of the Staunch gun-brig, Lieut. Blackiston, of the Madras engineers, and the Masters of his Majesty's ships *Africaine* and *Boadicea*. Every part of the leeward side of the island was minutely examined and sounded, and it was discovered that a fleet might anchor in the narrow passage formed by the small island of the Gunners' Coin and the main land; and that at this spot there were openings through the reef, which would admit several boats to enter abreast. These obvious advantages fixed my determination, although I regretted that circumstances would not allow of the disembarkation being effected at a shorter distance from Port Louis.

On the 29th in the morning, the first division, consisting of the reserve, the grenadier company of the 59th regiment, with two six-pounders and two howitzers, under the command of Major-Gen. Warde, effected a landing in the Bay of Mapon, without the smallest opposition, the enemy having retired from Fort Marlastre, situated at the head of Grand Bay, and the nearest port to us which they occupied.

The first five miles of the road lay through a very thick wood, which made it an object of the utmost importance not to give the enemy time to occupy it.

The column marched about four o'clock, and succeeded in gaining the more open country, without any efforts having been made by the enemy to retard our progress; a few shot only having been fired by a small piquet, by which Lieut.-col. Keating, Lieut. Ash, of his Majesty's 12th regiment, and a few men of the advanced guard, were wounded. Having halted for a few hours during the night, the army again moved forward before day-light, with the intention of not halting till arrived before Port Louis; but the troops having become extremely exhausted, not only

from the exertion they had already made, but from having been almost totally deprived of water, [for 24 hours] of which this part of the country is destitute, I was compelled to take up a position at Moulin à Poudre, about 5 miles short of the town.

Early the next morning, Lieut.-colonel M'Leod, with his brigade, was detached to seize the batteries at Tombeau and Tortue, and open a communication with the fleet.

The main body of the army, soon after it had moved off its ground, was attacked by a corps of the enemy, which, with several field-pieces, had taken a strong position, very favourable for attempting to make an impression on the head of the column, as it showed itself at the end of a narrow road, with a thick wood on each flank. The European flank battalions, which formed the advanced guard, under the command of Lieut.-col. Campbell, of the 33d regiment, and under the general direction of Gen. Warde formed with as much regularity as the bad and broken ground would admit of, charged the enemy with the greatest spirit, and compelled him to retire with the loss of his guns, and many killed and wounded. This advantage was gained by the fall of Lieut.-col. Campbell, a most excellent and valuable officer, as well as Major O'Keefe, of 12th reg.

In the course of the forenoon the army occupied a position in front of the enemy's lines, just beyond the range of cannon-shot. On the following morning, while I was employed in making arrangements for detaching a corps to the southern side of the town, and placing myself in a situation to make a general attack, General de Caen proposed to capitulate; and having in the course of the day, acceded to our terms, a capitulation for the surrender of this colony and its dependencies was concluded.

A body of seamen was landed from the fleet, under the command of Captain Montague; the exertions which were used to bring forward the guns through a most difficult country were such as to attract the admiration of the whole army, and fully entitle Capt. Montague, Lieut. Lloyd, of the Africaine, and every officer and sailor, to all the encomiums I can pass on their conduct.

Total loss—1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 1 serjeant, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 3 lieut. 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 81 rank and file, 2 pioneers, wounded; 1 native officer, 2 drummers, 42 rank and file, missing.

N. B. The ordnance are in excellent order, and the whole of the batteries completely equipped with shot, ammunition, &c.

19. *La Confiance* privateer of two guns, taken by H. M. S. *Blanche*, Capt. Barton, July 26, 1810. She belonged to the isle of France.

23. *Appointments.*—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Frederic Lambie to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the Court of Palermo.

—*Whitehall.* His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to make the following appointments:—John Pond, Esq. to be Astronomical Observer in the Observatory at Greenwich, in the room of N. Maskelyne, Esq. deceased.—David Boyle, Esq. to be one of the Lords of Session and of Justiciary in Scotland, vice Robert Cullen, Esq. deceased.—David Moneyppenny, Esq. to be his Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland, vice David Boyle, Esq.—J. W. Murray, Esq. Judge of the Court of Admiralty, in Scotland, vice J. Burnett, Esq. deceased.

26. Lord Wellington's letter from Cartago of Feb. 9, contains accounts of several skirmishes between the French and Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Badajos. In an action with Gen. Ballasteros, Jan. 27, the enemy lost 2,000 men, killed and wounded; but the Spaniards were compelled to retreat. Gen. Foy arrived at Massena's head quarters, Santarem, Jan. 13, from France: his escort was upwards of 2,000 men—it lost nearly 600 in an attack among the mountains in its passage, by 80 Portuguese ordenanza. The extreme inclemency of the weather and difficulties of the place proved fatal to most of the wounded. The French Colonel of the regt. and the quarter-master were found dead.

—The *Confiance* schooner privateer of 16 guns, captured by Capt. Adderly of H. M. sloop, *Echo*, Feb. 21, lat. 49.49 N. 7.6 W. 1.

28. *Carlton House.* This day William Pinkney, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had an audience of leave of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; to which he was introduced by the Marquis Wellesley, his Majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, and conducted by the master of the ceremonies.

—This day his Excellency Hadje Hassan, Ambassador from the Dey of Algiers, had his first private audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver credentials for his Majesty, which his Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

The ambassador was introduced to his audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrell, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Capt. Cook writes to Admiral Drury, at Madras, as follows:

H. M. S. *Caroline*, Banda. Aug. 10, 1810.

Sir,—I have the honour and happiness of acquainting you with the capture of Banda Neira, the chief of the spice islands, Aug. 9, by a portion of the force under my orders,

in consequence of a night-attack which completely surprised the enemy, although the approach of the ships had been unavoidably discovered the day before.

The weather proved so unfavourable for boat service on the night of the 8th instant, that although nearly 400 officers and men had been selected for this occasion, yet, on assembling under Great Banda, at two in the following morning, I found that the attempt was to be made with *less than two hundred men*, consisting of the seamen and marines, and about *forty* of the Madras European regiment.

After getting under the shelter of the land, the same circumstances of the weather, which before operated against us, were now favourable to us. A dark cloud, with rain, covered our landing within a hundred yards of a battery of 10 guns, where, by the promptitude and activity of Captain Kenah and Lieutenant Carew, who were ordered with the pikemen to the attack, the battery was taken in the rear, and an officer and his guard made prisoners without a musket being fired, although the enemy were at their guns with matches lighted. From the near approach of daylight our situation became critical, but we had procured a native guide to carry us to the walls of the Castle of Belgica; and after leaving a guard over the prisoners, and in charge of the battery, the party made a rapid movement round the skirts of the town, where the sound of the bugle was spreading alarm among the enemy. In twenty minutes the scaling ladders were placed against the walls of the outer pentagon of Belgica; and the first muskets fired were by the enemy's sentries. The gallantry and activity with which the scaling ladders were hauled up after the outwork was carried, and placed for the attack of the innerwork, under a sharp fire from the garrison, exceed all praise. The enemy, after firing three guns, and keeping up an ineffectual discharge of musketry for ten or fifteen minutes, fled in all directions, and through the gateway, leaving the Colonel-Commandant and ten others dead, and two officers and thirty prisoners in our hands.

The day now beaming on the British flag, discovered to us the Fort of Nassau and the sea-defences at our feet, and the enemy at their guns at the different posts. I dispatched Captain Kenah with a flag of truce to the Governor, requiring the immediate surrender of Nassau, and with a promise of protection for private property. At sun-rise, the Dutch flag was hoisted in Nassau, and the sea-batteries opened a fire on the Caroline (followed by the Piedmontaise and Baracouta), then approaching the harbour. Having selected a detachment to secure Belgica, the remainder with their scaling ladders were ordered for the immediate storm of Nassau;

but Captain Kenah had returned with the verbal submission of the Governor; and I was induced to send a second flag, stating my determination to storm Nassau that instant, and to lay the town in ashes, if the colours were not immediately struck. This threat, and a well-placed shot from Belgica (which completely commands all the principal defences) into one of their sea-batteries, produced an immediate and unqualified submission; and we found ourselves in possession of the two forts and several batteries, mounting 120 pieces of canon, and defended by nearly 700 disciplined troops, and the militia.

#### MARCH.

2. *Downing Street*.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Robert Townshend Farquhar, Esq. to be Governor of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and their dependencies.

9. Le Loup Marin lugger privateer of 16 guns, taken by Capt. Loring of H. M. S. Niobe, on the 4th inst, the Vigilant lugger privateer 14 guns, taken by Capt. Hancock of H. M. S. the Nymph.

Danish cutter privateer destroyed by Capt. Godby of the Prospero sloop.

11. Lord Viscount Wellington, writes from Cartaxo, Feb. 23., the French attacked General Mendizabel on the 19th inst. in the position which he had taken on the heights of St. Christoval, near Badajoz, and totally defeated him.

The enemy had to cross the Guadiana and the Evora, but surprised the Spanish army in their camp, which was standing, and is taken, with baggage and artillery.

14. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint John Hodgson, Esq. Major General in the army, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Curacao; and also to appoint Sir James Cockburn, Bart. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermudas.

Danish bark, timber laden, bound to Sheerness, recaptured by Capt. Farquhar of H. M. S. Desirée; also Velocifere cutter privateer of 14 guns taken off the Texel.

19. *Foreign Office*.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint William Harding Read, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General in the Azores; Louis Hargrave, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the Balearic Islands; and Robert Staples, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres and its dependencies.

22. *Foreign Office*.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Robert Liston, Esq. to be his Majes-



ty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and also to appoint Bartholomew Frere, Esq. to be His Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

22. *Whitehall*.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Stonehewer Scott, of Austin Friars, in the City of London, Gentleman, His Majesty's Royal Licence and authority, in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, William Stonehewer, to take the surname of Stonehewer after and in addition to the name of Scott.

25. *Downing Street*.—Lieutenant-General Graham, writes from the Isla de Leon, 6th and 10th March 1811, to the Earl of Liverpool, informing him of the glorious issue of an action fought by the division under his command against the army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions Ruffin and Laval.

He says, "circumstances compelled me to attack this very superior force. The allied army, after a night-march of sixteen hours from the camp near Veger, arrived in the morning of the 5th on the low ridge of Barrosa, about four miles to the southward of the mouth of the Santi Petri river. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, continuing on the north the extensive heathy plain of Chiclana. A great pine-forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to Santi Petri; the intermediate space between the north side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well-conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santi Petri, by the van-guard of the Spanish army under Brigadier-General Landrizabel, having opened the communication with the Isla de Leon, I received General la Pena's directions to move down from the position of Barrosa to that of the Torre de Bermesa, about half-way to the Santi Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea-cliff, the left falling down to the Almarza creek, on the edge of the marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these two positions.

My division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrosa height, was marched about 12 o'clock through the wood towards the Bermesa, (cavalry patrols having previously been sent towards Chiclana, without meeting with the enemy). On the march I received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa.

As I considered that position as the key of that of Santi Petri, I immediately counter-marched in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed served as a favourable omen. It was however impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to restore it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermesa nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier-General Dilkes, with the brigade of guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's two companies of the 2d rifle corps, and Major Acheson, with a part of the 67th foot, (separated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right.

Colonel Wheatly's brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's flank battalion, formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favorable position, and kept up a most destructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Ruffin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel Bushe's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs on our left.

General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musquetry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced, firing: a most determined charge by the three companies of guards, and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division.

The Eagle of the 8th regiment of light infantry, which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained



in possession of Major Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belson with the 28th regt. and Lieut.-Colonel Prevost with part of 67th.

Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful: the enemy, confident of success, met General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary; but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's battalion, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon.

Nothing less than almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of his majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success.

In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form: a new and more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division. These battalions (Walloon guards and Ciudad Real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand, too, from General Whittingham, that with three squadrons of cavalry he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that attempted to turn the Barrosa height by the sea. One squadron of the 2d hussars, King's German Legion, under Captain Busche, and directed by Lieutenant Colonel Ponsonby, (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry), joined in time to make a brilliant charge against a squadron of French dragoons.

An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the General of Division Rufin, and the General of Brigade Rosseau, wounded and taken; the Chief of the Staff General Bellegrade, an Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Victor, and the Colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers, killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners; the field covered with the dead bodies and arms of the enemy, attest that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid.

Having remained some hours on the Barrosa heights, without being able to procure any supplies for the exhausted troops, the Commissariat mules having been dispersed on the enemy's first attack of the hill, I left Major Ross, with the detachment of the 3d battalion of the 95th, and withdrew the rest of

the division, which crossed the Santi Petri river early the next morning.

P. S. I beg leave to add, that two Spanish officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my staff, behaved with the utmost intrepidity.

By the best account that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the enemy had about eight thousand men engaged. Their loss by reports from Chiclana, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is supposed 3,000.

#### Taken.

2 Seven-inch howitzers, 3 heavy eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder, with their ammunition-waggons and a proportion of horses.

#### Prisoners.

2 General Officers, 1 Field Officer, 9 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 420 rank and file.

N. B. The General of Brigade Rosseau and 2 Captains, since dead of their wounds.

Total loss.—2 Captains, 5 ensigns, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 187 rank and file, 24 horses killed: 5 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 14 captains, 26 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 staff, 45 sergeants, 4 drummers, 936 rank and file, 42 horses, wounded.

[The principal standard, or *EAGLE*, brought over by Captain Hope, was held in the highest estimation throughout the French Army, from the columns in which it was advanced having distinguished themselves so as to receive the thanks of Buonaparte in person: on this account the neck of the Eagle bears a gold collar, with a victorious inscription.]

Supplement. — Contains Admiral Keat's account of the operations of the navy, previous to the battle of Barrosa: the labours of the Captains, &c. of H. M.'s ships, to land Gen. Graham with his forces at Algeiras; whence Gen. Graham marched to Tariffa; to which place (the roads being impracticable for carriages), the artillery, provisions, stores, &c. owing, as the general is pleased to express, to the extraordinary exertions of the navy, were conveyed in boats, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of winds and weather.

Several landings were effected across Cadiz Bay, &c. to attract the forces of the enemy.

25. Destruction of a French frigate off Barfleu; she being run on shore, by the Berwick, Captain Macnamara, and other vessels.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Shire of Air.—Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, of Bargany and North Berwick, Bart. in the room of David Boyle, Esq. who hath accepted the office of one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary in Scotland.

University of Cambridge.—The Right Hon. Henry John Lord Viscount Palmerston, of the kingdom of Ireland; in the room of the Earl of Euston, now Duke of Grafton.

30. Admiral Berkeley writes, dated at Lisbon, March 8, 1811.

Lieutenant Claxton, of the *Barfleu*, who

commands the gun-boats in co-operation with the division of the army under Marshal Sir William Beresford, on the south side of the Tagus, yesterday informed me, that on the evening of the 5th instant, in reconnoitring under Santarem, he perceived the enemy departing; and immediately crossed, with the officer of the British piquet, and gave the intelligence to Lord Wellington.

## APRIL.

6. The Gertrowed Batavian Government schooner with dispatches from Batavia to Holland, taken April 3, by the Fancy cutter, Hallands master.

7. Lord Wellington writes to the Earl of Liverpool.—*Villa Seca, March 14, 1811.*

The enemy retired from Santarem and the neighbourhood in the night of the 5th inst. I put the British army in motion to follow them on the morning of the 6th. Their first movements indicated an intention to collect a force at Thomar, and I therefore marched upon that town on the 8th, a considerable body of troops, formed of a part of Marshal Sir William Beresford's corps, under Major-General the Hon. William Stewart, which had crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the Zézere, and the 4th and 6th, and part of the first divisions of infantry, and two brigades of British cavalry. The enemy, however, continued his march towards the Mondego, having one corps, the 2d, on the road of Espinhal; General Loison's division on the road of Anciao, and the remainder of the army towards Pombal. These last were followed, and never lost sight of, by the light division and the Royal dragoons, and the 1st hussars, who took from them about 200 prisoners.

On the 9th, the enemy collected in front of Pombal. The hussars, which, with the Royal dragoons and light division, were immediately in front of the enemy's army, distinguished themselves in a charge which they made on this occasion, under the command of Colonel Arenschidit. A detachment of the 16th light dragoons, under Lieut. Weyland, which had been in observation of the enemy near Leyria, made prisoners a detachment, consisting of thirty dragoons, on that morning; and arrived on the ground just in time to assist their friends the hussars.

On the 11th inst. the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and the light divisions of infantry, and General Pack's brigade, and all the British cavalry, joined upon the ground immediately in front of the enemy, who had commenced their retreat from their position during the night. The 6th corps, with General Monteban's cavalry, took up a strong position at the end of a defile between Redinha and Pombal, with their right in a wood upon the Soure river, and their left extending towards the high ground above the river of Redinha.

This town was in their rear. I attacked them in this position on the 12th, with the 3d and 4th light divisions of infantry, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, and the cavalry, the other troops being in reserve. The post in the wood upon their right was first forced by Sir William Erskine with the light division. We were then able to form in the plain beyond the defile.

The troops were formed with great accuracy and celerity, and Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer led the line against the enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, and some prisoners. Major-General Sir William Erskine particularly mentioned the conduct of the 52d regiment, and Colonel Elder's cacadores, in the attack of the wood, and I must add, that I have never seen the French infantry driven from a wood in a more gallant style. There was but one narrow bridge, and a ford close to it over the Redinha river, over which our light troops passed with the enemy: but as the enemy commanded these passages with cannon, some time elapsed before we could pass over a sufficient body of troops to make a fresh disposition to attack them. The 3d division crossed, however, and manoeuvred again upon the enemy's left flank, while the light infantry and cavalry, supported by the light division, drove them upon their main body at Condeixa. We found the whole army yesterday, with the exception of the second corps, which was still at Espinhal, in a very strong position at Condeixa; and I observed, that they were sending off their baggage by the road of Ponte de Murcella. From this circumstance I concluded that Colonel Trant had not given up Coimbra; and that they had not been able to detach troops to force him from the place. I therefore marched the 3d division, under Major-General Picton, through the mountains upon the enemy's left, towards the only road open for their retreat; which had the immediate effect of dislodging them.

We immediately communicated with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the enemy's cavalry which were upon the road.

We found the 6th and 8th corps formed in a very strong position near Casal Nova this morning, and the light division attacked and drove in their out-posts: but we could dislodge them from their positions only by movements on their flanks. Accordingly I moved the 4th division under Major-General Cole upon Panella, in order to secure the passage of the river Esa, and the communication with Espinhal, near which place Major-General Nightingale had been in observation of the movements of the 2d corps since the 10th; and the 3d division, under Major-General Picton, more immediately

round the enemy's left, while the light division and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, turned their right; and Major-General Alexander Campbell, with the 6th division, supported the light troops in front.

These movements obliged the enemy to abandon all the positions which they successively took in the mountains; with considerable loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The result of these operations has been that we have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the enemy's ravages, we have opened communications with the northern provinces, and we have obliged the enemy to take for their retreat the road by Ponte de Murcella, in which they may be annoyed by the militia acting in security upon their flank, while the Allied Army will press upon their rear. The whole country, however, affords many advantageous positions to a retreating army, of which the enemy have shewn that they know how to avail themselves.

They are retreating from the country as they entered it, in one solid mass; covering their rear on every march by the operations of one or two corps-d'armée, supported by the main body. Before they quitted their position they destroyed a part of their cannon and ammunition; and they have since blown up whatever the horses were unable to draw away. They have no provisions excepting what they plunder on the spot; or, having plundered, what the soldiers carry on their backs; and live cattle. I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account, that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the head-quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promises of good treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed on the night the enemy withdrew from their position; and they have since burnt every town and village through which they have passed. The convent of Alcobaca was burnt by order from the French head-quarters. The Bishop's Palace, and the whole town of Leyria, in which General Drouet had had his head-quarters, shared the same fate; and there is not an inhabitant of the country of any class or description, who has had any dealing or communication with the French army, who has not had reason to repent of it, and to complain of them.

This is the mode in which the promises have been performed, and the assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the Proclamation of the French Commander-in-Chief; in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal, that he never came to make war

upon them, but with a powerful army of one hundred and ten thousand men, to drive the English into the sea. It is to be hoped that the example of what has occurred in this country, will teach the people of this and of other nations what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances, and that there is no security for life, or for anything which renders life valuable, excepting in decided resistance to the enemy.

Badajos surrendered on the 11th inst.

*Louzao, March 16.*

Major-General Cole joined Major-General Nightingale at Espinhal on the afternoon of the 14th, and this movement, by which the Esa was passed, and which gave us the power of turning the strong position of Miranda de Corvo, induced the enemy to abandon it on that night. They destroyed at this place a great number of carriages, and buried and otherwise destroyed or concealed the ammunition which they had carried; and they likewise burnt much of their baggage; and the road throughout the march from Miranda is strewn with the carcasses of men and animals, and destroyed carriages and baggage. We found the enemy's whole army yesterday in a very strong position on the Ceira:—

In the night the enemy destroyed the bridge on the Ceira, and retreated.

9. Account from Capt. Maurice, March 27, commanding on the island of Anholt, of an attack made on that island by a corps of Danish troops commanded by Major Melsteat, an officer of great distinction. Just before dawn, the out-piquets on the south-side of the Island made the signal for the enemy's being in sight. I lost not a moment in proceeding with the brigade of howitzers, in order to oppose their landing. But it was already effected, under cover of darkness and a fog, and the enemy were advancing rapidly and in great numbers.—On both wings, the enemy now far outflanked us; I instantly ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, and without loss, although the enemy were within pistol shot of our rear, and seemed determined to enter our batteries by storm, but Fort Yorke and Massareene batteries opened such a well-directed fire of grape and musketry, that the assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the sand-hills. As the day lightened, we perceived that the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 18 gun-boats, had taken up a position on the south-side of the Island at point-blank shot. I ordered the signal to be made to the Tartar and Sneldrake that the enemy had landed, upon which these vessels immediately weighed, and under a heavy press of sail used every endeavour to beat upon the south-side. The gun-boats now opened a very heavy fire on our works, while a column of about six hundred men crossed the island to

the westward, and took up a position on the northern shore, covered by hillocks of sand, by breaks and inequality of ground. Another column made many attempts to carry the Massarene battery by storm, but were as often repulsed.

The column on the south-side had now succeeded in bringing up a field piece against us, and Captain Holloway, who had commanded at the advanced post, joined us by water. Immediately afterwards Lieutenant H.L. Baker who, with Lieutenant Turnbull, of the Royal Marines, and some brave volunteers, had in the *Auholt* schooner, gone on the daring enterprize of destroying the enemy's *floulla* in his ports, bore down along the north-side of the island. Things were in this position when the column on the northern shore, which divided by the sand hills, had approached within fifty paces of our lines, made another desperate effort to carry the Massarene battery by storm; the column to the south-east also pushed on, and the reserve appeared on the hills ready to support them; but while the commanding officer was leading on his men with great gallantry, a musket-ball put a period to his life. Panic-struck by the loss of their chief, the enemy again fell back, and sheltered themselves behind the sand-hills. At this critical moment Lieutenant Baker, with great skill and gallantry anchored his vessel on their flank, and opened a well-directed fire. The sand hills being no longer a protection, and finding it impossible either to advance or retreat, the assailants hung out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender upon terms; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional surrender, which, after some deliberation, was complied with.

English total killed and wounded, 32.

Danish Officers:—Killed: 1 major, 2 captains, 1 first lieutenant. Taken: 5 captains, 2 adjutants, 9 lieutenants, 404 rank and file exclusive of wounded.

Capt. Baker of the *Tartar*, in giving an account of the share of the navy in this action states the capture of two of the Danish gun boats, without loss. Prisoners, two lieutenants of the Danish navy and 119 men.

14. The garrison of Olivenza, consisting of 481 men, surrendered at discretion to the Allied Army, and was marched to Elvas.

20. Lord Wellington continues his account of the retreat of the French to Guarda, and afterwards to Sabugal on the Coa.

Marshal Beresford reports, from Campo-Mayor, 26th of March, that on approaching Campo-Mayor he found the enemy's corps (consisting of four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and some horse artillery), drawn up on the outside of the town.

Brigadier-General Long being sent with the allied cavalry to turn the enemy's right,

found an opportunity of ordering a charge to be made by two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Head, and two squadrons of Portuguese dragoons under Colonel Otway, supported by the remainder of the cavalry. By this charge the enemy's horse were completely routed and chased by the four squadrons abovementioned into the town of Badajoz. A great number of the French were sabred, as were the gunners belonging to sixteen pieces of cannon that were taken upon the road, but afterwards abandoned. In all it is supposed 600 men.

The enemy abandoned Campo-Mayor.

22. *Memorandum.—Horse Guards.*—In consideration of the distinguished services of his Majesty's 87th (or Prince of Wales's Irish) regiment upon various occasions, and more recently in the brilliant action of Barrosa, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been graciously pleased to approve of that regiment being in future styled *the 87th or Prince of Wales's Own Irish Regiment*, and of its bearing as a badge of honour, upon the regimental colours and appointments, *an eagle, with a wreath of laurel above the harp*, in addition to the arms of H. Royal Highness.

23. Members returned to parliament.

*Borough of Newport.*—Cecil Bishopp, Esq. in the room of Lord Viscount Palmerston, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

*Borough of Ludgershall.*—The Right Hon. Charles Winn Allanson, Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn, of Aghadoe, in Ireland, and Baronet, in the room of J. H. Everett, Esq. who accepted Chiltern Hundreds.

25. *Extraordinary.*—Lord Wellington gives an account of several skirmishes which had taken place between the retiring army of Massena, and the British. Especially the passage of the river Coa, April 2d.

Colonel Beckwith's brigade of the light division, were the first that crossed the Coa, with two squadrons of cavalry upon their right. Four companies of the 95th, and three companies of Colonel Elders *caçadores*, drove in the enemy's picquets, and were supported by the 43d regiment. At this moment a rain-storm came on, which rendered it impossible to see any thing; and these troops having pushed on in pursuit of the enemy's picquets, came upon the left of their main body, which it was intended they should turn.

The light troops were driven back upon the 43d regiment, and as soon as the atmosphere became clear, the enemy having perceived that the body which had advanced was not strong, attacked them in a solid column, supported by cavalry and artillery. These troops repulsed this attack, and advanced in pursuit upon the enemy's position, where they were attacked by a fresh column on their left, and were charged by the 1st hussars on their right. They retired behind



a wall, from which post they again repulsed the enemy; and advanced a second time in pursuit of them, and took from them a howitzer. They were, however, again attacked by a fresh column with cavalry, and retired again to their post, where they were joined by the other brigade of the light division, consisting of the two battalions of the 52d regiment, and the 1st Caçadores. These troops repulsed the enemy; and Colonel Beckwith's brigade and 1st battalion of the 52d regiment again advanced upon them. They were attacked again by a fresh column, supported by cavalry, which charged their right, and they took post in an inclosure upon the top of the height, whence they could protect the howitzer which the 43d had taken; they drove back the enemy.

The enemy were making arrangements to attack them again in this post, when the light infantry of Major-General Picton's division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, supported by Hon. Major-General Colville's brigade, opened their fire upon them.

At the same moment the head of Major-General Dunlop's column crossed the bridge of the Coa, and ascended the heights on the right flank of the enemy; and the cavalry appeared on the high ground in the rear of the enemy's left;—the enemy retired across the hills towards Rendo, leaving the howitzer in the possession of those who had so gallantly gained and preserved it; also about 200 killed, and six officers and 300 prisoners.

#### MAY.

4. Member returned to Parliament—borough of Taunton: Henry Powell Collins, esq. room of John Hammett, esq. dec.

7. Letter from Lord Wellington, dated Port Alegre, April 25, alludes to the surprise of a squadron of British horse, 13th light dragoons, by the French before Olivenza.

Total of wounded, made prisoners, and missing:—7 rank and file wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 troop serjeant-major, 2 trumpeters, 49 rank and file, 65 horses, 2 mules, prisoners; 3 rank and file missing.

Letter from Major Gen. Cole, detailing the siege of Olivenza: casualties small.

14. Captain Otway off Elba, writes March 31, an account of his having captured the Dromedaire a fine frigate-built ship, of eight hundred tons, sails remarkably well, and is only five months old; she was constructed by the French government for the express purpose of carrying stores. Her cargo consists of fifteen thousand shot and shells of different sizes, and ninety tons of gunpowder.

Captain Atchison, commander of H. M. sloop the Scylla, captured the *Cannoniere*, French brig, and a sloop under her convoy, after a short action.—Captain Talbot, of his majesty's ship *Victorious*, gives an account of the destruction, on the coast of Albania, of

the *Leoben* Italian schooner of war, 10 guns.

18. Lord Wellington from Villa Formosa, May 1, writes accounts of skirmishes on the Agava, in which the enemy were repulsed.

—Capt. Hoste of H.M.S. *Amphion*, writes from off the island of Lissa, March 14, an account of an action with a French commodore who bore down on the British line.

At nine a.m. May 13, the action commenced by our firing on the headmost ships as they came within range; the intention of the enemy appeared to be to break our line in two places, the starboard division, led by the French commodore, bearing upon the *Amphion* and *Active*, and the larboard division on the *Cerberus* and *Volage*; in this attempt he failed (though almost aboard of us), by the well directed fire and compact order of our line. He then endeavoured to round the van-ship, to engage to leeward, and thereby place us between two fires; but was so warmly received in the attempt, and rendered so totally unmanageable, that in the act of wearing, he went on shore on the rocks of Lissa in the greatest possible confusion.

The line was then wore to renew the action, the *Amphion* not half a cable-length from the shore; the remainder of the enemy's starboard division passing under our stern and engaging us to leeward, whilst the larboard division tacked and remained to windward, engaging the *Cerberus*, *Volage*, and *Active*. In this situation the action commenced with great fury, his majesty's ships frequently in positions which unavoidably exposed them to a raking fire of the enemy, who with his superiority of numbers had ability to take advantage of it. At twenty minutes past eleven a.m. the *Flora* struck her colours, and at twelve the *Bellona* followed her example. The enemy to windward now endeavoured to make off, but were followed up as close as the disabled state of his majesty's ships would admit of, and the *Active* and *Cerberus* were enabled, at 3 p.m. to compel the sternmost to surrender, when the action ceased, leaving us in possession of the *Corona*, of 44 guns, and the *Bellona*, of 32 guns (the French commodore), the *Favourite* of 44 guns on shore, which shortly after blew up with a dreadful explosion.

I must now account for the *Flora*'s getting away after having struck her colours. At the time I was engaged with that ship, the *Bellona* was raking us; and when she struck, I had no boat that could possibly take possession of her. I therefore preferred closing with the *Bellona* and taking her, to losing time alongside the *Flora*, which I already considered belonging to us. Even their own officers (prisoners) acknowledge the fact. Indeed, I might have sunk her, and so might the *Active*; but the colours were down,



and all firing from her had long ceased..... but by the laws of war I shall ever maintain she belongs to us. They sailed from Ancona the 11th inst. with 500 troops on board, and every thing necessary for fortifying and garrisoning the island of Lissa.

The English squadron consisted of the Amphion, Capt. Hoste, of 32 guns, and 254 men; the Active, Capt. Gordon, of 38 guns, and 300 men; Volage, Capt. Hornby, of 22 guns, and 175 men; and Cerberus, Capt. Whitby, of 20 guns, and 250 men. Total, 124 guns, 934 men, deduct 104, short.

The French squadron consisted of La Favorite, Mon. Dubordieu, commandant de division, Capt. Delamalliere, of 44 guns, and 350 men; burnt.—Flora, M. Peridier, Capt. of 44 guns, and 350 men; struck, but escaped.—Danæ, of 44 guns, and 350 men; escaped.—Corona, M. Pasquillago, captain, of 44 24-pounders, and 350 men; taken.—Bellona, M. Dudon, captain, of 32 guns, and 224 men; taken.—Caroline, M. Baratavick, captain, of 28 guns, and 224 men; escaped.—Prince de Augusta brig, Bologne, captain, of 16 guns, and 105 men; escaped.—Schooner, of 10 guns and 60 men; escaped.—Schooner, of 2 guns, and 37 men; escaped.—Xebec, of 6 guns, and 70 men; escaped.—Gun-boat, of 2 guns, and 35 men; escaped.—Troops 500.—Total, 272 guns, 2,655 men.

English loss: Total, 50 killed, 150 wounded.

Captain Hoste wrote to the French captain of the Flora, demanding his ship: the captain of the Danæ answered in a letter, *neither dated nor signed*, that she had not struck.

The remainder of the French commodore's crew and troops, two hundred in number, retired to Lissa; they were summoned to surrender by Messrs. Lew and Kingston, two midshipmen of the Active, (who had been left in charge of prizes) and several men belonging to privateers. The summons was acceded to; and they laid down their arms.

— Letter from Capt. Bullen, of H. M. S. Cambrian, stating the capture of Figueras by the Spaniards, April 10. Also the destruction of the guns and batteries of St. Philipon and Palamos, by the English ships.

— Capture of two small Danish privateers, off the coast of Scotland, by the Fanny gun-brig, Lieutenant Sinclair: and of a French privateer of six guns and 45 men, with her prize, near Malaga, by the Entrepreneante cutter, Lieut. Williams.

25. Lord Wellington writes from Villa Formosa, May 8, an account of an attack made by the French under Massena, on a part of his army that was in an advanced position. They approached with all the cavalry they could muster, by way of Ciudad Rodrigo, May 2. The British and Portuguese fell back to Fuentes de Honor, which post was attacked, (and won and lost several

times in the course of the day,) as were the neighbouring divisions of the army. The British however maintained their post till night, when the enemy retired. They left 400 killed in the village of Fuentes de Honor, with many prisoners. [Their loss was supposed to exceed 2,000.]

Total British loss:—killed 150; wounded 870; missing 243.

Portuguese loss:—killed 50; wounded 157; missing 51.

— *Whitehall*. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, to constitute and appoint Field Marshal his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's land forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

23. Lord Wellington writes, informing that the garrison of Almeida, under General Brennier, abandoned that place in the night between the 10th and 11th May, and marched with great rapidity by unfrequented paths to the bridge over the Agueda at Barba del Puerco. By the silence and close order of the march they eluded the vigilance of our picquets: but Brigadier-Gen. Pack, with a few men, hung upon their march, and Maj.-Gen. Campbell reached Barba del Puerco with part of the 4th and 36th regiments in time to cause the enemy a very heavy loss in killed and wounded, and about 200 men made prisoners, with 13 officers.

General Brennier blew up a part of the works of Almeida upon quitting the place, and his movement appears to have been conducted with great ability.

#### JUNE.

3. Lord Wellington writes from Elvas, May 22, an account of his arrival there on the 19th, intending to visit Marshal Beresford, who was before Badajos.

It appears that the bridges across the Guadiana had been swept away by a flood in April, but were restored about May 3, when the army was put in motion, and Badajos was invested. Batteries were constructed, approaches made, by the 8th. On the 12th it was known that the French Marshal Soult, with all the force he could raise [nearly 30,000] was rapidly advancing to raise the siege. The guns and stores were removed on the evening of the 15th, and our troops united on the morning of the 16, to meet the attack, standing directly between the enemy and Badajos.

The corps of General Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th instant, when General Cole's division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne, also joined.

The next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made, being

formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, on the ridge. Gen. Blake's corps on the right, in two lines; its left, on the Valverde road, joined the right of Major-General the Honourable William Stuart's division, the left of which reached the Badajos-road; where commenced the right of Major-General Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the line. General Cole's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the army.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the enemy's cavalry was seen passing the rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our right; and shortly after he marched out of the wood opposite to us a strong force of cavalry, and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuera: during this time, under cover of his vastly superior cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his infantry over the river beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and cut us off from Valverde. Major-General Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back: and I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to that front.

The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing at the same time to menace our left; and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed: meanwhile the division of the Honourable Major-General William Stuart had been brought up to support them; and that of Major-General Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be moveable in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Otway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check the enemy below the village.

As the heights the enemy had gained raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them: and a noble one was made by the division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant officer. Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the enemy in his attack.

The right brigade of General Stewart's division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, first came into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner; and finding that the enemy's column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and, while in the act of charging, a body of

Polish lancers (cavalry) which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concealed, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade, when discovered, for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon), turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear was unfortunately broken, and suffered immensely. The 31st regiment, being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the command of Major L'Estrange kept its ground, until the arrival of the 3d brigade, under Major-General Hoghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant; and that of the 2d brigade, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie was not less so: Maj.-Gen. Hoghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. The enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the able manœuvres of Maj.-Gen. Hon. William Lumley, commanding the allied cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major-General Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute, with the charges of the brigade of General Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately. He was pursued by the allies as far as I thought it prudent, with his immense superiority of cavalry. After he was beaten from his principal attack, he still continued that near the village. The Portuguese division of Major-General Hamilton, in every instance evinced the utmost steadiness and courage, and manœuvred equally with the British.

It is impossible to enumerate every instance of discipline and valour shewn on this severely contested day: but never were troops that more valiantly or more gloriously maintained the honour of their respective countries. I have great pleasure in saying that the behaviour of the Spaniards was most gallant and honourable.

The battle commenced at nine o'clock, and continued without interruption, till two.

It was observed that our dead, particularly the 57th regiment, were lying, as they had fought, in ranks, and every wound was in the front. I know not an individual who did not do his duty.

General Blake not only conformed in all things to the general line proposed by your Lordship, but in the details, and in whatever I suggested to his Excellency, I received the most immediate and cordial co-operation.

His Excellency the Captain-General Castanos, who had united the few troops he had in a state to be brought into the field, to

those of General Blake, and placed them under his orders, assisted in person.

I will not omit to mention the names of General Ballasteros, whose gallantry was most conspicuous, as of the corps he had under his command; and the same of General Zayas and of Don Carlos D'Espagne. The Spanish cavalry behaved extremely well; and the Count de Penne Villamur is particularly deserving to be mentioned.

The enemy has left on the field of battle about *two thousand* dead, and we have taken from *nine hundred to one thousand* prisoners. He has had five Generals killed and wounded; of the former, Generals of division Werle and Perim; and Gazan and two others amongst the latter. I do not think he displayed less than from twenty to twenty-two thousand infantry, and he certainly had four thousand cavalry, with a numerous and heavy artillery. His superiority in cavalry cramped and confined all our operations, and with his artillery saved its infantry.

He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position; and on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came. Instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marshal Soult harangued his troops on leaving Seville, he returns there with a curtailed army, and a diminished reputation.

—Total British loss:—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 13 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 31 sergeants, 4 drummers, 315 rank and file, 54 horses, killed; 7 general staff, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 43 captains, 81 lieutenants, 20 ensigns, 6 staff, 132 sergeants, 9 drummers, 2,426 rank and file, 26 horses, wounded; 1 major, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 28 sergeants, 10 drummers, 492 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss:—1 general staff, 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 98 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 94 sergeants, 1 drummer, 230 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 drummer 25 rank and file missing.

Marshal Beresford and Lord Wellington calculate the enemy's loss at 9,000 men.

Marshal Massena, Generals Junot, Loison, and others left Spain for France.

—Capt. Eyre, of H. M. S. *Magnificent*, off Fano, February 10, writes that the enemy availed himself of a strong northerly wind on the evening of the 6th instant, when 25 vessels sailed from Otranto for Corfu, 22 were captured by this squadron; one of them, a vessel of one hundred tons, was loaded with ordnance stores, and another of the same size with every article of sails, cordage, and ammunition proper for the equipment of 25 gun vessels. The rest were

loaded with corn, having also 350 soldiers. Four more vessels with corn were captured.

15. Lord Wellington writes, that Badajos was invested, May 25. He also incloses an account of a very spirited charge made by the British and Portuguese cavalry under the command of Major Gen. Lumley, on a body of French cavalry, near Usagre. The Major Gen. says, the enemy committed a most daring attempt, or rather an error, for which they were severely punished. In spite of two of our guns, which bore directly for a few paces on the road, three of their chosen regiments, 4th, 20th, and 26th, dashed through the town, and formed rapidly on the flank of the 3d dragoon guards, which corps, concealed by a small hill, I verily believe they did not see, and in front of the 4th dragoons, themselves presenting two fronts. A charge of the 3d dragoon guards was at this moment ordered on the right; and a simultaneous movement of the 4th dragoons, directed most judiciously by Brigadier-General Long, at the same moment on the left, where I had requested him to remain, decided the point. The enemy wavered before our cavalry reached them; but almost in the same instant they were overturned, and apparently annihilated. Of the enemy, many, severely wounded, escaped through the town, others threw themselves off their horses, and escaped over the brook and through the gardens; but besides 78 prisoners, 29 lay dead on the spot, many were also observed lying dead on the bridge and in the first street; and a peasant reports, that from 30 to 50 were sent off wounded to their rear, on horses and cars. I must not omit to state, that a portion of the Count de Penne Villamur's Spanish cavalry gallantly supported the charge on the left of the 3d dragoon guards, as I am informed Brigadier-General Madden's brigade did on the right. The prisoners report that the enemy had 13 regiments of cavalry in the field, though not exceeding from 200 to 300 men each.

Capt. Price of H. M. sloop *Sabine* off Sibirion, gives an account of cutting out five French privateers from that Roadstead by his boats, in the night of May 26, also, of several small privateers being taken.

12. *Whitehall*.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his majesty's fleet, James Buller, Esq. William Domett, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his majesty's fleet, Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, Knt., the Honourable Frederick Robinson, and Horatio Walpole, Esq. commonly called Lord Walpole, to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

## JULY.

2. Lieutenant Joseph Prior with the boats of the *Belliqueux* and Sir F. Drake, destroyed a French ketch with dispatches for Gen. Daendels; and two gun-boats, off Bantam.

Captain Tucker, of his majesty's ship *Dover*, gives an account of his having taken possession of the principal Dutch possessions on the island of Celebes.

Captain Tucker, in Ternate Harbour, August 31, 1810, gives an account of the capture of the island of Ternate, by the crew of the *Dover*, with a detachment of the Company's troops from Amboyna, amounting to 174 men, under the command of Captain D. Forbes. The island was defended by 500 regular troops, some Dutch militia, and native forces. Captain Forbes landed with his small party, and after marching by very difficult roads, gallantly stormed one of the principal forts, while Captain Tucker laid the *Dover* alongside the sea-batteries, which he soon silenced by his well-directed fire.

6. Lord Wellington relates the results of an attempt to take the fort of St. Cristoval, one of the principal works of Badajos, by storm. It was again stormed on the 9th, both times the assailants were repulsed. June 19, an intercepted dispatch informed his lordship that the French were concentrating their whole force to attack him: he therefore ordered the siege to be raised.

— Sir Brent Spencer states the movement of great bodies of the enemy's troops from Ciudad Rodrigo, to attack him at Soito, in the absence of Lord Wellington: the British fell back to the hills; and the French did not pursue them. They left Salamanca with 18,000 infantry 3,000 cavalry 34 cannon.

9. Capt. Barrie, of H. M. S. *Pomone*, gives an account of the destruction of three French ships of 14 guns each, in the bay of Sagone, May 1. A tower and battery were blown up by the sparks and burning timber falling from the blown up vessels. Also the destruction of a French brig of war of 18 guns, March 15, off Magdalena.

13. Lieut. Templar, commanding H. M. gun-brig *Earnest*, captured on the 15th ult. a French privateer schuyt, of 6 guns, by the yawl of the said gun-brig: a Danish row-boat privateer, carrying ten men, also was taken by the boats of the *Victory*.

— Capt. Wiles, of H. M. Sloop *Leveret*, gives an account of the boats of that vessel having, on the 28th ult., captured, and destroyed, a Danish cutter privateer, of 6 guns.

— Capt. Campbell, of H. M. Sloop the *Plover*, on the 6th, captured off the Naze of Norway, the *Figaro* French privateer, 10 guns.

20. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Robert Viscount Melville to be Keeper of his Majesty's

Privy Seal of Scotland, in the room of Henry Viscount Melville, deceased.

23. Capt. Pater, of H. M. S. *Cressy*, gives an account of an attack made off Hielm island, on the 5th instant, by a Danish flotilla, of 17 gun-boats and 10 heavy row-boats, on a convoy under protection of the *Cressy*, *Defence*, *Dictator*, *Sheldrake* and *Bruiser*. The enemy were defeated; and four captured.

## AUGUST.

10. Capt. Brisbane of the *Belle Poule*, relates the destruction of a French vessel carrying stores to the discomfited French frigates at Lissa, in May.

— Capt. Parker, of H. M. S. the *Amazon*, gives an account of a successful attack made, on the 30th ult. by the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieut. Westphall, on an enemy's convoy near the Penmarks. One of the enemy's vessels having been cut off by the *Amazon*, the remainder, eight in number, ran on shore under the protection of a battery, and of a considerable number of troops; notwithstanding the fire from which, Lieut. Westphall succeeded in bringing out three and destroying the others.

— Capt. Sutton, of H. M. sloop *Derwent*, on the 30 ult. captured *La Rafleur* French privateer, off Granville.

— Capt. Harris, of the *Sir Francis Drake*, reports the capture of enemy's vessels in the Indian seas, viz. 1st of August, 1810, off Java, a Batavian ship of eight guns and 33 men, a schooner of six guns and 13 men, and a coasting vessel, by the *Sir Francis Drake*.— On the 5th of August 1810, the destruction in Bantam Bay, of a French privateer, and two gun-boats, carrying 4 guns each, by the boats of the *Belliqueux* and *Sir Francis Drake*, under Lieut. J. Prior.—Oct. 1, the capture or destruction, by the boats of the *Sir Francis Drake*, at different times, between the 9th of August and 8th of September 1810, of seven Batavian gun-boats, five piratical prowls, and thirty-five Dutch trading vessels.

16. Capt. Adam of the *Invincible* gives an account of the siege of Tarragona by the French. Fort Oliva was taken by the French mingling themselves with the Spanish troops which went to relieve the garrison, and marching in with them, at night, May 28.

Capt. Codrington recites services done to the Spaniards on the east coast of Spain; with the critical situation of Tarragona. He also, June 29, relates the loss of that place, with the most horrible butcheries committed by the French, under the order of Gen. Suchet.

All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musquetry and field-pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun-boats, from five to six hundred were brought off.



It is impossible to detail in a letter all that has passed during this short but tragic period: but humanity has given increased excitement to our exertions.

27. Capt. Hawtayne of H. M. S. *Quebec*, relates a boat attack on four of the enemy's gun-boats near the island of Norderney: the whole taken sword in hand.

#### SEPTEMBER.

6. *York-House*. This day his excellency the Duke Del Infantado, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. had his first private audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver his credentials.

— Admiral Apodaca, Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty Ferdinand VII. had his audience of leave.

7. The gazette contains several threatening letters, which have been lately sent to the Count de Lisle (Louis XVIII.) and others of the French Princes.—£200 reward offered for detecting the offender.

10. Capt. Ferris, of H. M. S. *Diana*, relates his adventure in the river Gironde, 25th Aug., with Capt. Richardson of the *Semiramis*: they disguised their vessels to pass for French ships so completely, as to deceive the pilots, and induce the Captain of the port, Monsieur Michel Auguste Dubourg, to come on board, who was not undeceived till arrived on the quarter deck. In this expedition they captured and destroyed,—French national brig. *Le Pluvier*, 16 guns and 136 men, burnt.—French national brig *Le Tazer*, of 14 guns and 85 men, taken.—French galliot transport *Le Mulet*, of 8 swivels; with several small vessels.

— His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.—Also to be Commander of his Majesty's forces in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and in the islands of St. John, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and Bermudas.

14. Capt. Percy, of H. M. S. *Hotspur*, gives an account of taking and destroying sundry brigs on the coast of France, Sept. 8.

21. Capt. Cadogan, of H. M. S. *Havannah*, at Sea, Sept. 7, writes:—Some of the enemy's coasting vessels having taken shelter under a battery of three 12-pounders on the south-west side of the Penmarks, I yesterday morning sent my first lieutenant (William Hamley), with the boats of this ship, to spike the guns, and bring them out or destroy

them; which service he performed, without the loss of a man.

— Capt. Carteret, of the *Naiad*, details particulars of an attack made on him, by order of Buonaparte in person; he then lying off Boulogne, Sept. 20. As the wind and tide was in favour of the enemy, he could not stir; but after the French had fired as long as they pleased they withdrew. The next day, in the morning, at seven o'clock, seven praams, and fifteen smaller vessels, chiefly brigs, weighed and stood out on the larboard tack, the wind S. W., to renew the same distant cannonade; there was now a weather-tide. The *Naiad*, therefore, weighed, and getting well to windward, joined his Majesty's brigs *Rinaldo*, *Redpole*, and *Castilian*, with the *Viper* cutter, who had all zealously turned to windward in the course of the night, to support the *Naiad* in the expected conflict. We all lay-to on the larboard tack, gradually drawing off shore, in the hope of imperceptibly inducing the enemy also to withdraw farther from the protection of his formidable batteries. Accordingly the moment the French admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving us his broadsides, the king's small squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and batteries, without returning any, until within pistol-shot, when the firing on both sides of his Majesty's cruizers threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. The French admiral's praam was the principal object of attack by this ship; but as that officer was under much sail, pushing with great celerity for the batteries, it became impossible to reach him without too greatly hazarding his Majesty's ship. Having, however, succeeded in separating a praam from him, the *Naiad* accordingly ran her on board; Mr. Grant, the master, lashed her alongside; the small arms men soon cleared her decks, and the boarders, sword in hand, completed her subjugation. Nevertheless, in justice to our brave enemy, it must be observed, that his resistance was most obstinate and gallant. She is named *La Ville de Lyons*, was commanded by a Mons. Barbaud, who was severely wounded, and has on board a Mons. *La Coupé*, Commodore of a Division. Like other praams she has twelve long guns, 24-pounders, (French), but she had only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72d reg. Between 30 and 40 have been killed and wounded.—Meanwhile the three brigs completed the defeat of the enemy's flotilla.

— Capt. Napier, of H. M. S. *Thames*, writes from off Porto del Infreschi, July 21, that Capt. Clifford and himself had pursued a French convoy into that port, where they



had taken 14 merchant vessels and 11 gun-boats: the whole in two hours' time. The marines were landed; and took prisoners one officer and 80 men.

— Captain Chamberlayne, of H. M. S. *Unité*, describes a boat expedition off the Tiber; in which several vessels were brought out from under the enemy's batteries.

— Capt. Waldegrave, late of the Thames, (now of the *Volontaire*) destroyed 10 large armed feluccas on the beach near Naples.

— Capt. Mulcaster, of H. M. Sloop the *Emulous*, captured the French letter of Marque *L'Adele*.

28. Capt. Willes, of H. M. Sloop *Levertel*, writes from Yarmouth, that he captured, the 22d inst. the French lugger privateer *Le Prospere*, commanded by Peter Van Oronglen, mounting two long 6-pounders, and one 18.

— Capt. Ballard, of H. M. S. *Sceptre*, has captured a French merchant sloop, and five chasse marées, on the coast of France.

## OCTOBER.

1. Parliament prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 12.

His royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, has been pleased to appoint the right hon. Henry Wellesley to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.; and Charles Vaughan, Esq. to be his majesty's secretary of embassy in Spain.—Also,

Charles Stuart, Esq. George Cockburn, Esq. and John Phillip Morier, Esq. to be his majesty's commissioners in Spanish America, to act with such commissioners as may be appointed by the supreme council of regency of Spain and the Indies, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

Richard Belgrave Hoppner, Esq. to be secretary to his majesty's commissioners.

Thomas Sydenham, Esq. to reside at the seat of the provisional government of Portugal, as his majesty's minister plenipotentiary, during the absence of Charles Stuart, Esq.

Captain Browne, of H. M. S. the *Hermes* writes from Dungeness Roads, Sept. 26, 1811, that on the 24th instant, close in with Cape Le Heve, he recaptured the Prussian brig, *Anna Maria*, from Lisbon for London.—In my way hither, when off Beachy Head, I discovered a large lugger in the midst of a number of English vessels, one of which she had taken before seen by the *Hermes*; after sustaining a good deal of firing, which wounded some of his crew, and damaged her sails, she struck; but had the temerity to endeavour to escape, by making sail on the opposite tack; he had got two miles from us on the weather bow, when feeling myself justified after his conduct not to give him an opportunity of again escaping, I determined to run him alongside, notwith-

standing it blew a gale of wind with a very heavy sea, in doing which he again endeavoured to escape, by crossing our hawse, when in one instant a heavy sea instantly threw him under the bottom of his majesty's ship, and I lament to say, that only twelve men out of fifty-one were saved, it being impossible to hoist a boat out. She was *La Mouche*, of Boulogne, Capt. Gageux.

3. Capt. Clark, of H. M. sloop, *Rolla*, on the 6th instant, captured off Feecamp, *L'Espoir*, French lugger privateer of 16 guns.

8. H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to appoint Burder Bruce, Esq. to be one of the four commissioners of Edinburgh, in the room of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, bart. resigned.

12. Capt. Sibly, of his majesty's sloop, *Swallow*, July 26, captured off the coast of Sicily, *La Belle Genoise*, French privateer, of two nine-pounders and 37 men.

Capt. Carteret, of his majesty's ship the *Naiad*, captured off Treport, on the 6th, French lugger privateer *Milan*, of 16 guns.

15. Lieut. Westphall, acting commander of his majesty's sloop, *Columbine*, captured two French privateers, Sept. 30, under the batteries at Chipiona, by boats.

— Lord Wellington relates the movements of the enemy to succour Ciudad Rodrigo, and to supply it with provisions. They collected stores and moved with all their force, Sept. 21. His lordship posted his army as most convenient either for advancing or retreating. They drove in the British out posts, and advanced on the main army so far as was necessary to relieve the town; but failed in their attempt to make any impression on the position of the British army, which was among the hills, and on the banks of a river. Part of the British and Portuguese retreated in squares, before the cavalry, which they repulsed in an attempt to break them. The Portuguese artillerymen defended their guns to the last. The French mustered 60,000 men, with 125 pieces of artillery.

21. H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Lieut.-Col. his Serene Highness William Frederick Henry, Hereditary Prince of Orange, to be colonel in the army. Also John Drinkwater, Esq. to be one of the Comptrollers of army accounts.

26. H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Anthony Saint John Baker, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation in America.

— Capt. Vansittart, of H.M.S. *Fortunée*, writes, Oct. 11, that with the *Saldanha* in company, he had taken the famous privateer *Le Vice-Amiral Martin*, which, by the superiority of her sailing, has so often escaped

from his Majesty's ships, and has been so successful on her former cruises. From the style of her sailing, and the dexterity of her manœuvres, neither ship singly, though both were going eleven knots with royals set, would have succeeded in capturing her. She mounts eighteen guns, and 140 men.

— The gazette contains the Prince Regent's permission to Lord Wellington, to accept the title of Conde de Vimeira, and to wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred upon him by the Prince Regent of Portugal.—Also to Sir W. C. Beresford, K. B. to accept the title of Conde de Francoso, and to wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword.—Also to Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, and Nicholas Trant, Esq. to wear the insignia of Knights Commanders of that Order.

#### NOVEMBER.

2. Lord Wellington writes, Oct. 16, that Don. J. Sanchez yesterday carried off a large proportion of the cattle grazing near Ciudad Rodrigo, and he made prisoner the Governor, Gen. Reynaud.

— Capt. Campbell, of H. M. Sloop the Plover, Oct. 23, captured off the Naaze of Norway, Le Petit Edouard French privateer cutter, of six guns and forty men.

— Capt. Hawtayne, of the Quebec frigate, captured off the Flemish Banks, Oct. 30, L'Olympia, French privateer, of ten 18-pounders, and 78 men—from Dunkirk.

5. Rear admiral Legge writes from Cadiz Bay, Oct. 21, that he had directed the Stately, with the Columbine and Tuscan, to sail with a detachment of military and light artillery in transports, under the command of Col. Skerrett, on the 11th instant for Tarrifa. The 19th, the enemy, about fifteen hundred strong, made his appearance, and indicated a disposition to advance against Tarrifa by the pass of Lapina. The Tuscan, with the gun-boat No. 14, and the whole of the Stately's boats, under the command of the first Lieut. Davis, took up their anchorage close to the beach, and from a smart firing kept up during the night, the enemy was not able to pass.

— Capt. Acklom, of H. M. Sloop Ranger, writes, Oct. 17, that he had driven on shore and burnt under Rose Head, the French privateer lugger the Hirondel, of six guns and 36 men; also captured the French privateer schooner Le Grand Diable, of 4 guns.

7. Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 10th instant, for his late Serene Highness Prince George of Brunswick, his Majesty's nephew.

The court to change the mourning on Sunday the 24th instant.

And on Sunday, the 1st of December next, the court to go out of mourning.

9. Proclamation for adjourning Parliament to January 7, 1812.

— Capt. Carteret, of H. M. S. the Naiad, on the 6th instant, captured the Requin, French lugger privateer, off Boulogne.

— Capt. Sir G. R. Collier, of H. M. S. the Surveillante, writes from Bermeo Roads, Oct. 20. An account of an attack by his boats, &c. and some Guerillas on the batteries and guard-houses on the coast: which with their stores were destroyed.

— Whitehall. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Alexander Fraser Tytler, of Woodhouselee, Esq. to be one of the Lords Justiciary, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, in the room of David Boyle, Esq. appointed his Majesty's Justice Clerk in Scotland.

10. Capt. Schomberg, of H. M. S. Astrea, off Madagascar, May 21, gives an account of a long disputed action between the English frigates Astrea, Phœbe, Galatea, and Racehorse sloop, and the French frigates la Nereide, la Renommée, and la Clorinde. They were sent to relieve the Isle of France, and being chased from thence were followed by the British. As the wind did not allow of close action, the French had at first the advantage. The next morning the action recommenced close, when in less than half an hour the Renommée struck. The Nereide escaped to Tamatave on the island of Madagascar, where in conjunction with the French garrison, she capitulated on the 25th.—La Clorinde escaped and got safely into Brest. They were 44 gun frigates, 470 men, including 200 picked troops.

English loss:—9 killed; 40 wounded.

— Capt. Gordon, of H. M. S. the Active, narrates from off Ragoniza, July 27, a boat attack on 28 sail, with 3 gun-boats under protection of the town, and troops: 18 vessels were brought out and 10 were burnt.

— Capt. Nicholas, of H. M. Sloop Pilot, writes from Syracuse, Sept. 11, an attack by boats on a ketch, which was burnt; and stores of corn, &c. brought off, from Castellar.

— Capt. Down, of H. M. Sloop Redwing, captured, Sept. 16, off Maritimo, Le Victorieux French privateer, of 4 guns.

— Capt. Boxer writes from the Downs, Nov. 11, an account of the capture of one of the French flotilla off Calais, cut out from under the fire of the batteries and musketry.

11. Horse Guards. *Memorandum.* The Prince Regent's permission to the officers present at Barrosa, March 5, 1811, of the privilege of wearing a medal by the general officers, suspended by a ribbon, of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge round the neck, and by commanding officers of corps and detachments, to the button-hole.

DECEMBER.

2. *Extraordinary.*—Lieut. Gen. Hill writes from Merida, Oct. 30, 1811, describing his march in opposition to the French General Girard, who retreated to Arroyo del Molino.

That town is situated at the foot of one extremity of the Sierra of Montanches; the mountain running from it to the rear, in the form of a crescent, almost every where inaccessible, the two points being about two miles asunder. The Truxillo road runs round that to the eastward.

My object was to place a body of troops so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

The troops moved from their bivouack near Alcuessa, about two o'clock in the morning of the 28th, in one column right in front, direct on Arroyo del Molino, until within half a mile of the town, when, under cover of a low ridge, they divided into three columns.

As the day dawned, a violent storm of rain and thick mist came on, under cover of which the columns advanced in the direction and in the order which had been pointed out, unperceived by the enemy, until they approached very near, at which moment he was filing out of the town upon the Merida-road; rear of his column, some of his cavalry, and part of his baggage, being still in it; one brigade of his infantry had marched for Medellín, an hour before daylight.

The 71st and 92d regiments, charged into the town with cheers, and drove the enemy every-where at the point of the bayonet.

The enemy's infantry which had got out of the town, had, by the time these regiments arrived at the extremity of it, formed into two squares, with the cavalry on their left. The right square being formed within half-musket-shot of the town, the garden-walls of which were promptly lined by the 71st light infantry, while the 92d regiment filed out and formed again on the right, perpendicular to the enemy's right flank, which was much annoyed by the well directed fire of the 71st. In the mean time one wing of the 50th regiment occupied the town, and secured the prisoners; and the other wing, along with the three six-pounders, skirted the outside of it; the artillery, as soon as within range, firing with great effect.

Whilst the enemy was thus occupied on his right, Major-general Howard's column continued moving round his left; and our cavalry advancing, and crossing the head of their column, cut off the enemy's cavalry from his infantry, charging it repeatedly.

The enemy was now in full retreat, but Major-general Howard's column having gained the point to which it was directed, and the left column gaining fast upon him, he had no resource but to surrender, or to dis-

perse and ascend the mountain. He preferred the latter, and ascending near the eastern extremity of the ascent, and which might have been deemed inaccessible, was followed closely by the 28th and 34th regiments; whilst the 39th regiment, and Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese infantry, followed round the foot of the mountain by the Truxillo road, to take him again in flank.

As may be imagined, the enemy's troops were by this time in the utmost panic; his cavalry was flying in every direction, the infantry threw away their arms, and the only effort of either was to escape. The troops under Major-general Howard's command, as well as those he had sent round the point of the mountain, pursued them over the rocks, making prisoners at every step, until his own men became exhausted and few in number. General Girard had with him at the commencement, 2,500 infantry and 600 cavalry.

The captures are—one general of cavalry (Brune), one colonel of cavalry (the Prince d'Arenberg), one lieutenant-colonel, (chief of the *Etat Major*), one aide-de-camp of General Girard, two lieutenant-colonels, one *commissaire de guerre*, thirty captains and inferior officers, and upwards of one thousand soldiers, the whole artillery, baggage, commissariat, corn, and [about 1,300, in all.]—Upwards of six hundred dead were found in the woods.

General Girard escaped in the direction of Serena, wounded, with 300 men.

3. Col. Green, employed on a particular service in Catalonia, writes from Calaf, Oct. 9.

The battalions of reserve, evince remarkable instances of valour, proving a severe check to the communications of the enemy, which they themselves complain of in desponding terms.

On the 4th instant, Gen. Lacy at the head of 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry; in the night surprised the town of Igualada, he leading the cavalry; being challenged by the centinel, "*qui vive*," answered "*France*;" and galloped into the town, where he killed upwards of 150 men, took a few prisoners, stores, &c.

On the 7th instant, a small force was detached, under Baron Eroles, to intercept a convoy near Iorba, which was done with complete success, the baron taking the whole, 400 mules with corn, 500 goats, and dispersing the convoy with 350 horse, which had moved rapidly from Igualada to support it.

Since Gen. Suchet left Lower Catalonia, the *Partidas Patrioticas* and *Somatenes* have killed and wounded, by the French account, upwards of 1500 men.

6. Lord Wellington writes, November 13.

It appears that the country on both banks of the Tagus as far up as Aranjuez, has been made over by the emperor to marshal Marmont for the support of the army of Portugal.

This arrangement has reduced Joseph Buonaparte to the greatest distress, as the produce of that country was all that he had to depend upon; and he was actually subsisting upon the money produced by the retail sale of the grain forcibly levied from the people.

This grain having been thus levied and sold by Joseph, has been seized again by Marmont's orders, and taken from the people, who had purchased it from Joseph's magazines, who have been informed that the king had no right to sell it.

7. Col. Green, employed in Catalonia, writes from Berga, Oct. 16, the surrender of the university of Cervera, on the 11th; 350 men, and a very considerable depot of wheat. Also intelligence of the evacuation of Montserrat, the enemy burning the church, and every thing useful.

The castle of Bellpuig, near Lerida, was reduced by mines, and one ten pounder; the Spaniards took 160 prisoners.

El Empecinado and Gen. Duran reduced the garrison of Calatayud of 800 men; likewise the garrison of Frasco, one officer and 39 men; and attacked a French column marching to the relief of Calatayud, killing fifteen cuirassiers, and making six prisoners, with Col. Guillot, the commander.

Capt. Finley, of the Rover sloop, dated at sea, Nov. 30, informs of his having captured the French corvette, *Compte de Regnaud*, of 14 guns, bound from Batavia to Rochelle, &c.

Capt. Eyre of H. M. S. *Magnificent*, writes off Valencia, Oct. 14, brought off by his boats the garrison of a fort besieged by the French, at Oropessa.

Capt. Codrington of the *Blake*, informs of the determined resistance of the unfinished fort of Murviedro (the ancient Saguntum). The French attempted to take it by escalade, Sept. 15, at two o'clock in the morning, but were beat off, after three hours fighting, their ladders taken, and about 400 men lost. Oct. 8, from five o'clock to half past seven in the evening, another assault on the castle. The enemy repulsed. The castle regularly besieged.

On the 18th, in the afternoon, the castle made signals that the breach was practicable: at five o'clock the same evening the enemy made a most determined assault; nothing could exceed the noble manner in which it was repulsed.

The enemy made another attack at one o'clock on the morning of the 18th.

Gen. Blake risked an attack on the French army on the 25th, with intent to relieve the castle; but his plan failed, and part of his army was dispersed. He retired to Valencia.

— Col. Green writes from Vich, Nov. 11, that Baron Eroles had made an irruption into the Provinces of France.

Capt. Codrington of H. M. S. *Blake*, writes from Mataro (Catalonia), Nov. 1, that

the spirit of the Catalonians was reviving; that Baron Eroles had lessened the number of the French 600 in a rencontre.

— Capt. Peyton, of H. M. sloop the *Weazle*, off the westward of Cyprus, Aug. 29, 1811, writes that he had captured the French xebec privateer *Le Roi de Rome*, of ten guns and 46 men, belonging to Reggio.

— Capt. Malcolm, of H. M. ship the *Rhin*, dated in Cawsand Bay, the 9th, states his having captured, yesterday, after a chase of four hours, off the Eddystone, the French schooner privateer *La Courageuse*, of fourteen guns and 70 men.

— Proclamation offering a reward of £500 for apprehending the murderers of Mr. Marr, and his family.

24. The Marquis Wellesley, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified the blockade of the river Guadalquivir.

— This day, in pursuance of the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, his Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Red, was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of Adm. Sir P. Parker, Bart., dec.

17. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief at Batavia, writes from Head-quarters, Weltevrede, Aug. 31, 1811.

After a short but arduous campaign, the troops under my orders have taken the capital of Java, have assaulted and carried the enemy's formidable works at Cornelis, have defeated and dispersed their collected force, and have driven them from the kingdoms of Bantam and Jacatra.

A landing was effected without opposition at the village of Chillingebing, twelve miles east of the city, on the 4th inst. I approached the river Anjol on the 6th, and observing, during that evening, a large fire in Batavia, I concluded it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate the city. On the 8th, the burghers of Batavia applied for protection, and surrendered the city.

In the night of the 8th, a feeble attempt was made by the enemy, to cut off a small guard I had sent for the security of the place; but the troops of the advance had, unknown to them, reinforced the party early in the evening, and the attack was repulsed under Col. Gillespie, occupied the city on the 9th.

Very early on the morning of the 10th, I directed Colonel Gillespie, with his corps, to move from Batavia towards the enemy's cantonment at Weltevrede, supported by two brigades of infantry, that marched before break of day through the city and followed his route. The cantonment was abandoned, but the enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about two miles in advance of their works at Cornelis. Their

position was strong, and defended by an abatis, occupied by three thousand of their best troops, and four guns of horse-artillery; Colonel Gillespie attacked it with spirit and judgment; and, after an obstinate resistance, carried it at the point of the bayonet, completely routed their force, and took their guns.

The enemy, greatly superior in numbers, was strongly entrenched in a position between the great river Jacatra and the Sloken, an artificial watercourse, neither of which were fordable. This position was shut up by a deep trench, strongly palisaded. Seven redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding grounds within the lines. The fort of Cornelis was in the center, and the whole of the works were defended by a numerous and well organized artillery. To carry the works by assault was the alternative, and on that I decided. In aid of this measure, I erected some batteries, to disable the principal redoubts, and for two days kept up a heavy fire from twenty 18-pounders and eight mortars and howitzers.

At dawn of day, on the 26th, the assault was made by that gallant and experienced Officer, Colonel Gillespie, supported by Colonel Gibbs.

The enemy was under arms, and prepared for the combat; and General Jansens, the Commander in Chief, was in the redoubt where it commenced. Colonel Gillespie, after a long detour through a close and intricate country, came on their advance, routed it in an instant, and with a rapidity never surpassed, under a heavy fire of grape and musquetry, possessed himself of the advanced redoubt, No. 3. He passed the bridge with the fugitives, under a tremendous fire; and assaulted, and carried with the bayonet, the redoubt, No. 4, after a most obstinate resistance. Here the two divisions of the column separated. Colonel Gibbs turned to the right, and with the 59th and part of the 78th, who had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt, No. 1. A tremendous explosion of the magazine of this work (whether accidental or designed is not ascertained) took place at the instant of its capture, and destroyed a number of gallant officers and men, who at the moment were crowded on its ramparts, which the enemy had abandoned. The redoubt, No. 2, against which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod's attack was directed, was carried in as gallant a style: and, I lament to state, that most valiant and experienced officer fell at the moment of victory. The front of the position was now open, and the troops rushed in from every quarter.

During the operations on the right, Colonel Gillespie pursued his advantage to the left, carrying the enemy's redoubts towards the rear, and being joined by Lieutenant-

Colonel M'Leod, of the 59th, with part of that corps, he directed him to attack the part of artillery, which that officer carried in a most masterly manner. A sharp fire of musketry was now kept up by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines in front of Fort Cornelis; but were driven from them, the fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed.

We have taken near five thousand prisoners, among whom are three general officers, thirty-four field-officers, seventy captains, and one hundred and fifty subaltern officers. General Jansens made his escape with difficulty, during the action, and reached Buitenzorg, a distance of thirty miles, with a few cavalry.

Total killed, Europeans, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 2 Staff-Serjeants, 6 Serjeants, 91 rank and file; Natives, 2 Jemindars, 2 Hamildars, 23 rank and file.

Total wounded, Europeans, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 14 Captains, 36 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Staff-Serjeant, 32 Serjeants, 2 drummers, 513 rank and file; Natives, 2 Subildars or Serangs, 4 Jemindars, 9 Havildars, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, gives particulars of the conduct of the Navy.

Commodore Broughton relates the capture of the greater part of the Dutch flotilla off Rembang, May 22. They were in all fifteen.

Capt. Maunsell of H. M. sloop *Picaris* relates the capture of a number of praws off the Indramay river, in the same expedition.

Captain Alexander of H. M.'s ship the *Colossus*, gives an account of an attack made on the 1st inst. by the Arrow schooner, and the boats of the *Colossus* and *Conquestador*, on an enemy's convoy to the southward of Isle d'Aix, of which one was brought out, three burnt, and three stranded.

Captain Acklom of His Majesty's sloop *Ranger*, in the Bahie, Nov. 14, 1811, captured, after a chase of seven hours, the Danish privateer schooner the *Skanderbeik*, of ten guns and thirty six men.

Lieut. Lucas of His Majesty's brig *Censor*, Matwick, 16th November, 1811, on the 11th, captured the French lugger *l'Heureuse Etoile*, of four guns.

Lieut. Richard Banks of H. M. gun-brig *Forward*, Nov. 29th, captured a Danish privateer cutter, the *Commodore Sullen*, mounting four guns.

Capt. Hoare of H. M. S. *Minden* describes the services of his people, in repulsing a party that attacked it, while keeping open the communication for the benefit of the army. The enemy lost 44 men, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, &c. Their force was 500.

Lieut. Lyons of the *Minden* relates the



attack of two boats crews on the fort of Mar-rack; it was a night attack by ladders, the fort was stormed by the British seamen, who destroyed the guns and stores.

21. Lieut. Southcott, commanding the Princess of Wales hired cutter, on the 11th inst. captured off the Dogger Bank, the Anacreon French cutter privateer.

Cap. Farquharson, of H. M. S. the *Desirée*, captured close in with the island of Schelling, on the 12th inst. the French lugger *Le Brave*, of Dunkerque, commanded by Mons. Messemaker, of 60 men, and 16 guns.

Cap. Downie, of H. M. S. the *Royalist*, captured the French privateer *Le Rodeur*, of 14 guns, and 60 men, off Dover.

Cap. Sir George Ralph Collier, of H. M. S. the *Surveillante*, writes from Corunna, Nov. 14, with the assistance of the *Iris*, Don Gaspar completely blocked up the garrison of Deba in their fortified house, which, not being able to resist the fire from the launch, surrendered, amounting to 54 men.

Gaspar immediately proceeded to the neighbouring town of Motrieu, where, by the united exertions of Captain Christian, the enemy were obliged to surrender.

28. Lieut. Robert Fair, commanding His Majesty's gun-vessel *Loeust*, on the 25th inst. drove on shore, near Calais, a French national brig, which, from the violence of the surf, was beaten to pieces. She appeared to have troops on board.

## BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS, DECEASED BETWEEN  
JAN. 1, AND DECEMBER 31, 1811.

MR. JOHN MILLS of Bury, died Jan. 31, aged 76 years. This was a man of superior abilities: the cultivation of which, and the pursuits of science, raised him to no mean celebrity, from a humble origin. He followed, some years ago, the business of a barber and wig-maker, at the end of the Haymarket, near Piccadilly; but he resided at Bury for a considerable time; and few persons who had paid attention to philosophical experiments ever visited that town, within these last twenty years, without calling on Mr. Mills. He excelled in the construction of barometers and thermometers; he made electrical machines; and he taught the use of the globes. When balloons drew the attention of the world, he turned his thoughts to that interesting discovery, and was very expert in making and filling them. He possessed true philosophic acuteness, a mechanical head, great correctness of judgment, and such powers of thinking and patient attention, as might have rendered him an eminent mathematician, and certainly did constitute him an excellent practical natural

philosopher. When a military *dépôt* was fixed at Bury, in the Westgate Street, where considerable quantities of gunpowder were lodged, he had a principal share in the erection of a conductor, for the security of the magazine and town. He was an accurate astronomical observer, and, jointly with Mr. Capel Lofft, of Troston, Suffolk, attended to one of the more remarkable transits of Mercury over the Sun, and two considerable solar eclipses. He was one of the first discoverers of the comet of 1807; and eighteen years prior, when the comet of 1661 was expected in 1789, he constructed an astronomical machine, for representing its heliocentric and geocentric places, according to the time of the year when it should become visible; with a scale of parts to measure its distance from the Sun or the Earth. He had an excellent memory; and had read some of the best books in the different branches of natural philosophy. No man could be more unaffected or unassuming. Although his colloquial language, might not have gratified the fastidious; nothing could be clearer, or more marked by precision than his ideas. He was a whig in principle; but by no means a jacobin. His integrity was unquestionable; nor was his generosity of a mean sort. This was exemplified in a transaction between him and his twin-brother, who was his partner while he continued in business. He was remarkable for filial affection. His mother lived to extreme old age. A steadier friend has rarely existed.

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WILLIAM BAYLEY, Esq. of Portsea, died there Dec. 21, 1810, aged 73. He was born at Bishop-Cairmons, Wilts, where his father lived on a small farm. While yet a plough-boy, Bayley acquired the rudiments of his subsequent attainments from the exciseman stationed in a neighbouring village. After gaining the notice of Mr. Kingston, of Bath, he became, on his recommendation, usher of a school at Stoke near Clifton. At length he became known to Dr. Maskelyne, by whom he was engaged as an astronomical assistant in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. In 1769, through the patronage of the astronomer royal, he was sent out, by the Royal Society, to the North Cape, in order to observe the transit of Venus; his account of which may be found recorded in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1772, he was associated with Dr. Wallis in the capacity of astronomers attending Capt. Cook on his second voyage of discovery, undertaken to determine the question concerning the existence of a Continent in the Regions extending to the South Pole. In 1776, he again embarked with Capt. Cook, in the voyage which terminated the useful and illustrious life of that enterprising and in-

telligent officer.—Mr. Bayley's character as a man of science, and a consummate astronomer, was now fully established. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty appointed him head-master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth. The arduous duties of this situation he discharged with the highest credit to himself, and utility to his country, for twenty-two years; and at last retired; when the establishment of the Royal Naval College took place in 1807; at which time his Majesty in Council, granted him a pension for the remainder of his life.—Mr. Bayley was distinguished by unassuming manners, and the strictest probity. He was an economist, and left behind him a considerable sum of money. A gentleman of no ordinary attainments in science, his particular friend, became his executor, having refused to be appointed his residuary legatee. This gentleman recommended search to be made for the surviving poor relations of Mr. Bayley; in which we believe he was successful. Examples of disinterestedness like this are as rare as they are commendable.

SIR FRANCIS BOURGEOIS, Knt. R.A. died, in Portland Street, Jan. 8, aged 55. He was a painter by profession, and a pupil of the celebrated M. de Louthembourg; some of whose defects became habitual to his pencil, though at the same time he certainly possessed a considerable portion of his excellencies as an artist. The world of art has been not a little divided concerning the pictorial abilities of Sir Francis B. He painted with freedom and ease; if we may decide from the manner which appears in his pictures. He seems to have wanted application, and to have been afraid of labour. He never attempted any of those prodigious efforts of his art, exemplified in some of De Louthembourg's performances, particularly his battle pieces. Nor does he seem to have studied with such minuteness as his master, the different effects of light, exhibited in the morning, at noon-day, in the evening, or by moonlight. He never could have produced those very accurate specimens of the art which enchanted us in De Louthembourg's *Eidophusicon*. The figures in Sir Francis's landscapes are few; and the intricacies and difficulties of this branch of painting he seldom encountered. If he now and then represented a *fishing-boat*, or the *landing of horses* from a vessel at a little distance from the shore, subjects which he more than once exhibited; he commonly treated the public with a liberal allowance of sea and sky, which gave magnitude to his pictures, but took away from their spirit, and diminished their interest. However, some of his horses and cattle, are lively, his boars are in motion, and his still life is not ill painted. Had he been an honorary exhibi-

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tor, he had stood higher as an artist in the opinion of the public. His pictures seem rather the happy efforts of a gentleman painter, than the laboured and finished pieces of a professional man. His circumstances in life placed him above the necessity of relying on his art for a subsistence. He was of Swiss extraction. Many of his ancestors filled offices of considerable trust in Switzerland, while it was yet the land of freedom. He was originally intended for the army; but having received some lessons from a foreigner who painted horses, he preferred the pencil to the sword, the easel to the war-saddle, and the *delineating* of battles, to *engaging* in them. In 1776, he travelled through Holland, France, and Italy. He possessed a happy facility in acquiring the languages of the Continent, his manners were polished, and were distinguished by great sprightliness. His reception abroad was very flattering, and he enjoyed all the benefits which might be derived from a ready admission to the great cabinets and repositories of the arts, as well as that arising from conversation and intimacy with the principal connoisseurs in the places which he visited. In 1791, he received the honour of knighthood of the Order of Merit, from the king of Poland. His acceptance of this distinction was allowed and recognized by his Majesty George III; who, in 1794, appointed him landscape painter to the king. By the will of the late Noel Desenfans, Esq. he succeeded to considerable property. To Dulwich College, Sir Francis B. has left the whole of his pictures, a valuable collection of the works of many eminent masters; and also the sum of £10,000, to keep them in preservation; beside £2,000 to repair and enlarge the gallery in the college where they are deposited. He has bequeathed legacies of £1,000 each to the master, and the chaplain of the college; the fellows of which are to be residuary legatees, and are to possess, for the advantage of the college, the remainder of his property of every denomination.

The most excellent SENOR DON PEDRO CARO Y SUREDA, MARQUIS DE LA ROMANA, a Grande of Spain, &c. &c. &c. died at Cartaxo, then the head quarters of Lord Wellington and the allied army in Portugal, on the 23d day of January, in the 49th year of his age. He was not long ill. His death was occasioned by an aneurism, which caused one of the large blood-vessels near the heart to burst. He was a native of Majorca; and was born in the city of Palma in that island. He received an education suitable to his high birth; and was eminently skilled in classical literature. He possessed a noble spirit, and was ever "covetous of honour;" being emulous of his father's fame, who fell gloriously in the expedition against

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Algiers in 1775. His military education was in the marine guards of the Royal Spanish navy. He was captain of a frigate at the commencement of the war of the French revolution; when he entered the army of Navarre, with the rank of colonel, under the command of his uncle, Lieut.-General Don Ventura Caro. He afterwards served in the army of Catalonia. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general; and in 1801, he became captain-general of Catalonia, and President of the Royal Audiencia in that province. He was afterwards appointed director-general of engineers and counsellor at war. It must be in the recollection of our readers, that Buonaparte, then contemplating the subjugation of Spain, contrived to withdraw from that country, the Marquis de la Romana, with several thousands of her best troops, under the denomination of auxiliaries, during his last contest with the northern powers. In the mean while the Spaniards rose to oppose the designs of the despot: and the Marquis, on learning the state of Spain, resolved to hasten to her succour. At last he effected his escape, attended by a considerable number of the troops under his command. The consequences of his presence, were speedily and powerfully felt in his native country. He soon freed Galicia from its oppressors; by an effort of military skill, which proved to the enemy that he was a commander to be dreaded. Ever inferior in force, he nevertheless frustrated all the attempts of his opponents. This procured him the particular hatred of Buonaparte. Having performed these important services, he was summoned to assist in the deliberations of the central junta. Here he gave a proof of the soundness of his judgment, and the firmness of his soul, in the memorable vote which announced his opinion in October 1809, on the necessity of forming immediately a Council of Regency. On the 24th of Jan. 1810, the supreme government being dispersed by the entrance of the French into Andalusia; he returned to take the command of the army of Estremadura. This province being at last cleared of its invaders, and Massena having advanced in front of Torres Vedras, the Marquis marched in haste to the spot where it was then expected that the fate of the Peninsula would be decided. He has since continued by the side of Lord Wellington, who well knew his value as a statesman, a soldier, and a patriot; and has often borne testimony to his talents and his worth. His remains were carried to Lisbon, which city received them Jan. 25th, and on the 27th his obsequies were performed with every possible honour, in the monastery of St. Jerom. His bowels were interred close to the high altar, and his body was deposited in a place of safety, till it can be honourably and happily removed to Spain. May that time soon arrive!

Colonel ROBERT BROOKE, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, died at Bath, Jan. 25, aged 72 years. He distinguished himself, on several occasions, by his military conduct in India; but his most eminent services were performed in the capacity of Governor of St. Helena. The impregnable state of that island is greatly to be ascribed to the very efficacious defensive measures which he adopted. His invention of a mode of depressing cannon ranged on an eminence, so as to produce effects, at short distances, on an invading enemy, is of superior utility. The seasonable aid which he afforded of troops, money, and military stores, to forward the important operation of the first taking of the Cape of Good Hope, deserved the highest praise, and to be recorded in grateful honour of his memory. Nor should his extraordinary exertion be forgotten, in fitting out and equipping a squadron of the Company's ships to act under Capt. (now Adm.) Essington, in capturing a fleet of homeward-bound Dutch Indiamen.

TREADWAY RUSSELL NASH, D.D. Rector of Leigh, died, Jan. 26, at his seat at Bevere, near Worcester, aged 85 years. On Feb. 4, his remains were deposited in the family vault at St. Peter's, Droitwich, of which rectory himself and his ancestors have been patrons for a great length of time. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, M. A. 1746, D. D. 1752. He was also F.A.S. Dr. Nash was an active magistrate for Worcestershire during more than fifty years; and died father of the magistracy of that county. He was a man of great learning, and was profoundly skilled in the antiquities of England, particularly those of the district wherein he lived. Coming into the possession of considerable property in his native County of Worcester, he determined to write its history; having in vain endeavoured to excite some other person to undertake the task. In 1781, the first volume appeared; and in 1784 the second. These were followed by a thin supplementary volume in 1799, consisting of additions and corrections. He availed himself of the M.S. collections, and information of several eminent cultivators of antiquarian lore. Dr. N. was likewise editor of a splendid edition of *Hudibras*, with notes, in three volumes 4to. His annotations shew him to have had familiar knowledge of persons, and manners, in the civil wars; and it has been justly observed, that he spoke of his editorial labours with too much modesty, when he said that they were intended "to render *Hudibras* more intelligible to persons of the commentator's level, men of middling capacity, and limited information."—Maria, his only daughter, was married, March 19, 1785, to the Hon. John Somers Cocks, (eldest son to Charles Lord Somers), who, by

the death of his father, Jan. 30, 1806, is now a peer of the realm.

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The Rev. NEVIL MASKELYNE, D. D. F. R. S. Astronomer Royal, died at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the 9th of February in the 79th year of his age. Dr. Maskelyne held the situation of Astronomer Royal, with the highest credit to himself, and with the happiest results to the maritime world, for the long space of 46 years. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which society he was a Fellow, and where he proceeded B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757, B. D. 1768, and D. D. 1777. He was appointed to his situation in the Royal Observatory, February 15, 1763, on the death of Mr. Nathaniel Bliss. In January 1775, his nephew, Lord Clive, gave him the living of Schrawden (Scrawden in the *liber valorum*) in Shropshire; and in 1782, his college gave him the rectory of North Runc-ton (Rongston) in Norfolk. Dr. Maskelyne being rated high as a mathematician, in the opinion of his friends and the public early in life, was sent on a voyage to Barbadoes, under the auspices of the Board of Longitude, in order to prove the accuracy of Mr. Harrison's time-piece. His first publication was "the British Mariner's Guide," this was in 1763; and it proved him to be one of the first practical astronomers of his age, a character which he maintained through life. In 1767, appeared his account of Mr. Harrison's time-keeper. In 1774, the Royal Society, published, at the expence of the nation, his tables for computing the apparent places of the fixed stars, and reducing observations on the Planets, this was in folio. In 1776, he produced the first vol. (folio) of his "Astronomical Observations at Greenwich," from the year of his appointment 1765. The continuation of this important work has since been given to the world, in a similar form, by His Majesty's command. In 1792 he offered to the public the invaluable Tables of Logarithms, by the late Michael Taylor, who sunk under the task, and died a victim to incessant labour and hard study, when only five pages of his work remained unfinished; leaving behind him a most remarkable monument of human industry in scientific computation. Dr. Maskelyne completed the work, to which he prefixed a most masterly introduction, rendering the whole a first rate production, and a credit to our age and nation. The utility of the Nautical Almanack is acknowledged by all nations who have a tincture of science;—it is unnecessary to state with what anxiety Dr. Maskelyne watched the accuracy of that work, which is always published from two to three years, prospectively, in order to supply the exigencies of those who

undertake long voyages, or are dispatched to remote stations. And here we beg leave to state a fact which redounds to the honour of the Prince Regent. On the death of Dr. Maskelyne, without waiting for applications, or running the risk of solicitations from any quarter; his royal highness sent for the President of the Royal Society, the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, and desired to be informed who was the fittest man, in point of science and all other qualifications, to succeed Dr. M.?—Sir Joseph Banks replied, Mr. Pond:—and he was accordingly appointed Astronomer Royal.

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His Excellency, the DUKE DE ALBUQUERQUE, Grandee of Spain, of the first class, General of the Spanish Army, Ambassador Extraordinary from Ferdinand VII. to this country, &c. &c. &c. died in Portman Place, on the 18th day of February, in the 37th year of his age. This high spirited nobleman fell a sacrifice to his mental sufferings, and to overwhelming reflections on the state and condition of his native country. He was full of military ardour and was animated by the purest sentiments of patriotism. He conceived himself injured by the Junta of Cadiz, and had just published in 4to. a manifesto in justification of his conduct. If it had pleased Providence to have restored him to health, the space of a few days would have sufficed to convey to him a decree of the Cortes, which must have convinced him that his country was not insensible of his worth. He would have been placed where he wished to be, and he would have been cheered by an opportunity of devoting himself to the cause of injured Spain. The intensity of his feelings was such as to "overthrow his noble mind." He was attended by Père Eliséé, assisted by Dr. Simmons and his son. The violence of his paroxysms, baffled all the efforts of medical skill. For many hours previous to his death, he incessantly invoked vengeance on the head of the desolating tyrant, whose ambition had occasioned the misfortunes of his native land. The words "*Moriar Napoleon*," were never out of his mouth, they were repeated with convulsive energy, till nature sunk in utter debility, and he died, universally pitied, and most sincerely lamented. Every possible respect was shown to his honoured remains, first at the Chapel Royal of Spain, afterwards at Westminster Abbey where they were deposited.

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WILLIAM THOMAS LEWIS, Comedian, died at Westbourne Place, King's Road, January 13th, aged 65 years. This admirable performer, and truly good man, was born at Ormskirk, in Lancashire. His grandfather was a Clergyman, rector of Trahere, in Caermarthenshire, and second son of Erasmus Lewis,



Esq. private secretary to Mr. Harley, (afterwards Earl of Oxford, prime minister to Queen Anne,) often mentioned in the correspondence of Swift and Pope. His father Mr. William Lewis, served his time to a Linen Draper on Tower Hill; but he quitted trade for the stage. He performed at Dublin. In 1749, young Lewis was carried to Ireland; where he was afterwards educated, at Armagh. He appeared early in life on the stage at Edinburgh, when the late Mr. Digges was manager. In 1771, he acted the character of Belcour, in the *West Indian*, at Dublin, with such applause, though opposed to Mossop, who performed the same character, in the rival theatre of that city, (Lewis, in Capel Street, and Mossop in Crow Street;) that Macklin made a most favourable report of him to Mr. Colman, then manager of Covent Garden Theatre, and he was called to London, where he first appeared as Belcour. He became a favourite with the public from that moment; and after the death of Woodward and Barry, he succeeded to some of the first characters in the drama; which he played with a sprightliness entirely his own. In 1782, he became deputy manager of Covent Garden Theatre; and rose to the highest rank in his profession as a comedian. His style of acting was of so singular a cast, that many of the dramatists of his time wrote parts peculiarly adapted to the display of his excellencies.

Mr. Lewis retired from the stage in the year 1803, in consequence of a severe illness. But although he ceased to appear as an actor, he conducted the affairs of the Liverpool and Manchester Theatres, conjointly with Mr. Knight. The management of the playhouses in those towns has turned out a very profitable speculation. Mr. L. married, 30 years ago, a Miss Leeson of Covent Garden Theatre, a most amiable and worthy woman, who survives her husband. We have spoken of Mr. Lewis as an actor, we must now speak of him as a man, and here we can safely say that he was an example of honour and probity to all around him. He never was swayed by envy, nor conspired with the intriguers in the green-room to keep down rising merit. No man was ever more beloved in his own profession, than Mr. Lewis. He was one of the best of husbands, and one of the most affectionate of fathers. He has left behind him three sons and two daughters. The death of a beloved daughter about a year ago overcame his spirits, it brought on a train of low and distressing disorders, which baffled the skill of his medical advisers, and he died in the bosom of a family remarkable for filial piety. One of his sons is a Lieut. Col. in the service of the Hon. East-India Company.

HENRY HOPE, Esq. died in Harley Street,

Feb. 25th, aged 75 years. This gentleman, one of the most considerable merchants in Europe, was descended from a branch of the noble family of his name in Scotland, and was born at Boston in New England. At the age of 13 he came to this country for education, and in 1754, entered into the house of Gurnell, Hoare and Co. In 1760, he visited his uncles, eminent merchants in Holland. By their advice he quitted London, and became a partner in their house at Amsterdam. In 1780, the whole business of that concern devolved upon him; and he so managed it, as to gain the admiration and confidence of all ranks of people. He was held in the highest consideration by the government where he lived. At the Exchange, the men of business formed a circle around him, and foreign ministers pressed through the crowd to consult him on the financial affairs of continental courts; while the splendid establishment of his domestic arrangements, made his house the resort of travellers of distinction, and men of science and virtue. He was a great encourager of the arts, and formed a magnificent collection of paintings. When Holland was invaded by the French in 1794, he quitted that unhappy country, and took refuge in England. He had always kept up a connexion with this island; and occasionally visited it. In the year 1786, he made a general tour through it, accompanied by two of his nieces. He had three, who were daughters of his sister Mrs. Goddard. The eldest of them married Mr. John Williams Hope, son of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Cornwall; this gentleman, who assisted him during the latter years of his residence in Holland, now succeeds him in his commercial affairs. The second married John Langston, Esq. of Sanden house, Oxfordshire; and the youngest married Admiral Sir Charles Pole, Bart. — After his arrival in England, Mr. Hope purchased of Lord Hopetown a large house in Harley Street; where he deposited his pictures, and where he lived. Never man was more beloved: his charities were immense. The soundness of his understanding enabled him to give valuable advice to many; and often was he consulted in matters of the highest importance. He was buried at Woodford in Essex, March 4th. He left his three nieces each £110,000; to the three children of Mrs. W. Hope, each £40,000; to the four children of the other sisters £100,000; and to Mr. Williams Hope himself, his houses, pictures and rich property, (making him residuary legatee) — estimated at £350,000. — Total sum, £1,160,000.

STEVENS TOTTON, Esq. Barrister at Law, died aged 87 years, in Southampton Row, Russell Square. We well knew this good



and venerable character; as we did his brother, when lecturer of Hexham in Northumberland, nearly fifty years ago; a man of primitive manners, and apostolic purity. Mr. Stevens Totton deserved well of his country; being the inventor of barrel-sewers, now universally adopted wherever new sewers are constructed. The City of London voted him a magnificent piece of plate. He was a person of considerable mechanical talents.

The Right Hon. CHARLES, Earl of ROMNEY, VISCOUNT MARSHAM, died March 1st, aged 67 years. Previously to his coming to his titles, he represented the borough of Maidstone, and afterwards the county of Kent, in Parliament; where he was a useful and active senator, with the character of an independent and upright man. He opposed the American war. He took a very prominent part, in conjunction with other country-gentlemen, in resisting the progress of Mr. Fox's India bill; as he also did the late duke of Richmond's celebrated fortification scheme. He succeeded his father as a peer in 1793. On the death of the late Duke of Dorset, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Kent. His magnificent entertainment of the king, and the volunteers of Kent, on the first of August 1799 will be long remembered. On the very spot of the park attached to his lordship's seat, at the Mote near Maidstone, where the king dined, after the review of the volunteers, a pavilion was erected—thus inscribed—"a tribute of respect from the volunteers of Kent to the Earl of Romney, lord-lieutenant of the county." On this occasion 5319 volunteers were entertained at the different tables, plentifully spread. The officers of the West Kent Militia voted him a sword in 1802; "as a token of the deep sense they entertained of his lordship's uniformly polite attention towards them, and of the zeal he has ever displayed in promoting the real interest and welfare of the regiment." The king conferred the dignity of earl upon his noble host, June 22d, 1801. His lordship pulled down the Old Family Mansion, and erected a new one. He married Lady Frances, daughter of the Earl of Egremont, in 1776. Issue, three daughters, and one son, now Earl of Romney.

The Rt. Hon. JOHN (the eighth) Lord COLVILLE, of Culross, in Scotland, died at Broomwell-house, near Bristol, March 8th, in his 88th year, which he commenced in the full possession of vigorous faculties. He was bred a soldier. He served in the expedition against Carthage in 1740, where his father, (the sixth) Lord Colville commanded a regiment, and where he lost his life. The brother of the subject of this

brief memoir, Alexander, Vice-admiral of the white, succeeded to the title. Lord Colville was in the battle of Fontenoy, 1745; of Culloden, 1746; of Lafeldt 1747; and in 1761, he accompanied his regiment, the Scots fusileers, to the siege of Belleisle. On the peace in 1763, he quitted the army.—His remains were interred in Bristol Cathedral; and his son John (a captain in the royal navy, commanding the Queen of 80 guns, now in the channel fleet,) has succeeded to the title, being the ninth Lord Colville of Culross.

His Grace AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, Duke of GRAFTON, died March 14th, in the 76th year of his age. This nobleman was educated at the late Dr. Newcombe's school at Hackney, and afterwards became a student in the college of Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1756, being then just of age, Mr. Fitzroy was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to his present majesty, while Prince of Wales. In the same year he was elected M.P. for Boroughbridge;—he afterwards represented Bury St. Edmunds, till May 1757, when, by the death of his grandfather, (the second duke of G.) he succeeded to the family titles and estates. In 1765, he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. This office he resigned in May 1766; but in the following August he was nominated first lord of the treasury. In 1768, he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle, as chancellor of the University of Cambridge; on which occasion Mr. Gray's fine ode was performed. In 1770 he resigned the treasury. In 1771 he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, which office he vacated in 1775; but he held the same situation again for a time, during the stormy period of 1782, when the political tumults at last subsided in the elevation of Mr. Pitt to his high office. In later years, he took the opposition side in parliamentary affairs. He was an enemy to the war with France; a friend to what is called Catholic emancipation; and he freely blamed the order in council by which the Bank of England was enjoined to suspend payments in cash.—We must honestly confess the character of his grace, in our judgment did not merit the praise of his countrymen. We shall not, however, indulge in the acrimony of *Junius*, who fairly drove him out of office. We cannot panegyrize a minister of state, who followed the fox, frequented Newmarket, and *protected* a woman called, in those days, *Nancy Parsons*, (whose full length portrait in a state of absolute nudity ornamented his cabinet). We cannot compliment that man's patriotism, who, when in office, held one opinion, and when out of place maintained its reverse. We cannot applaud the chancellor of a university, who was

a supporter, and, when in town, a frequent member of a socinian meeting-house. We cannot praise the dispenser of church patronage, aware of the stipulations which he made with the clergy whom he promoted. His grace held many lucrative places;—he was governor of the ports in Cornwall and Devon; receiver-general of the profits of the seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas; and receiver of the prisage of wines; he was his majesty's game-keeper at Newmarket, and ranger of Whittlebury forest. He had many appointments of distinction; he was a privy-counsellor, and was honoured with the garter; and beside the chancellorship of Cambridge, he held the offices of high-steward of Dartmouth, and recorder of Thetford and Coventry.—By his first duchess, daughter of Lord Ravensworth, from whom he was afterwards divorced, he had two sons, Lord Euston, who succeeds to his titles, &c. Lord Charles Fitzroy, and one daughter; and by his second duchess, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wrottesley, he has left a numerous family.

JOHN COWIE, Bell-man of Crimond, N. B. died March 6, aged 108. He was a soldier in his youth; and was discharged, a sworn out in the service in 1739; but this *Hermippus redivivus* again took up arms in the rebellion of 1745. He fought and conquered at Culloden. As he grew older, his eyes began to fail him, but during the last few years of his life, he laid aside his spectacles, being able to read the smallest print without them. When turned of 70, being then a widower, he married, and his wife having a little property, he, very honourably, resigned his place of bell-man. Another man was appointed in his room, who held the office 25 years, and, at his decease, Cowie, applying for the post, was reinstated. This vigorous old man discharged his duty, till within ten days of his death, his faculties, which seemed to be impaired while he remained inactive, recovering to the surprise of every body. He had two daughters, twins, by his last wife.

OTHO HAMILTON, Esq., of Olivestob, N. B. died at Rumford, March 14, in the 88th year of his age. This veteran served, for 40 years of his life, in the army. In the 40th regiment, he was at the taking of Louisbourg, under Lord Amherst, and Quebec under the immortal Wolfe. He fought under Gen. Monekton, at the reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia, and under Lord Albemarle at the taking of the Havannah. In 1772, he purchased the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 59th regt., and commanded that corps throughout the American war. At Boston he served under Gen. Gage, and was in the

battles of Bunker's Hill and Lexington. He never once absented himself from his post till he sold out, about the year 1778. He lived with the reputation of a brave officer, and a religious, benevolent, and honest man; and died, leaving many to lament his loss, and no one to traduce his character.

Miss MARY GASKOIN, the faithful and favourite attendant of her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, died at the Lower Lodge, Windsor, Feb. 19. Her remains were placed as near as possible to the vault of her revered mistress. His Majesty has ordered a marble tablet to be erected to her memory in the right hand aisle of St George's Chapel, Windsor, with the following inscription:—

#### KING GEORGE III.

caused to be interred near this Place,  
the Body of MARY GASKOIN,  
Servant to the late Princess AMELIA;  
and this Stone  
to be inscribed in Testimony of his grateful  
Sense  
of the faithful Service and Attachment  
of an amiable young Woman to his beloved  
Daughter,  
whom she survived only three Months.  
She died the 19th of February, 1811.—

SIDKY EFFENDI, Chargé des Affaires of the Sublime Port, died, March 28th, in Upper Berkeley Street. His remains, followed by his Excellency's private carriage and two mourning coaches, were interred in the burial ground of St. Pancras, April 1st. On arriving at the cemetery, the body was taken out of the shell, in which it had been conveyed in a hearse, covered with white satin; it was then wrapped in rich robes, and laid in the grave. Immediately afterwards, a ponderous stone, with a Turkish inscription, was laid upon the body; and when some other Mahometan ceremonies had been performed, the attendants left the ground. The procession passed in a gallop nearly all the way to the church-yard.

ROBERT RAIKES, Esq., died April 5th at Gloucester, aged 75 years. This most worthy man, a benefactor to his country of the first order, was born at Gloucester, of a very respectable family, of which Mr. Raikes, the Russian merchant, and others in London are also members. Mr. Robt. Raikes received a liberal education, and was bred a printer. He conducted the Gloucester Journal for many years, with great reputation. His father was a printer, but the subject of this memoir, particularly distinguished himself in his profession;—the works of Dean Tucker and Mr. Dallaway's works on Heral-

dry, will bear a comparison with some of the best specimens of British Typography. But his chief distinction was that of a philanthropist. He began his career with amending the state and condition of Gloucester County Bridewell. Here he was very successful, and his efforts roused the attention of several worthy men in Gloucestershire to co-operate with him. Gloucester Gaol, and Gloucester Infirmary are become models for establishments of a similar nature. But Mr. Raikes's peculiar glory is THE INVENTION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. For this the gratitude of his country is justly due, and his memory should be blessed by countless thousands of poor children who were perishing for lack of knowledge, especially of religious knowledge. Providence called his attention to the wretched situation of some children, and his inventive mind, aided by sound judgment, produced the Sunday-school system. "Some business, (says Mr. Raikes in a letter) leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people (who are principally employed in the pin-manufactory) chiefly reside; I was struck with concern on seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. An enquiry of a neighbour produced an account of the miserable state and deplorable profligacy of these infants, more especially on a Sunday, when left to their own direction." This information suggested an idea "that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it should be productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check the deplorable profanation of the sabbath." Out of this arose the establishment of Sunday schools; in the first formation of which, Mr. Raikes was materially assisted by the curate of his parish. This was in 1781; for a space of 30 years, this good man had the pleasure to see the success of his plan, gradually extended, to embrace the exigencies of multitudes of children.

MICHAEL DAINTRY, Esq. died, at his seat, Byron House, near Macclesfield, April 5, aged 78. On the 9th his remains were interred at Leek in Staffordshire, of which parish his father, the Rev. Michael Daintry, was Vicar for many years. Mr. D. was himself designed for the Church, and received an appropriate education. He never took orders, being unwilling, from conscientious motives, to take upon himself the awful responsibility of the ministerial office. He was, through life, a model of piety and virtue, exhibiting a perfect pattern of a true churchman. He began the world with a very slender patrimony, embarking in the button and twist-trade at Leek; but, about 30 years ago, he entered into partnership with the late John Ryle, Esq. of Macclesfield, in the silk-trade, under the well-known firm of Daintry and Ryle. This became one of the first houses in

Europe; and by its extensive manufactories has given bread to thousands. Mr. Ryle died in 1808. Mr. D. has left a widow, and a numerous train of children and grand-children to lament the loss of one of the best of husbands, fathers and friends, whose decease, though not premature, must still be regarded as a public calamity.

SIR WILLIAM ADDINGTON, Knt. died April 7, in Green-Park Place, Bath, aged 83. This gentleman was, for upwards of 28 years, a Magistrate of the Public Office, Bow Street. He was a man of strong mental powers, and evinced great spirit and zeal for the public good and the preservation of the king's peace. In the riots in 1780, and again at a democratic meeting in Pancras Fields in 1795, he was distinguished for alacrity and intrepidity. We have often heard his sudden retreat from the metropolis spoken of with regret. It arose out of the attempt of Hadfield, the maniac, on the person of his Majesty. He regarded Hadfield as an insane person; and although his opinion was sanctioned by the verdict of a jury, yet the way in which his conduct in this affair was spoken of at that time, gave him great disquietude as long as he lived. His book On the Statutes touching the duties of a Justice of the Peace, (which was first published in 8vo. in 1775, and afterwards reached the fourth edition in 4to. in 1798), is a very useful work.

Lately at Paris, aged 58, Cardinal CHARLES ERSKINE. He was of Scottish extraction, and was born at Rome. Previous to his advancement to the Cardinalate, he exercised at Rome, what is there vulgarly called, the office of the *Devil's Advocate*; whose business it is to keep a jealous vigilance over those characters who are occasionally proposed to be inserted in the catalogue of Saints; and minutely to scrutinize previously to beatification and canonization, the reality of the miracles ascribed to them.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. JAMES O'DONEL, titular Bishop of Thyatira, died at Waterford, April, 15, in the 74th year of his age. He was a man of singular piety, and primitive zeal. He left Ireland at an early age, and became a professed religious in the Convent of St. Isidore, at Rome. After a long absence he returned to Waterford, where he was distinguished as a popular and pathetic preacher. He afterwards went to the Island of Newfoundland, at the solicitation of some of the principal merchants there, and their correspondents at Waterford. He went thither with full authority from Rome, as Prefect and Vicar apostolic. The good effects of his pastoral duties, which he discharged with the utmost credit to himself, was soon visible in that colony. His ardour was never

abated by fatigue; and the suavity of his manners endeared him to every body. On leaving the island in 1807, a silver vase, value £150, with an appropriate inscription was presented to him. He received also a handsome pension for life from government. He always spoke of his Majesty in terms of the highest gratitude. He died in consequence of a gradual decay of nature; and the following modest inscription on his tomb, was drawn up by himself:—"Here lie the mortal remains of the R<sup>r</sup>. Rev. James O'Donel, Bishop of Thyatira, the first qualified missionary who ever went to Newfoundland, where he spent 23 years as Prefect and Vicar Apostolic of the said mission. He departed this life ———, in the 74th year of his age. May he rest in peace. Amen."

Sir JAMES MURRAY PULTENEY, Bart. a general in the army, and colonel of the 18th regiment of foot, died at Buckenham, in Norfolk, April 26. His death was occasioned by the explosion of his powder flask, by which one of his eyes was blown out; and, a subsequent inflammation terminated his life. Sir James M. P. distinguished himself in America, and particularly in the memorable defence of the Island of St. Kitt's. He was Adj. Gen. under his royal highness the Duke of York, in Flanders; and, for a short time he was Secretary at War. He married the late Countess of Bath, when he added the name of *Pulteney* to his original Patronymic. The income of her estate he possessed after his lady's decease, being £50,000 per annum. The property is now divided, according to her ladyship's will;—£250,000 to the four children of Mrs. E. E. Markham, daughter of Sir Rich. Sutton, Bart., who was divorced from her husband, (a son of the late Archbishop of York) about six years ago. About £600,000 goes to general Murray, who succeeds Sir William M. Pulteney, in his title and real estates; and £200,000 passes into the possession of his brother, a clergyman, who some time ago married Miss Gayton, a celebrated dancer at the Opera-house.

ROBERT MYLNE, Esq. died May 5th, aged 78, in his house at the New River Head, where he resided as engineer to the N. R. Company. He was born at Edinburgh, where his father, who was a magistrate of that city, exercised the profession of an architect. His family, for many generations, had been Master-Masons to the Kings of Scotland, before the union of the two crowns. Mr. Mylne might vie with any of them; having built, that ornament of London, a monument of his own skill and taste, Blackfriars Bridge. He travelled early in life, and

resided in Italy several years. He there obtained prizes, and received other distinctions, and became a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna. He visited, with much attention, the two Sicilies, and it is said that he was enabled to explain many obscure passages in Vitruvius, from ocular examination of ancient edifices with that author in his hand. We have reason to believe that his observations on architectural subjects abroad, illustrated by drawings, are highly valuable; and we hope that they will not be altogether withheld from the world. On his return from Italy, he found that proposals were required for building a Bridge at Blackfriars. His drawings and estimate were approved of; the first stone was laid in 1761, and the bridge was finished in 1765; for the very sum specified, viz. £158,000. In 1762, he was appointed engineer to the New River Company. In 1767, he was chosen F. R. S. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's committed to him the care of their Cathedral, where, by his advice, the inscription in honour of Sir Christopher Wren, was placed over the entrance into the choir. Certainly the beauty of its conclusion was lost in the vault below,—"*SI MONUMENTUM REQUIRAS, CIRCUMSPICE.*" In that church he was buried, at his own request. He lies not far from the grave of his illustrious predecessor. In 1770, he married a sister of Mr. Home the surgeon. Four daughters and one son survive him; the latter succeeding his father as engineer to the New River Company. He was equally distinguished for great natural shrewdness, and decision in matters of business, as for consummate taste in architecture and the fine arts.

WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq. died May 6, at Little Chelsea, aged 59. He was a son of General George Boscawen, and a nephew of Admiral Boscawen; being a grandson of Lord Falmouth. He was educated at Eton, where he was a favourite of Dr. Barnard. He afterwards went to Exeter College, Oxford. He studied the law as a member of the Middle Temple, and became a pupil, in the art of special pleading, under that eminent lawyer, Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Buller. When called to the bar, he went the western circuit, for a time. His "treatise of convictions on penal statutes," is a most finished work; first published in 1792. He was a Commissioner of Bankrupts. In Dec. 1785, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling-office. He married, in April 1786, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ibbotson, Archdeacon of St. Alban's; and soon after quitted the bar; though he continued a Commissioner of Bankrupts till his death. In 1793, he gave a translation of



the Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace, and, in 1798, he completed the work by his translations of the Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry. In 1801, he published a small volume of original poems. He was a frequent contributor to the literary review, called "the British Critic." He may almost be regarded as the father of that admirable institution—The Literary Fund. He took an active part in all its concerns; and produced annually a copy of verses, recited at its anniversary meeting. Only five days before his death he composed his annual effusion, and purposed attending the meeting. But a cold supervening on an asthmatic habit, carried him rapidly to his grave. Farewell! genius and goodness in thee were combined; as were Christianity and the purest Philosophy; a correct judgment and a fine taste; legal precision and a poetical fancy.

VICE-ADMIRAL DRURY, died at Madras, where he was Commander-in-Chief, March 6. Two days previous to his death, he had fixed that the expedition against Batavia (which city has since surrendered to our arms) should sail on the 13th of March. How uncertain is life! just as he expired, the Minden of 74 guns, which had been fitted out at Bombay purposely for his flag, appeared in the offing at Madras.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq. died May 7, at Mr. Henry Fry's, Bedford-Place, Russell Square in the 80th year of his age. This ornament of his age was great-grand-son to the very learned Dr. Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, author of that standard and sterling book, "*De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica*;" and other valuable works. The bishop had one son, Richard, Rector of Peakirk in the Diocese of Peterborough, and Archdeacon of Northampton. A younger son of this gentleman, married Joanna, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Bentley; and became Bishop of Clonfert. This worthy prelate died in 1775.—His son, the subject of this memoir, was born in the lodge of his maternal grandfather, at Trinity College, Cambridge; he was educated first at Bury School, on the Westminster Plan, and afterwards was placed at Westminster School under Dr. Nichols, who was surprised at the forwardness of his pupil at a very early age. He was entered at Trinity College in his 14th year; and afterwards succeeded to a Fellowship. We refer our readers to the interesting publication which he himself drew up—"Memoirs of his own Life," for particular information; and for his character to the Dean of Westminster's address, at his funeral; which may be seen in the present volume, page 902, together with his will. A list of his works will be given hereafter.

HENRY WILLIAM BUNBURY, Esq. (second son of the Rev. Sir W. Bunbury, Bart. of Mildenhall and Great Barton, Suffolk, and brother to the present Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury), died May 7. Mr. Bunbury may be regarded as the father of the present generation of caricaturists,—the Sayers, the Gilrays, the Rowlandsons, &c. &c. but few of them possess that faculty of delineating elegant forms which distinguished him; while at the same time he abstained from that asperity, which too often marks, and sometimes disgraces, their productions. His *long Minuet* at Bath is a piece of incomparable humour; so is his *Prophagation of a Lie*; nobody can view, without smiling, his *long Story*, his *Barber's Shop*, his *Country Club*, &c. &c. nor read his *Hints to Bad Horsemen*, without admiring his talent for harmless ridicule. Mr. Bunbury was a gentleman, and a scholar; and his accomplishments were various. His drawings exhibit his mind; he was lively, but harmless; he enjoyed conviviality, but detested ribaldry; he was pleasant in a high degree, but nothing profane ever escaped his lips. Above all, he was a sincere Christian, and set, through life, an example of unaffected piety, unmixed sincerity, universal good-will, and practical charity.

Mr. RICHARD OWEN, died in May, at Sheffield. He was a cutler by profession; but, during a long life of 90 years, he made no small noise in the world; for he was a most celebrated change-ringer at St. Peter's church in Sheffield, where he rung upwards of one million of changes, in the intricate and scientific methods of Grandsire;—Steadman Grandsire;—London Doubles;—Primrose;—Violet;—Tulip;—Old Doubles;—Grandsire six in;—Bob Minor;—Oxford Treble Bob;—Cambridge Surprize;—College Pleasure;—College Single;—Grandsire Triples;—John Holli's Triples;—Attwood's Triples;—Sheffield Triples;—Yorkshire Glory;—Oxford Treble Bob Major;—Bob Major;—Grandsire eight in;—Grandsire Caters;—Steadman Caters;—Bob Royal;—and Oxford Treble Bob Royal. In the year 1791, being then 70 years of age, he rung the treble bell at St. Peter's, nearly 14,000 changes of Treble Bob, the time, 9 hours and 15 minutes, in each.

JOHN LEARY, died in April, aged 112 years, having been a faithful domestic in the family of Curragh, in the county of Limerick, for upwards of 80 years. He became groom to the late Vere Hunt, Esq. in 1730; and continued in the same service under Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. till within these last ten years, when he retired, in perfect health and vigour, to a cottage built for him within the demesne. He lived in the reign of six mo-



narchs; he saw from *five to seven* generations of most of the families in the county of Limerick; and he had been married to *eight* wives, by seven of whom he had children; he married the last in his 103d year.

ROBERT BISSET, Esq. died in Great Pulteney Street, May 27th, in the 82d year of his age. This gentleman, for several years, filled the very responsible office of Commissary General to the forces at home, to which he was appointed, without solicitation, by Mr. Pitt, and the late Duke of Richmond, then Master General of the Ordnance. He executed the duties of this situation with great credit, till advanced years, and increasing infirmities induced him to retire from public life. He was severely wounded at the battle of Culloden in 1746; and he distinguished himself at Minden, in 1759, being then Assistant Quarter-Mast. Gen. to Lord G. Sackville; on whose trial it appeared, that Mr. Bisset, finding his regiment warmly engaged, and in great want of officers, requested, and obtained his lordship's permission, to join it, which he did; and continued with it through the remainder of that memorable day.

The Rt. Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, Lord Viscount MELVILLE, died May 27th, at Edinburgh, in the house of his son-in-law, the Lord Chief Baron. He had arrived the evening preceding, to attend the funeral of his friend the Lord President Blair; and, on being called the next morning, he was found dead in his bed. He laboured under a complaint, which for a long time threatened a sudden termination of his life,—an ossification of some of the larger blood vessels immediately adjoining the heart. As long ago as ten years previous to his death, he consulted some of the most eminent of the faculty, both in London and Edinburgh; who gave him such a statement respecting his case, as made him always live under the impression that he held his life by a most uncertain tenure. His remains were interred, in the family vault, in Lasswade church-yard. It is supposed that he was 70 years of age. He was descended from the house of Dundas, that is, from that branch of it called Dundas of Arniston. His ancestors have given able advocates, and most respectable judges, to Scotland, for a long series of years. His grandfather was a judge of the Court of Session; his father was the Lord President, or Chief Justice; as was his brother, Robert Dundas; for 30 years. Henry Dundas was educated at the high school of Edinburgh; and was called to the bar, of Scotland, (becoming a member of the faculty of advocates) in 1758. He was appointed Solicitor General, in Scotland, and, a few

years afterwards, in 1775, Lord Advocate. He soon after became a member of Parliament, and distinguished himself as a man of business, and a shrewd debater. Lord North, during the American war, was sensible of the value of his services; and when Mr. Pitt came into power, he availed himself of the experience of Mr. Dundas, who was made Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Control. He was Secretary of State for the Home-Department in 1791. From 1794 to 1801, he was Secretary of State for the War-Department. He was also Custos Rotulorum of the County of Middlesex; and Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland. In 1801, he was created Viscount Melville, and Baron Duniza, a title taken from an estate which he purchased in Perthshire. He held the place of Treasurer of the Navy from 1783 to 1801, with great advantage to the service. He proved himself the seaman's friend, by many admirable regulations, relative to the payment of prize-money and wages, facilitating the remittance of money from sailors to their wives and families, by means equally simple and efficacious. It was during Mr. Addington's administration that he was raised to the House of Peers; and on Mr. Pitt's return to power, he was appointed first Lord of the Admiralty. Whilst he held this high office, he was impeached by the House of Commons, on a casting-vote of the present Speaker, the Right Hon. Charles Abbot; the votes being 216 for, and an equal number against the measure; (April 8, 1805). He was tried by his Peers, and acquitted. The charge was that of having had, whilst Treasurer of the Navy, large sums of money in his hands, contrary to the provision of an Act of Parliament, originally proposed and framed by himself. After the trial, he appeared very little in public. He had been struck off the list of the Privy-Council, but he was afterwards restored to that honor. His Lordship was twice married. First, to Miss Rennie, of Melville, in Mid-Lothian, by whom he had one son, Robert, now Lord Viscount Melville, and three daughters. From this lady he obtained a divorce. He afterwards married Lady Jane Hope, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Hopeton.

MAJOR GENERAL HOUGHTON, second son of the late Sir Hen. H. Bart., and brother to the present baronet, gloriously fell, on the 16th of May, in the battle of Albuera, "pierced by wounds, cheering on his brigade to the charge." These are the expressions in the Gazette. This gallant officer served for several years in the East-Indies, under Lord Wellington. He was sent from thence to England with dispatches from his

friend and commander. Not having as yet quite recovered his health, he was sent to the West-Indies, where he commanded with high reputation under Gen. Beckwith, at the reduction of Martinique. He was sent out to Cadiz last year, and soon after joined Lord Wellington's army, from which he was detached, to the siege of Badajoz, where he was placed under Marshal Beresford. Parliament has voted him a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

LT. COL. DUCKWORTH, son of Admiral Sir J. D. was killed in the battle of Albuera, fought on the 16th of May. This brave young man was only 23 years of age. A letter from an officer of rank, in Marshal Beresford's army, details the circumstances of his death, as follows:—"Lt. Col. Duckworth was first severely wounded in the left breast, by a musket-ball, while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge; but the same noble blood which runs in the veins of the father, flowing equally warm in those of the son, he could not be induced to quit the field. Shortly after another shot struck him in the throat, when he expired without a groan." His horse, which had carried him during all the campaign, shared his master's fate, having died of his wounds the day after the battle. He had married Miss Fanshawe, daughter of Commissioner F. of Plymouth Dock Yard. When the news of his death arrived at Plymouth, their only son lay dead in the house, but four years old; and was buried on the following day.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER, Bart. M. P. for Anstruther, Scotland, King's Heritable Carver, and Receiver General of Bishop's Rents in Scotland, died in Albemarle Street, June 26th, aged 58 years. This gentleman, born at Elie-house, Fifeshire, was bred to the bar, he was one of the managers of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. In 1798 he was appointed chief justice of the court of judicature, Bengal, and was created a baronet, on his return to this country, he received a pension of £1,500 per annum, from the Hon. East-India Company. By his lady, Miss Brice, he left two sons, John and William, and one daughter.

The Marquis TOWNSHEND, Earl of the County of Leicester, Viscount and Baron Townshend, Baron Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton, died July 27, at Richmond, aged 58 years.—He became Marquis Townshend in 1807, having succeeded to that title on the demise of his Father. By the death of his mother, in 1770, he became Baron de Ferrars; and, in 1784, he was created Earl of

Leicester, his father being then Viscount Townshend. When his father was advanced to the dignity of the Marquisate, he went to Court to kiss hands, and on being asked by a friend, what had brought him thither? he wittily replied,—“only my son and I have been playing at leap-frog, he went over my head as an Earl, now I go over his as a Marquis.” The late Marquis was a very eminent antiquary. He officiated many years as President of the Society of Antiquaries; in which situation he has been succeeded by Sir Henry Charles Englefield. His Lordship has left issue; but where the present Marquis is, seems known to few; some have asserted that he is retired to America.

Sir WILLIAM JAMES MYERS, Bart. Lieut. Col. of the 7th reg. of foot, died May 16th of the wounds which he received in the battle of Albuera. He was born Nov. 27, 1783, and succeeded his father in 1805: dying a bachelor, the title is extinct.

His Grace WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Duke of DEVONSHIRE, died July 29th, at his house in Piccadilly, aged 63. His titles were Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Baron Clifford; this last dignity he inherited in right of his mother. His Grace was a Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby, and LL.D. He succeeded his father in 1764, and married Lady Georgiana Spencer, in 1774, a lady who was at the head of the fashionable world, for many years; but shewed herself one of the best of mothers, and was possessed of many virtues, and many enviable attainments; she died in 1806. His Grace afterwards married Lady Eliz. Forster, daughter of late Earl of Bristol, who survives him. The Duke of Devonshire adhered to the politics of his family, and was a whig; but a fast friend to our limited monarchy. He was particularly attached to the late Mr. Fox, and was a large contributor towards that gentleman's electioneering expenses, and to the support of his party. His Grace was a man of retired habits; but possessed superior abilities, and a vast fund of information; this has been testified by the united suffrages of Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Gibbon. He had not read much, but he had read well. The classics most generally studied, he knew very familiarly; but his acquaintance with Shakespeare was most remarkable. “To know Shakespeare as well as the Duke of Devonshire,” was used by those with whom he associated, as a compliment. His Grace is succeeded by the Marquis of Hartington, who has commenced his career by an act of noble generosity. It was well known

that the late Duke had given orders about preparing a codicil to his will, relative to the jointure of the present Duchess, but as this instrument could no where be found on the demise of his Grace, the present Duke voluntarily added to her jointure £2,000 per ann.

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**THE REV. EWD. PEARSON, D.D.** Master of Sidney College, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, and Rector of Rempstone in Nottinghamshire, died of apoplexy, at his parsonage, Aug. 17th, about 60 years of age. He was an admirable scholar, and a most learned divine: his life illustrated the religion which he professed. He was author of many useful publications; though some of them were of small bulk. He was a very frequent contributor, in conjunction with Mr. Ludlam, and some other gentlemen, gratuitously, to the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine. He published, in the spring of last year, his lectures on the Prophecies, delivered in Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

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**J. MILLS, Esq.** died lately, at Camden Town, in the 89th year of his age. This gentleman was one of those confined in the black-hole at Calcutta; where he magnanimously resigned his station next the window to Mr. Holwell, though with the prospect of immediate death. He was long in the civil service of the Hon. E. I. Company, who, unsolicited by him, very liberally, and altogether unexpectedly, granted him an annuity, about three years ago, in order to add to his comforts in the decline of a long life. He married the celebrated Mrs. Vincent, the singer, mentioned with applause by Churchill in the *Rosciad*, for her style of playing Polly in the Beggar's Opera.

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**Aged 104 years, died lately at Corfe Castle Farm-house, ALFRED PARNELL.** He retained all his faculties till within two years of his death. When young, he was a noted pedestrian. He several times walked 24 miles in four hours. In his 99th year he walked seven miles in two hours for a wager.

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**THE COMTE DE BOUGAINVILLE**, the celebrated navigator, died at Paris. He was created Count and Senator by Buonaparte. His remains, attended by detachments from the military, stationed at Paris, were deposited Sept. 5th, at St. Genevieve. De Bougainville was said to have been killed in Paris during the revolutionary horrors of 1792; and this is entered as a fact in a popular chronological work, "the Tablet of Memory." The insignificance of the great nation in naval achievements, is very striking. Bougain-

ville was the *only* Frenchman who sailed round the world, as commander of a vessel, till Marchand made his voyage in 1790-1-2. La Pérouse perished in the attempt. Gentil la Barbinais and Pagès went round the world, partly by land and partly by water; but of circumnavigators the French have only De Bougainville and Marchand.

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**THE REV. MATTHEW RAINE, D.D.** Master of the Charter-house school, died, universally lamented, in Charter-house Square, Sept. 17th. He had filled with the highest credit the responsible and important station of Master of the Charter-house School for twenty years. He had signified his intention of resigning his office. The governors had given him the Rectory of Hallenburg, and the hon. Society of Gray's Inn had elected him their preacher. *Otium cum dignitate* seemed to await him, or if public life had charms for him, the way to high preferment seemed open before him—when a fever of three days continuance terminated his most valuable life. He combined in himself classical learning of the highest form, general erudition, and pure theology; he was "apt to teach;" and in his deportment as a schoolmaster combined gentleness with dignity, and tempered the awe of the tutor, with the benignity of a father. All his great qualifications were enlivened, and rendered doubly valuable, by sound piety, active benevolence, zealous patriotism and an independent spirit.

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**THE REV. PERCIVAL STOCKDALE**, Vicar of Lesbury and Long Houghton in Northumberland, died at his Vicarage-house, Sept. 14, 1811, in the 75th year of his age. This gentleman published not long ago, "Memoirs of his own Life;" we refer our readers to them; as they are uncommonly interesting. The place of his birth was Braxton, of which parish his father was vicar. Braxton is on the edge of Flodden-field; and the battle fought there is sometimes called, by old writers, the battle of Braxton.—Mr. P. S. was educated at the university of St. Andrews. He was fond of study, and arrived at no mean proficiency in classical learning, as well as oriental literature; having been intended for the church. When he was 19 years of age, his father died; and his mother was left in very straitened circumstances. He had formed, at college, some good connections; and, a second lieutenancy in the Welch fusileers being offered him, he entered the army. He was sent to Gibraltar; and he passed up the Straits, in the memorable expedition dispatched under Admiral Byng to relieve Minorea. He gives, in his memoirs, a very interesting account of that

unhappy business. In 1757 he was encamped on Chatham Lines under Lord Geo. Sackville, of whose conduct at Minden he likewise makes mention. His regiment was at last ordered to India; but his state of health obliged him to quit the army. In 1759, he went into holy orders. He accepted a curacy in London, and became known to Dr. Johnson, *Estimate* Brown, Doctors Goldsmith and Hawkesworth, Garrick, and others. He went to Italy, where he resided two years. He there translated Tasso's *Amita*; which, on his return to London, he published. He succeeded Guthrie as manager of the *Critical Review*; he wrote an elegant *Life of Waller* for Davies; and he exercised the art and mystery of authorship, to a certain degree, ever after. In 1773, he became Chaplain to the Resolution Guardship, then lying at Spithead. He retained this appointment three years. His "Six Sermons to Seamen," have been much admired. In 1781, Lord Thurlow, having read a volume of his sermons (he published fifteen while curate of Hincworth in Hertfordshire), gave him the living of Lesburg, and the Duke of Northumberland added that of Long Houghton. In 1787, he accepted an invitation from a friend, Mr. Matra, British Consul at Tangiers. In 1790 he returned to England. He had taken no small pains while abroad with a history of Gibraltar—but he found his passion revive for the seducing study of poetry; and he fairly threw his history into the fire. His "Lectures on the Poets;" were published in 1807. There is a great deal of sound criticism in this work; but there is also an endless recurrence of certain topics, which he presses with unnecessary violence. His mind never seems to have recovered its tone, after the mortification which he underwent about the year 1779; when the bookellers meditated a uniform edition of the principal English poets. There was a thought of appointing him editor; but, suddenly, the affair was committed to Dr. Johnson.—In 1808, Mr. Stockdale paid his last visit to London, and published a selection of his best poems in one vol. 8vo. In 1810 he set out for his vicarage, his health being much impaired, and died after twelve months residence there.

The celebrated PETER SIMON PALLAS, M. D. Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir, and Counsellor of State to the Emperor of all the Russias, died at Berlin, where he was on a visit to his brother, Sept. 8, in the 71st year of his age. His Travels over the extended dominions of Russia, undertaken at the command of the Empress Catharine, give us a very exalted idea of the patriotism, the talents, and indefatigable industry of this eminent naturalist and statistical philosopher.

The Right Rev. THOMAS PERCY, D. D. Lord Bishop of DROMORE, in Ireland, died at his palace there, Sept. 30, in the 83d year of his age. This venerable prelate was born at Bridgnorth, Salop, and educated at Christchurch, Oxon. In July 1753, he proceeded M. A.; in 1756 his college presented him to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, and the Earl of Sussex gave him also the rectory of Wilbye, in the same county. Being a Shropshire man, he formed an intimacy with Shenstone; he was likewise well acquainted with Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and those other distinguished characters who shone in the literary galaxy of that time.—In 1761, he published, "Han Kion Chouan," a translation from the Chinese. In 1762, he gave the world a collection of "Chinese Miscellanies;" and in 1763, "five Pieces of Runic Poetry." In 1764, he published a new Version of the Song of Solomon, with a commentary and annotations. In the year following, appeared his "*Reliques of ancient English Poetry*:" this work was his master-piece. He became the founder of a new school of literature. His followers and imitators have been numerous, but Percy's *Reliques* still form the most pleasing collection of the sort. His skill in black-letter lore, must have been very great, for he ascended, at once, to the summit of excellence in this department of study. In the same year he compiled and published a most useful book, intitled "A Key to the New Testament," which proved that, however much attached he was to the *belles-lettres*, he did not neglect his proper professional studies. After the publication of his "*Reliques*" he was appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, with whom he resided many years. In 1769, he published a sermon preached before the sons of the clergy. In 1770, he edited that very curious work, "the Northumberland Household Book;" and in the same year printed his charming poetical legend, "the Hermit of Warkworth;" also a Translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, with notes. In 1769 he became chaplain in ordinary to his majesty; a most agreeable appointment in those days, when the chaplains' table was kept at St. James's, and their room was resorted to by the first literary characters of the time. Many a day have we spent in that apartment, replete with amusement and instruction, and furnishing all the luxuries of improving conversation. Thirty years ago, we were constant guests during the waiting of Doctors Rye, Markham, and Parker. Even at this distance of time, the remembrance of the delightful hours we passed there, causes our hearts to glow.—In 1778, Dr. Percy be-



came Dean of Carlisle, and, in 1782, he was consecrated Bishop of Dromore. Here he constantly resided, and performed all the duties of his high station with primitive zeal, and acknowledged ability, adored by the poor, and revered by persons of every rank and religious denomination. For some years previous to his decease he was deprived of sight; but he never lost an habitual cheerfulness which well became so good a man. His mind was abundantly stored with learning of every species; and he possessed a great fund of literary anecdote. He was ever ready to communicate information to all who asked for it; and numerous were the applications of this kind. He was a married man; his wife was nurse to one of the royal children; his only son died; two daughters survive him, both married; one to S. Isted, Esq. of Ecton, Northamptonshire, and the other to the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, Archdeacon of Dromore.

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Mr. W. HITCHCOCK, an eminent Land-Surveyor, died at Shrewsbury, Oct. 13th, aged 36. We insert this article, particularly, because it may serve to put gentlemen on their guard whilst engaged in dangerous experiments. He was preparing a gaseous mixture, by means of which he intended to illustrate to his family, and a few friends, a theory which he had formed concerning the tails of comets. He had repeated his experiment in private, more than once, without any accident. But, owing to some unnoticed circumstance, a quantity of inflammable gas became mixed with atmospheric air in the gasometer, and suddenly exploded, with a report equal to a cannon. He was thrown on his back by the concussion, and received such injury in his head as terminated in an effusion of matter on the brain, and produced an extravasation of blood in his chest. On dissection, his lungs were found perfectly black. His unhappy misfortune has been deeply lamented by all who knew him. He has left a widow and a young family to mourn his untimely end.

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General WILLIAM PICKTON died in Bond-street, Oct. 14th, in the 84th year of his age. He was 36 years Colonel of the 12th regiment of Foot. He made his way in the army by pure merit. We record the following anecdote with peculiar pleasure; it does equal honour to General Picton and to our revered Sovereign. It is taken from a manuscript in the General's own hand-writing. "When Colonel Picton went to Court to him hands on his appointment, having had the honour, after the levee, of being admitted to an audience in the King's closet, he addressed his Majesty with profound respect, expressing

his most dutiful and grateful acknowledgments for the honour that had been conferred upon him. His beneficent Sovereign, with the utmost complacency, was pleased to say,—"You are entirely obliged to Captain Picton, who commanded the grenadier company of the 12th regiment in Germany last war."—Picton had been thanked by Prince Ferdinand, in the general orders of the army, on a report of the Hereditary Duke of Brunswick, for his gallant behaviour in the affair at Zierenberg.—General P. has left his nephew, Lieut.-Gen. T. Picton, now serving Portugal under Lord Wellington, his sole executor and residuary legatee.

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Sir NATHANIEL HOLLAND (formerly DANCE), Bart. of Cranbury, near Winchester, died Oct. 15th. He had been viewing the monument of the late Dr. Littlehales, erected in the Cathedral. He complained of being very cold. He called at the house of a friend, and took a cordial. He thence went to Mrs. Hume's, in Kingsgate-street, where Lady Holland was; he still complained of a sensation of cold; he sat down on a sofa, reclined his head on his Lady, and almost instantaneously expired.—He had been an eminent portrait-painter, and a meritorious historical painter. We always admired him as an artist. He occasionally sent a picture to the Exhibition at Somerset-house, after his retirement from public life, and he never failed to command the applause of all men of taste.

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The Rev. THOMAS LUDLAM, A. M. died Nov. 13th, in the 84th year of his age. He was Confrator of Wigston's Hospital, 1760; and in 1791, Rector of Foston, both in Leicestershire. He proceeded A. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1745, and A. M. in 1752.—Mr. Ludlam was one of the best divines of his time. He was an admirable metaphysician; a well-studied philosopher; and a most acute reasoner. His talents were long ago known to those consummate judges, Dr. Balguy, Dr. Ogden, and Bishop Hurd. Mr. Ludlam was a fast friend to the church, and a most able refuter of her opponents. He was a frequent correspondent of the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine. Mr. Ludlam's Essays in that work have been collected and published, as have also those of another eminent scholar, Dr. Hales, the very learned Rector of Hillesandra, in Ireland, sometime Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin; who in one of his notes pays a very high compliment to another of the contributors, the then Curate of Whitechapel, Mr. Robson, writer of the papers signed "A London Curate."



## LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STATUTES

*Passed, in the Fifth Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—51st Geo. III.*

An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the Care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's Illness; and for the Resumption of the Exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty.

For continuing Duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates in England, for the Service of the Year.

For raising £10,500,000 by Exchequer Bills.

For raising £1,500,000 by Exchequer Bills.

For raising £1,000,000 by Treasury Bills.

For taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain.

For continuing until March 25, 1812, certain Bounties and Drawbacks on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing Duties and Bounties on Sugar, &c. till March 25, 1813.

To continue Bounties on certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported from Great Britain, &c. till March 25, 1812, to prohibit Exportation from, and permitting the Importation into Great Britain of Corn, and other Articles of Provision without Duty during the War, and until Six Months after Peace; and permitting the Importation of Tobacco till March 25, 1812.

To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, &c.

To allow a certain Proportion of the Militia of Great Britain to enlist annually into the Regular Forces; and to provide for the gradual Reduction of the said Militia.

For £2,500,000 by Treasury Bills for Ireland.

For rendering more effectual, an Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

For continuing, until July 25, 1813, an Act for rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

For raising £4,981,300 by Annuities.

For repealing so much of 25 Geo. III. as relates to weaving Blue Stripes in British Calicoes.

To facilitate the Execution of Justice within the Cinque Ports.

To prevent the Marriage of Lunatics.

To protect Masters against Embezzlements by their Clerks and Servants, in Ireland.

To repeal so much of an Irish Act, 3 Geo. III. for the better Regulation of the Linen and Hemp Manufactures, as takes away the Benefit of Clergy from Felons convicted of stealing Cloth from Bleaching Grounds; and for more effectually preventing such Felonies.

To explain and amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for repealing certain Parts of several Acts relating to limiting the Number of Persons carried by Stage Coaches in Ireland.

To repeal so much of 18 Geo. II. for the more effectually preventing the stealing of Linen, Fustian, and Cotton Goods and Wares in Buildings, Fields, Grounds, and other Places used for printing, whitening, bleaching, or drying the same, as takes away the Benefit of Clergy from Persons stealing Cloth in Places therein mentioned; and

for more effectually preventing such Felonies.

To empower the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to exonerate Distillers of Spirits from Sugar, from the Excess of the Duties to which they were liable in consequence of the Expiration of 48 Geo. III. above the Duties imposed by the said Act.

For imposing an additional Duty on Linen imported into Great Britain during the War, and for Six Months after Peace.

For taking away the public Use of certain Ships Rooms in the Town of Saint John, in the Island of Newfoundland; and for instituting Surrogate Courts on the Coasts of Labrador, &c.

To permit Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British Colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Lower Canada from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.

For raising £12,000,000 by Annuities.

For abolishing the Duties of the Priage and Butlerage of Wines in Ireland.

For explaining and amending an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for consolidating the Duties of Customs for the Isle of Man, and for placing the same under the Management of the Commissioners of Customs in England.

For raising £6,000,000, by Exchequer Bills for Great Britain.

For raising £1,500,000, by Exchequer Bills for Great Britain.

To grant additional Duties of Excise on Tobacco manufactured in Ireland.

To amend 47 Geo. III. for encouraging the Export of Salted Beef and Pork from Ireland.

To allow the free Importation between Great Britain and Ireland of home-made Chocolates; to prohibit the Importation of Foreign Chocolate into Ireland so long as the same shall be prohibited in Great Britain; and to grant certain Duties on Cocoa Nuts imported into Ireland.

For granting additional Duties of Excise on Wash and other Liquors used in the Distillation of Spirits; and on Foreign Spirits imported.

To repeal the Duties of Stamps on Hats made in Ireland.

For charging £7,500,000 for the Service of Great Britain on the Duties granted to his Majesty during the Continuance of the present War, and for certain Periods after a Treaty of Peace.

To authorize Punishment, by Confinement and hard Labour, of Persons in Ireland liable to Transportation.

To enable the East-India Company to raise Money upon Bond.

To explain and amend an Act, 39 Geo. III. intitled, an Act for the more effectual Suppression of Societies established for seditious and treasonable Purposes, so far as respects certain Penalties on Printers and Publishers.

To amend several Acts for promoting the Trade of Dublin, by rendering its Port and Harbour more commodious; for erecting, and repairing and maintaining Light-houses round the Coast of Ireland, and to raise a Fund for the same.

For repealing the Duties of Customs now payable on the Importation of Hides in the Hair, and granting new Duties in Lieu thereof.

For an additional Duty on Verdigris imported.

For repealing the Duty on the Materials used

in Making Flint and Phial Glass; and for granting other Duties until Aug. 1. 1812.

For repealing the Hat Duty in Great Britain.

For the Abolition and Regulation of certain Offices in the Customs.

For granting Exemptions in certain Cases from the Payment of the Duties on Servants, Carriages, Horses, and Dogs.

For better security of his Majesty's Naval Armaments in the River Medway, and Portsmouth and Hamoaze Harbours.

For authorizing the Sale of Prize Goods lodged in Warehouses after a certain Period.

For making further Provision for the Payment of Salaries and other Charges in the Office of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, &c.

For farming the Duties on Horses hired by the Mile or Stage, used in travelling.

To amend the Laws for regulating Elections in Ireland.

To make Provision in certain Cases for Wives and Families of Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Privates, serving in the Militia of Ireland.

To continue until August 1, 1812, Commissioners to enquire into the fees, Gratuities, &c. in the several Public Offices in Ireland.

For establishing Regulations respecting Rock Salt delivered to the Refineries; and for allowing the Use of salt, Duty free, for curing Fish in Bulk or in Barrels.

To explain 22d Geo. II. for disabling certain Officers employed in the Collection or Management of His Majesty's Revenues from Voting at Elections, so far as relates to Coal Meters and Corn Meters of the City of London.

To continue until July 5th. 1812, certain Drawbacks and Bounties on Goods, imported into and exported from Ireland; and to grant certain new Duties.

For allowing the Manufacture and Use of a Liquor prepared from Sugar for colouring Porter.

For raising £200,000 by Treasury Bills for Ireland.

To increase the Salary of Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

For granting additional Duties on Fir Timber, of certain Dimensions, of the Growth of Norway.

To continue until July 29, 1813, an Act of the last Session of Parliament, intitled, for the better Preservation of Timber in the New Forest; and for ascertaining the Boundaries of the Forest.

To explain and amend certain Laws of Excise respecting the Duties on Estates and Goods sold by Auction; the allowing Dealers to roast their own Coffee on certain conditions; and to the Water Mark of the Year on Paper intended for Exportation.

To regulate the Trade between Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and certain Ports in the British Colonies in North America.

For removing Doubts as to the registering of certain Property purchased or sold under the Land Tax Redemption Act, in Right of which Persons may claim to vote at Parliamentary Elections.

To amend 38 Geo. III. intitled, An Act to regulate the Trial of Causes, Indictments, and other Proceedings which arise within the Counties of certain Cities and Towns Corporate within this Kingdom.

To extend the Provisions of 47 Geo. III. for discharging from the Claims of the Crown, cer-

tain Real and Personal Estates belonging to General de Lancy, &c.

To authorize the allowing Officers to retire on Half Pay or other Allowances under certain Restrictions.

For extending and amending the Regulations now in force, relative to the Payment to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea of the forfeited and unclaimed Shares of Army Prize Money.

To enable Persons to bequeath Lands and Tenements to the Royal Naval Asylum.

For enabling Wives and Families of Soldiers embarked for Foreign Service, to return to their Homes.

For defraying the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia and Local Militia.

To revive until March 25, 1812, certain Allowances to Adjutants and Sergeant Majors of the Militia disembodied.

For making Allowances to Subaltern Officers of the Militia disembodied.

To prevent the counterfeiting of Silver Pieces denominated Tokens, issued and circulated by the Bank of England, for the respective Sums of Five Shillings and Sixpence, Three Shillings, and One Shilling and Sixpence.

For raising £3,000,000 for Great Britain.

For raising Money by Lotteries.

To permit the Services of the Regiment of the Miners of Cornwall and Devon to be extended to Ireland.

For amending 43 Geo. III. to promote the building, repairing Churches and Chapels, and of Houses for the Residence of Ministers, &c.

To grant a Piece of Ground within the Tower of London, as an additional Burial Ground for Persons dying within the Tower.

To permit the Interchange of the British and Irish Militias respectively.

For repealing 42 and 47 Geo. III. for the more effectual Administration of the Office of a Justice of the Peace, in Middlesex and Surrey, &c.

To suspend the Payment of all Drawbacks on Spirits made or distilled in Great Britain or Ireland, and exported from either country to the other respectively, &c.

To continue until January 1, 1813, Commissioners to examine into the Nature and Extent of the Bogs in Ireland, &c.

For Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.

To extend certain Provisions of 12 Geo. I. 5 Geo. II. and 19 and 43 Geo. III. an Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests.

For Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.

To extend 18 Geo. II. respecting the Expenses of Hustings and Poll Clerks, for Westminster.

For making more effectual Provision for preventing the current Gold Coin of the Realm from being paid or accepted for a greater Value than the current Value of such Coin; for preventing any Note or Bill of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller Sum than the Sum therein specified; and for staying Proceedings upon any Distress by Tender of such Notes.

To explain an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act to permit the Interchange of the British and Irish Militia.

The number of Local and Personal Acts is 221. Also, those not printed, are 74.

**LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1811.**

*The following, omitted in our last, belong to 1810.*

Marc Isambard Brunel, Chelsea, Middlesex, Gentleman; for an apparatus for giving motion to machinery; &c. October 1, 1810.

Benjamin Milne, Bridlington, York, Collector of the Customs; for an improved alarm.

Joseph C. Dyer, Boston, state of Massachusetts, United States, now residing in London, Merchant; for certain improvements in the construction and method of using plates and presses, and for combining various species of work in the same.

George Miller, Pantion Street, Haymarket, St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, Musical Instrument-maker; for a method of making military fifes, of substances never before used.

John Torvil Ruff, Goswell Street, Middlesex, John Webb, Hoxton, in the said county, and John Fretton, London, Card manufacturers; for an apparatus to machines for making fillet, sheet, and hard cards, for carding of wool. Oct. 8, 1810.

Ebenezer Parker, Highfield, in the parish of Sheffield, York, Silver-plater, and Francis Ormley, of Sheffield aforesaid, Surgeons' Instrument manufacturer; for an adjusting bedstead, on a double frame, for the relief of sick persons.

John Heyledine, Bridgnorth, Salop, Engineer; for improvements in the construction of a plough.

George Hodson, Edinburgh, North Britain, Ash-manufacturer; for a method of separating alkaline salt, from the acid in kelp, black ashes, soapers' salts, spent leys, soda, natron, rock salt, &c.

Charles Francis, Phoenix Wharf, Nine Elms, of the parish of Battersea, Surrey, Temper Limeburner, and William Waters, Princes-street, in the parish of St. Mary Lambeth, Surrey, Potter; for a method of joining pipes. October 8, 1810.

Henry Stubbs, Piccadilly, Middlesex, Blind-maker; for a grand imperial aulacum, from three to eighteen or twenty feet wide, without seam, and to any length or colour, for decorating rooms, as drapery, curtains, chairs, sofas, &c.

Edmund Griffith, Bristol, Esquire; for certain improvements in the manufacture of soap, for the purpose of washing with sea and hard water.

Richard Woodman, Hammersmith, Middlesex, Boot and Shoe-maker, for a method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, &c.

Edward Manley, of Uffculme, Devon, Clerk; for an apparatus for writing. October 18, 1810.

John Fraser, Collector of Natural History, Sloane Square, Middlesex; for a discovery of certain vegetables, for manufacturing of hats and bonnets, chair bottoms, baskets, &c.

John Wheatley, Greenwich, Kent, Coach-builder; for an improved axletree for wheels of carriages, and also improved wrought or cast iron boxes, and cast iron stocks, to receive the spokes.

*Patents for 1811.*

James Hume, Percy-street, Pancras, Middlesex, Esq; for a sweeping machine or brush, or improvement on sweeping machine. February 28.

Robert Salmon, Woburn, Bedford, surveyor; for certain instruments for the relief of hernia, which instrument he calls *Salmon's new Royal Patent Artificial Abdomen*. March 4, 1811.

William Southwell, Gresse-street, Rathbone-

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place, Middlesex, piano-forte maker; for certain improvements in the construction of a piano-forte.

Edward Savage, Oxford-street, Middlesex, tin-plate worker; for a machine for washing and bleaching of linen and other articles, and for cooking by means of steam, with warm closets.

John Trotter, Soho-square, Middlesex, Esq; for improvements in musical instruments.

Sarah Guppy, wife of Samuel Guppy, Bristol, merchant; for a mode of erecting and constructing bridges and rail roads without arches.

William Turner, 'Change-alley, London, merchant; for a pike or halbert, with cutteaus.

John Plaskett, Garlick-hill, London, stave-merchant, and Samuel Brown, Norfolk-street, Southwark, Surrey, cooper; for a method of making or manufacturing of casks and other vessels.

Thomas William Sturgeon, Howland-street, Middlesex, Esq; for improved castors.

Abraham Willis, Deritend, in the parish of Aston, Warwick; for a method of producing steel toys, barbers' curling-irons, sugar-nippers, &c.

Richard Jackson, Bear Garden, Southwark, Surrey, iron-manufacturer; for a method or methods of making the shanks of anchors and other large bodies of wrought iron. March 7, 1811.

John Collinge, Bridge-road, Lambeth, Surrey, axletree-manufacturer; for an improvement in wheel boxes and axletrees. March 9, 1811.

James Smethurst, New Bond-street, Middlesex, lamp-manufacturer; for certain improvements applicable to lamps of different descriptions.

James Mallory, New York, United States, now residing in London, hatter; for a method of making certain machines for cutting and shearing the fur from all pelteries, and for shearing cloth.

Thomas Jones, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, carpenter; for a machine for cutting corks and bungs. March 14, 1811.

Thomas Willis Cooper, Old-street, St. Luke, Middlesex, millwright; for certain apparatus to be fixed on the naves of wheels and beds of axletrees of carriages, so as to prevent accidents.

Robert Davis, Birmingham, Warwick, umbrella and parasol furniture-manufacturer; for a composition for certain improvements in umbrella and parasol furniture. March 14, 1811.

George Ferguson, Barbican, London, gentleman; for a lamp with its appendages.

David Stewart, Stamford-street, Christchurch, Surrey, architect; for certain improvements in the method of rendering dwelling-houses, theatres, and every other kind of building, air and water-tight, by glazing. March 22, 1811.

Robert Bill, Rathbone-place, Middlesex, Esq; for a machine or apparatus to facilitate the operation of washing clothes, and other processes.

Robert Wornum, the younger, Princes-street, Hanover-square, Middlesex, piano-forte-maker; for an improved upright piano-forte.

Joseph C. Dyer, Massachusetts, United States, now residing in London, merchant; for new and improved methods of splitting hides. March 26,

John Craigie, Bath, Somerset, Esq; for improvements on wagons, carts, and other wheel carriages, whereby friction may be saved, &c.

Ann Hazledine, Bridgnorth, Salop, widow of John Hazledine, engineer, deceased; for certain improvements in a plough for cultivation.

John Rose, Folkestone, Kent, Lieutenant in

the navy, and Thomas Chapman, Gough-square, London, gentleman; for conveying vessels of any burthen through the water without sails.

Samuel Kerrod, Reading, Berks, plasterer; for a cement and size for plastering and stuccoing.

James Bell, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner; for certain improvements in the manner of cutting, or scraping sugar loaves and lumps.

Henry James, Birmingham, Warwick, for an improvement in the method or mode of navigating, forcing, towing, and hauling boats, barges, and other vessels, upon canals, by steam, &c.

Thomas Deakin, St. John's-street, St. Sepulchre Without, Middlesex, stove-grate maker; for an improvement in kitchen-ranges and stoves.

Thomas William Sturgeon, Howland-street, Middlesex, Esq; for certain improvements on a micrometer. April 1, 1811.

Samuel Bentham, Hampstead, Middlesex, civil architect, and engineer in the navy; for a sure and economical mode of laying foundations, applicable to wharfs and piers.

Cornelius Varley, Junction-place, Paddington, Middlesex, artist; for a telescope or optical instrument for viewing distant objects, with a stand.

John Blenkinsop, Middleton, York, coal viewer; for certain mechanical means by which the conveyance of coals, minerals, and other articles is facilitated. April 10, 1811.

William Finch, Birmingham, Warwick, iron-master; for making nails of wrought iron.

John Taylor, Greenwich, Kent, Esq; for improvements in the construction of wheels for carriages of different descriptions. April 11, 1811.

John Brown, New Radford, Nottingham, lace-net manufacturer; for a machine or machines, for the manufacture of bobbin-lace or twist-net, similar to, and resembling the Buckinghamshire lace-net, and French lace-net. April 24, 1811.

John Stockwell, Bristol, for certain improvements in the manufacturing of shag-tobacco.

William Bundy, Camden-town, Middlesex, mathematical instrument-maker; for an improvement on stringed musical instruments.

John Bradley, Colburn-hill, in the hamlet of Amblecoat, Okeswinford, Stafford, iron-master; for a method of manufacturing gun skelps.

William Everhard Baron Van Doornick, Broad-street, Golden-square, Middlesex; for an improvement in the manufacture of soap, to wash with sea water, with hard water, &c.

William Caslon, the younger, Salisbury-square, London, letter-founder; for an improvement in the register belonging to a mould for casting types.

Stedman Adams, Connecticut, United States, now residing in London, Esq; for the application of mechanical powers to the propelling ships and vessels of every description through the water.

John Dobson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upholsterer; for certain improvements in the manufacture of rudder-bands and bolts for shipping.

John Moore, Newington-causeway, Surrey, lace-net-manufacturer; for a machine or machines, for the manufacture of gold and silver twist, silk, cotton, or thread, twisted lace-net, resembling the Buckinghamshire lace. May 1, 1811.

John Ball, Hethersett, Norfolk, engineer; for an improved cooking stove. May 7, 1811.

Thomas Cranfield, Ilminster, Somerset; for an improvement upon machines for spinning and soving of cotton, flax, tow, hemp, wool, and

silk, and twisting of thread. May 7, 1811.

Thomas Jones, Oxendon-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, mathematical instrument-maker; for a new instrument for dividing lines and distances. May 9, 1811.

Griffin Hawkins, Water-lane, Tower-street, London, ship and insurance-broker; for an apparatus calculated for the better defence of ships.

William Gilpin, Wedges Mills, near Litchfield, Stafford, auger-maker; for an improved method of manufacturing augers. May 16, 1811.

John Street, Hilfield-place, Clifton Gloucester, Esq; for improvements in making bellows. May 21.

William Jenkins, Birmingham, Warwick, brass-founder; for an improvement in the method of manufacturing flat backed handles and rings of different forms, to cabinet furniture.

James Parsons, Wellington, Somerset, builder; for improved hinges and pulleys for doors, &c.

John Dickenson, Ludgate-hill, London, stationer; for improvements in machinery for making, cutting, and placing paper. May 21, 1811.

David Brewster, Edinburgh, North Britain, Doctor of Laws, and William Harris, Holborn, Middlesex, optician; for their optical instruments for measuring angles; additions to telescopes, &c.

George Gilpin, Sheffield, York, worsted-spinner; for a machine or instrument for combing wool and preparing it for spinning, and also for dressing flax; improvements in breaking-frame.

Joseph Tate, Bermondsey New Road, Surrey, gentleman; Bryan Donkin, Bermondsey, engineer; and William Dixon, Bermondsey aforesaid, millwright; for machinery for finishing piece goods, or other flexible articles or materials.

William Piper, Woolverley, Worcester, iron-manufacturer; for an improved mode of manufacturing gun skelps. June 11, 1811.

Richard Waters, Fore-street, Lambeth, Surrey, potter; for a method of manufacturing pottery.

Timothy Sheldrake, Strand, Westminster, Middlesex, mechanic; for certain wheels, by which, the power of many engines, machines, and machinery, will be greatly increased. June 15.

Charles Hamond, Milk-street, Cheapside, London, gentleman; for a machine for sawing, cutting, and planing wood. June 27, 1811.

Thomas Attwood, Birmingham, Esq., and Benjamin Cook, of the same place, gilt toy-maker; for a method of combining and connecting together, different kinds of metals, and of wood.

Sir Howard Douglas, High Wycombe, Bucks; for an improved circle or semi-circle. July 2.

Ralph Sutton, Birmingham, Warwick, brass-founder; for a self-acting curtain, or window-blind-rack. July 2, 1811.

Robert Dawson, Rownham-place, Clifton, Gloucester, mechanic; for a mode of applying any moving power to machinery. July 3.

Joseph Bagnall, Walsall, Stafford, saddlers' ironmonger; for a mode of making bridle-bits, snaffles, and bradoons for horses, and martingale hooks and rings, &c.

John Trotter, Scho-square, Middlesex, Esq; for improvements in the application of steam and other powers to useful purposes. July 19, 1811.

Claude Celestin Monnoyeur, St. Luke Chelsea; Middlesex, gentleman; for a process for the purification of ardent spirits, without fire. July 22.

Joseph Badstone, Bridgewater, Somerset, cabinet-maker; for improvements applicable to bed-



steads, and various other things. July 24, 1811.

Douglas Cumming, Whitefield, Northumberland; Farmer; for a machine for reaping and cutting corn and other articles. July 26, 1811.

Henry James, Birmingham, Warwick, Merchant, and John Jones, Birmingham, Gun-Barrel-maker; for improvements in the manufacture of barrels of all description of fire-arms.

Matthew James Myer, Pentonville, Middlesex, mathematical instrument-maker; for an improved construction of the instantaneous light machine.

Peter Durand, Hoxton-square, Middlesex, merchant; for improvements in lamps. August 3.

John Ashley, Homerton, Middlesex, plumber; for a filtering vessel, for purifying water.

Thomas Gilbert, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, gentleman; for improvements in machinery for the delivery of bricks, tiles, ornaments, potteryware, and other articles made in moulds.

Houstoun Rigg Brown, Edinburgh, coach-maker; for improvements in the construction of wheel carriages. August 7, 1811.

William Taylor, Gomersall, York, merchant; for a machine or apparatus to be attached to the axle-tree and nave of wheel carriages, whereby their motion may be checked at pleasure.

James Malloy, New York, now resident in London, hatter; for a method of making a machine for cutting or shearing the nap of wool from all kinds of broad and narrow cloths.

William Davis, Royal Oak-yard, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, engineer; for a machine for chopping meat for sausages, and other like purposes.

John Stubbs Jorden, Birmingham, Warwick; patent copper window-frame-maker; for a method of glazing hot-houses, green-houses, &c.

William Good, Coleman-street, London, plumber; for improvements in valves.

Walter Rochfort, Bishopsgate-street, London, grocer and tea-dealer; for a method of preparing coffee. September 9, 1811.

William Frederick Collard, Tottenham Court-road, Middlesex, musical instrument-maker; for improvements upon an upright piano-forte.

John Barton, Tufton-street, Westminster, Middlesex, engineer; for a sawing machine.

William Walker Jenkins, Birmingham, Warwick, brass-founder; for an improvement in the method of manufacturing drawer and other knobs.

John Jones, Beverton, Glamorgan, gentleman; for a method or methods of applying the expansive force or pressure of atmospheric air, so as to be the first mover of machinery. Sept. 9, 1811.

Michael Logan, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, Surrey, engineer; for an instrument for the generation of fire, and various chemical purposes.

William Strachan, Pool cottage, Chester, chemist; for a method of preparing the ore of cobalt for the various purposes to which it is applied.

John Chancellor, Sackville-street, Dublin, Watch and Clock-maker; for a mechanical instrument applicable to clocks, &c.

Thomas Marsh, King-street, Middlesex, Watch-maker; for improvements in watches.

George Kitchen, Sheffield, York, Silver Plater; for making portable scones or branches.

Edward Silvester, Rochester, Kent, Millwright; for a new drag or skid to be applied to the wheels of carriages. September 14, 1811.

William Fothergill, Greenfield, Flint, Copper Forger; for a new method for making copper

rollers for printing. September 23, 1811.

Johannes Ambrosius Maas, Hammersmith, Middlesex, Gentleman; for his improvement in making of vinegar. September 23, 1811.

James Needham, Islington Green, Middlesex, Brewer and Corn Dealer; for a portable apparatus for brewing beer and ale.

William Strachan, Pool Cottage, Chester, Chemist; for a method of making salt. Oct. 1.

John Miers, Savoy, Middlesex, Jeweller; for a method of accelerating the evaporation of liquid or fluid bodies, destroying the noxious effluvia arising from fluids or solids. Oct. 3.

Frederic Koeing, Castle Street, Finsbury Square, Printer; for a farther improvement on his method of printing by means of machinery.

Richard Witty, Kingston-upon-Hull, Gentleman; for farther improvements in his invention for construction of steam-engines. Oct. 30.

Joseph C. Dyer, Boston, state of Massachusetts, one of the United States, now residing in Gray's Inn, Merchant; for certain machinery to be used and applied in manufacturing cards for carding wool, cotton, silk, flax, and tow. Oct. 30.

Richard Lomax Martyn, Tillington, Sussex, Clerk; for an instrument for hoeing turnips, and other farming purposes, an *Agricultural Hoe*.

William Rudder, Birmingham, Warwick, Cock-founder and Warming-pan-maker; for an improvement or improvements in the construction of cocks for drawing of ale and liquors.

Thomas Davies, Brewer Street, Middlesex, Goldsmith; for certain improvements in the construction of buckles for various purposes.

John Curr, Bellevue-house, Sheffield, York, Gentleman; for methods of laying of ropes.

Thomas Pearsall, Willsbridge, Gloucester, Iron-master; for a method of constructing iron-work for certain parts of buildings.

John Lowndes, Holles Street, Soho, Middlesex, Modeller; for a method of warming baths.

William Close, Dalton, Lancaster, Apothecary; for improvements in trumpets of different denominations; namely, the treble or common trumpet, the French-horn or tenor-trumpet, and the bugle-horn. November 2, 1811.

Charles Broderip, Great Poland-street, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the mode of constructing steam-engines.

Charles Random de Berenger, formerly of Germany, but now residing in Pall Mall, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain means of producing a valuable oil, and also soap and barilla, and a black colour or pigment. Nov. 21, 1811.

Joseph Baker, Butler's-green, near Cuckfield, Sussex, Navy Contractor; for a method by means of machinery, of kneading dough. Nov. 23.

James Adam, Petkelony, Perth, Esquire, for a method of drying malt, and all kinds of grain.

Frederick Albert Windsor, Shooter's-hill, Kent, Esquire; for a method of employing raw and refined sugars in the composition of sundry articles of merchandize in great demand. Dec. 4.

John Hudson, Cheapside, London, Paper-hanger; for a composition for printing or painting on paper, linen, stuccoed walls, and boarding.

John Elvey, Canterbury, Kent, Millwright; for improvements upon a winnowing machine.

John Sorby, the younger, Sheffield, York, Shear-smith; for a method of making wool shears, glovers' shears, and horse shears. Dec. 19, 1811.